South Africa MP Asks Force Against Negroes

CAPETOWN, Sept. 29 (Telepress).—"Democracy is not based on superior culture or fitness to rule: It is based on force. As long as 1,000 Europeans can beat 5.000 Africans we rule. When they can beat us, they rule. To train African armies would be suicidal for the White races in Africa."

This statement by a Nationalist Party M.P., commenting on the report that Britain intends to raise a colonial army in Africa illustrates the dilemma in which the South African neo - Fascist Nationalist Government finds itself.

Having got into power by playing up an imaginary "black peril," the Nationalists have already, within two months, taken far-reaching measures to implement their policy of "apartheid," racial segregation.

Yet this policy must conflict with the significant economic and political changes now taking place in the rest of the African contingent.

The announcement of Britain's intention to use African soldiers is not a novelty. More than 200,000 took part in the last war.

Associated with these war preparations are plans to exploit these territories economically. In November of last year, the governors of Britain's nine African colonies (Nigeria, Uganda, Gold Coast Kenya, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia) were hurriedly called to London to be told by Sir Stafford Cripps how their territories "could play a big part in meeting present and future economic difficulties."

Soon afterwards it was announced that in addition to the £125,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. Britain would set up two corporations, the Colonial Development Corporation (£100,000,000) and the Overseas Food Corporation (£50,000,000) to finance production in the colonies.

EMPHASIS ON AFRICA

The British very recently held a big powwow in London, an "African Conference," the first assembly ever held of native chiefs and princes and British officials from all of her African possessions. No less than 60 native potentates attended. Sessions were devoted to plans for development of African resources, boosting educational and living standards.

It is a fine thing for the British to promote the development of Africa, provided the natives are given a square deal. Such a policy is dictated by long-range self-interest as well as by humanitarian motives. For if the history of colonialism teaches anything it is that raising the standards of living and education of a "subject race" hastens demands for independence. Though the day may be far off, it will come, when the British and other ruling races will get out of Africa.

When that day comes, much will depend upon what they leave behind. Africa has often been cruelly exploited by white men in the past. It occupies an increasingly important role today, from the standpoint of strategic location and raw materials. It is in the interest of all free peoples that the Africans be given a square deal, so that when the time comes for them to stand on their own they will stand voluntarily with the forces of freedom and democracy. It is on that sort of voluntary association and not upon the sword that the empires of the future will be based, as some far-sighted British statesmen have grasped.

Negro organizations act to fight Italian rule in Africa

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — In wires addressed to the leaders of the big four powers, England, France, Russia and the United States, 22 National Negro organizations, with a combined membership of six million, today condemned any form of Italian administration of her former African colonies.

The wire, addressed to Premier Josef Stalin of Russia, Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain, President Vincent Auriol of France, and President Truman, urged the four powers to refer the final disposition of the former Italian colonies to the General Assembly of the United Nations, in accordance with the terms of Article 2, Annex XI of the treaty of peace with Italy.

"We especially urge plebiscite in accordance with United Nations charter principle of self-determination," the telegram read. "We further urge the establishment of international administration under United Nations trusteeship pending plebiscite."

Britain Doubles Exploitation Of African Wealth

By Associated Negro Press

LONDON—Great Britain is in the threes of preparing a 10-year program to turn the continent of Africa into a larger, stockpile, and bastion of the British empire. The program, estimated to cost between $800,000,000 and $1,200,000,000, is aimed at harnessing 55 per cent of Africa's 100,000,000 under the British flag to pull the nation out of its economic depression.

The plan sets aside $640,000,000 for the construction of hospitals, roads, bridges; improvement of communications, agriculture, port and health services; building dams, drain swamps; redistributing population, fighting soil erosion and locating minerals. Mineral, agricultural, and industrial undertakings in 10 colonial territories will be given capital aid under the overseas resources development bill.

One major project evisages the creation of a $92,000,000 hydro-powered steel center on the Zambesi river. A joint project of the Northern and Southern Rhodesian governments and British steel interests, it involves construction of a 350-foot high dam across the Kariva gorge and an ultimate output of 500,000 tons of steel.

Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are also being studied for the possibility of a hydro-electric plant, while the Wanke river coal beds in Rhodesia are to be allotted the role of supplying all of Britain's fuel needs. These coal beds, along with those in Nigeria and Tanganyika, are said to be able to produce enough fuel to last Britain for hundreds of years.

Already begun in Hanganyika is a $100,000,000 peanut farming program aiming at the production of 600,000 tons annually from 3,000,000 acres. Similar projects have been arranged for Nigeria, which also is having its tin mining undertakings boosted.

Other projects include cocoa production in the West African colonies, diamonds in Tanganyika, copper in Northern Rhodesia, cotton in the Niger river valley, meat in East Africa, rice in West Africa, fisheries, timber, mechanization of agriculture, and problems of disease. French and Belgian colonial authorities are collaborating in many of the projects.

A 14-day conference of governors of African territories is scheduled to be held here in November, to prepare for a 1949 assemblage of black and white delegates from every British colony to discuss the economic and political future.

AFRICA IS TERMED UNTAPPED RESERVE

John D. Rockefeller 3d, Back From Trip, Sees Area as Potential Great Market

Africa is becoming increasingly important in the world picture economically, politically and strategically, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller 3d. Mr. Rockefeller, a trustee of the foundation that bears his name, discussed impressions he gathered on a recent trip through the section south of the Sahara Desert in an interview yesterday in his offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

One significant fact, he explained, is the constant improvement in the standard of living in what is the world's last great area that is relatively undeveloped. Its significance economically, he went on, stems from its wealth of natural resources and from its position as a potential market for the manufactured products of the rest of the world.

"There is today extensive two-way trade between Africa, Europe and the rest of the world," Mr. Rockefeller said, "and as the continent is further developed its potential as a market will become greater."

Sees Africa as Big "Reserve"

Mr. Rockefeller said that he made the trip to obtain background and a greater understanding of the "reserve continent of the world," and that he was not guided by any specific area of interest in the visit that took him through Frnech West Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa, Kenya and Ethiopia.

He admitted that as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation that was created to deal with the "well-being of mankind throughout the world," he visited Africa "to see things for himself so that I may deal more intelligently with Foundation problems in that area of the world as they come up."

Mr. Rockefeller maintained that malaria and nutrition comprise the key health problems that the people of Africa have yet to solve. The problem, he explained, is most acute in the back, jungle areas. He pointed out that the nutrition problem was not one of an adequate amount of food but one of a balanced diet.

There is a great protein deficiency in the diets of many African peoples, Mr. Rockefeller said, because the continent's cattle herds are imperiled by the tsetse fly. A war against the fly is being waged constantly, he continued, through innoculation and the destruction of breeding places.

Foundation Fights Fever

The malarial problem is particularly severe in the rural areas, and DDT is being used in an effort to check the disease. He reported that real progress has been made in the fight against yellow fever, one of the diseases in which the Foundation has been intensely interested for years. Today, he said, yellow fever is a relatively minor problem, compared to malaria.

Infant mortality, Mr. Rockefeller explained, continues to pose a real problem, particularly in the light of the diet deficiency and other diseases. There is, however, a growing recognition of the need for improved health facilities, he said.

Another problem that the African peoples are seeking to solve, Mr. Rockfeller said, is that of education. The problem is complicated by a scattered population spread over huge areas coupled with the lack of adequately trained personnel and equipment.

Education Makes Progress

In this field, as in health, he explained, there is a growing awareness of the problem and great effort to overcome it. The missions of the various denominations, including those from this country, have made an impressive contribution toward education, he said, an dadded that a healthy sign is apparent in the increasing appreciation of education for women and in the importance of technical training or vocational education.

Mr. Rockefeller said he observed a good deal of post-war building activity in the urban areas, and guessed that similar activity also was present in the rural areas.

The philanthropist, who left for Africa on Sept. 9, arrived back in this country on Nov. 14. On Thursday, he discussed his trip with President Truman and said he found the President "very much interested." Since the war, Mr. Rockefeller has traveled to the Far East where he visited China, Japan and Korea; and to Mexico and Venezuela as well as Germany, England and France. Austria,

DR. JANSEN SPEAKS ON:

Policy Towards Africans

Bantu World

In the House of Assembly on Friday, August 20, Dr. Jansen, Minister for Native Affairs, spoke on various matters affecting Africans. Here are some of the main points which he made.

The present position of Natives in urban areas was a direct result of the policy of integration of the previous Government. Satellite villages will be considered, but the Government was not prepared to accept the Fagan Commission proposal that Native villages should be an integral part of the urban areas.

Sat-8-28-48

It was absurd to suggest that the Government intended to bundle the Natives neck and crop back to the Reserves.

The Minister continued "The policy of safeguarding the white race must go hand-in-hand with security for the Native in his own national development. We must start in the position that Natives have land for their exclusive use and that land must be regarded as their national home."

HOUSING

The Minister said that it would be necessary for the Government to go into the question of how far employers in the urban areas should be made responsible for housing their employees. The employers of domestic servants, mine workers and farm workers all had to provide housing. These therefore seemed no reason why other employers should not also be made responsible.

It was not fair that local authorities should bear the burden of housing. The whole question would have to be carefully considered and a plan worked out. It would benefit South Africa if a policy was followed of distributing industries and not of having them concentrated in certain areas, for the housing problem would then be distributed throughout the country.

The influx of Natives to the towns was due, as far as he could judge, to the provision in recent years of pensions, unemployment insurance, schooling, school feeding and so on. All these matters would have to be investigated.

THE FRANCHISE AND EDUCATION

The Minister said that the extension of the franchise on the basis of higher education was unjust because it meant severance from their own people but no assimilation by the European community.

The Government's education policy was that the necessary money would be provided, but the Government believed that the whole educational policy of the past had been on the wrong lines since it has served to make the Native unfit for his place in the community whether European or Non-European.

Sat-8-28-48

THE RESERVES

The Government believed that by proper restoration and rehabilitation, more than three times the present number of Natives could be accommodated in the Reserves. Though the Government was prepared to buy more land, the emphasis must be on the restoration of the land already held.

ENGLAND SEIZES TOP AFRICAN LEADERS

Chicago Defender
Sat-3-29-47

LONDON, March 29—As an aftermath of the recent West African Gold Coast riots, the British Government has arrested many of West Africa's leading intellectuals.

Those held are: Dr. J. B. Danquah, top intellectual and longtime politician; Mr. Kwame Nkruma, lately of Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania in the U. S., where he secured his M. A. and Master of Science degrees, respectively; Mr. Ako Adjei (Barrister-at-Law) and recipient of a Master of Science degree in journalism at Columbia University; Barrister E. Akufo-Addo, with a Bachelor of Arts from Oxford University; Barrister E. O. Lamptey (LL. B., London); and W. Ofori Atta (B. A., Cambridge.)

Serious repercussions are expected over the Gold Coast affair and the subsequent arrests of these intellectuals, since Dr. Banquah is the brother of the late Nana Ofori Atta, and Mr. Offori Atta is a son of the late famous Gold Coast potentate.

All of West Africa is in turmoil and the United Kingdom is apprehensive lest more riots occur in the near future.

Cootie Would Swap Afro-American Culture With Afric

Afro-American

BALTIMORE — Trumpeter Cootie Williams, whose eight-piece band is currently playing Club Astoria here, hopes to initiate a valuable link in international cultural relationships by sending a batch of jazz recordings to Africa by Pearl Primus, when the dancer goes to the dark continent on her recently won Rosenwald Fellowship.

Baltimore Md

Cootie told the AFRO that he wants the Africans to get some authentic samplings of American jazz, which are generally believed to be largely influenced by the African folk idiom, hoping in turn that Miss Primus will be able to bring back samples of the popular music, or its equivalent in the native folk lore.

BRITISH SOMALILAND TO HAVE CIVIL RULE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14 — British Somaliland passes under civil control tomorrow after seven and a half years of military rule and Arthur Creech-Jones, British Colonial Secretary, today sent his congratulations and good wishes to Civil Governor Gerald Reece.

The protectorate was fought over in 1940 when the Italian Fascists gained one of their few victories. They were driven out in March, 1941, and there has been a British military administration since.

Mr. Creech-Jones in his message asserted that much of the damage done in that period had been made good and that the British Government had been providing £750,000 ($3,000,000) annually for improvement of the social and economic conditions of the country.

GEORGE Padmore The Defender

African Artists Shows His Work In London

Chicago Defender
Sat 10-16-48

THE British artistic public have discovered an African "Picasso." He is Ben Enwonwu of Onitsha, Nigeria. Unlike the great Spanish master, the young West African is both painter and sculptor. He was first discovered by Mr. K. C. Murray, an English art education officer to the Government Colleges in Nigeria and awarded a scholarship to study at Britain's leading art centre—the Slade School of Fine Art, of London University.

The present exhibition which was recently opened at the Berkeley Galleries in London by Lord Listowel, Minister for Colonial Affairs, is an attempt to show the British people what aesthetic qualities can survive of a decaying art-form, and what acquired ideas, knowledge and art principles could hasten a development of more serious art in West Africa.

The display consists of exquisite samples of paintings and sculptures selected and arranged by the famous art critic, Mr. William F. C. Ohly, the director of the Berkeley Galleries.

Reviewing the career of the 27 year-old Nigerian, who is considered the foremost of the younger generation of West African craftsmen, maintaining the great tradition of Benin, Lord Listowel told a large gathering of British art experts that Enwonwu has been invited by the Government of Nigeria to join the staff of the Art Department in New West African University now being established at Ibadan. But before assuming his position, Mr. Enwonwu will visit Paris and Rome to pursue further studies and examine West African works of art.

Lord Listowel also revealed that the British Government is trying to purchase African antiquities taken abroad by Europeans, chiefly in 1897, and has sanctioned the sum of 25,000 pounds for this purpose.. The British Government also hopes to obtain art pieces from Germany, where Nigerian relics are numerous, especially Benin bronzes which were stolen from Nigeria by foreigners and sold to museums and art galleries. These bronzes, terra cotta figures and other masterpieces from Ife and Benin, will be returned to Nigeria and housed in suitable museums and art galleries.

Sat 10-16-48

"The future of African art," declares Mr. Enwonwu, "depends upon the success of collecting and restoring the ancient works. Men like K. C. Murray; E. H. Duchworth, editor of 'Nigeria' and Director of Antiquities; Mr. Fagg, the Archaeologist, have been set to the task of this restoration. Mr. Braunholtz, Keeper of Ethography at the British Museum has already been to Nigeria to survey this project. Some of the finest pieces of Benin art are to be seen in the Art Gallery of the British Museum."

EUROPEAN ARTISTS TURNING TO AFRICA FOR INSPIRATION

Because of the spiritual and artistic crisis facing European civilization, British artists and sculptors are turning to so-called primitive art for renewed inspiration. This accounts for the great popularity of African art forms. Those acquainted with the old art of Africa are no doubt aware that its outstanding characteristics were functional and symbolic in essence. The functions which this art performed were religious and social functions, in which carved masks, figures and statues played an important role.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

To enter into the deeper significance of African art takes us into the field of anthropology. That is why young artists like Mr. Enwonwu, have combined the study of anthropology with art.

Riots In Africa !

Accra, Gold Coast.—(G)—Anti-British riots which broke out two weeks ago in this British West African colony cost the lives of twenty-one natives. Those wounded, including Europeans, 13, and others 241.

Britain To Make Africa "Bastion"

LONDON. — (ANP) — Great Britain is in the throes of preparing a 10-year program to turn the continent of Africa into a larder, stockpile and bastion of the British empire. The program, estimated to cost between $800,000,000 and $1,200,000,000, is aimed at harnessing 55 percent of Africa's 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 people, 44 per cent of its area and 77 percent of its capital under the British flag to pull the nation out of its economic depression.

The plan sets aside $640,000,000 for the construction of hospitals, roads, bridges; improvement of communications, agriculture, port and health services; building of dams, drain swamps; redistributing population, fighting soil erosion and locating minerals. Mineral, agricultural and industrial undertakings in 10 colonial territories will be given capital aid under the overseas resources development bill.

Steel Center

One major project envisages the creation of a $92,000,000 hydro-powered steel center on the Zambosi river. A joint project of the Northern and Southern Rhodesian governments and British steel interests, it involves construction of a 350-foot high dam across the Kariva gorge and an ultimate output of 500,000 tons of steel. Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda are also being studied for the possibility of a hydro-electric plant, while the Wanke river coal beds in Rhodesia are to be allotted the role of supplying all of Britain's fuel needs. These coal beds, along with those in Nigeria and Tanganyika, are said to be able to produce enough fuel to last Britain for hundreds of years.

Already begun in Tanganyika is a $100,000,000 peanut farming program aiming at the production of 600,000 tons annually from 3,000,000 acres. Similar projects have been arranged for Nigeria, which also is having its tin mining undertakings boosted.

List Projects

Other projects include cocoa production in the West African colonies, diamonds in Tanganyika, copper in Northern Rhodesia, cotton in the Niger river valley, meat in East Africa, rice in West Africa, fisheries, timber, mechanization of agriculture, and problems of disease. French and Belgian colonial authorities are collaborating in many of the projects.

A 14-day conference of governors of African territories is scheduled to be held here on November, to prepare for a 1949 assemblage of black and white delegates from every British colony to discuss the economic and political future.

George Padmore

AFRICANS PRODUCING URANIUM FOR ATOMIC BOMBS

THE Congo Free State, formerly the private property of King Leopold II, but now the possession of the Belgian States is the richest territory in all Africa. Since the discovery of the largest uranium ore deposits in the great copper mining area of Katanga, the Congo has become the most important part of Africa as far as the United States military high command is concerned.

Between 9,000 and 10,000 tons of uranium ore was exported from Central Africa to the United States in 1947, according to information revealed there for the first time by the Belgian Information Service.

The Union Miniere Du Haut-Katanga, the great syndicate which exploits the mineral resources in the Congo, has made such fortunes for the shareholders that the government levied a tax of 340 pounds on every ton of uranium exported to America.

CONTRACT FOR 60 MILLION DOLLARS

As part of the Marshall European Recovery Plan, the Belgian government has agreed to supply the United States with enough uranium ore this year to build up American stock piles of strategic materials. Until now America was the only buyer of Congo uranium, but Britain and other countries have entered the African market. Competition is so keen that American State Department officials now in conference with Belgiam Colonial Ministry officials in Brussels have agreed to pay 50 to 75 per cent above the present price of one thousand pounds per ton. On the proposed basis, the Colonial Office will make a profit of over 60 million U. S. dollars on export tax alone. Additional benefit will be derived from taxation of the operating companies.

ONE SHILLING PER DAY

About 20,000 Africans are employed by the mining companies at the average wage of 25 cents per day. They and their families numbering over 50,000 live in model camps provided with running water and electric lighting. Education and social welfare work is conducted by Catholic missionaries.

"By taxation and government action the bulk of the profits derived from the export of uranium will be used to develop industries and agriculture in the Congo," declared a Belgian Colonial Ministry spokesman. He added that already "a large part goes in social services and the improvement of the natives' living conditions." The natives are better off than they have ever been, boasted the Ministry spokesman.

Mbadiwe Leaves On African Good-Will Tour

NEW YORK—(ANP)—K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, of African Academy of Arts and Research, who has spent some nine years in the United States studying, writing and making better international relations for the entree of African students, left this week for Nigeria and other points in West Africa. Mr. Mbadiwe plans to appeal for funds to continue the project started at African House, the new building here.

Prior to his departure, the graduate of Columbia University told members of the press that he wished to reassure the American people that the good will which had thus far developed between America and Africa would continue. "I am returning to West Africa and will tour Nigeria, Sierra-Leone, the Gold Coast and Liberia for the purpose of appealing for funds to carry on the work which the African Academy of Arts and Research has started here in the United States," he said.

Hopes to Return

He indicated he hoped to return with at least 15 students next year who would be enabled to begin their studies in American universities.

African House, recently purchased in the direct vicinity of City College, is to later be converted into dormitory space for the housing of students as well as membership activities.

Offices, downtown (in New York), where the academy was formerly located have been closed and all work transferred to the uptown building at Africa House.

Polygamy Dying Among Africans

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—The influence of Christianity is causing the practices of polygamy in Africa and ancestor worship in China to dwindle into oblivion, according two white Baptist missionaries who recently returned here to attend the Southern Baptist convention held in Ellis Auditorium. The missionaries are the Revs. J. B. Adair of Austin, Tex. who served in Lagos, Nigeria since 1941, and Peter Lee, Chinese missionary to Kaifeng, China.

Rev. Adair said that 50 per cent of the people in Africa are under the influence of the Moslem faith, which sanctions the practices of taking more than one wife. "Theoretically the men have only four wives, but many have a lot more," he said.

"The Christian influence is the greatest factor in abolishing polygamy, but the raising of the standard of living of the natives has had a lot to do with it. Many people are questioning the value of bringing a lot of children into the world who can't be educated. And the thirst among Nigerians for education is increasing." Rev. Lee, pastor of First Baptist Church in Kaifong, reported that the ancient religions of China— Confucianism, Buddhiam, Mohammedanism and Taoism,—are dying. China is on the way to a real democratic government. The fight of the Nationalist government against the Communists will be won in time, although the fight against communism as a political system is an international problem.

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

IT is a little hard to imagine Thomas E. Dewey and Josef Stalin as political bedfellows. But on one issue at least they are as of this writing —in favoring the return to Italy of her former African colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya. As usual there has been double talk especially from Mr. Dewey who, after lauding the heroism and industry of Italians in the post war era, proposed on August 17th "preferably under the flexible provisions of a United Nations trusteeship" giving Italy control of those three unfortunate areas in Africa.

The shamelessness of the proposal to "restore Italy's war-shattered economy" at the expense of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya is incomprehensible when advanced by any reasonably enlightened spokesman for capitalism. Even that arch-imperialist Winston Churchill in THE GATHERING STORM criticizes Italian treatment of Ethiopia as "unsuited to the ethics of the twentieth century. They belonged to those dark ages when white men felt themselves entitled to conquer Yellow, brown, black or red men, and subjugate them by their superior strength and weapons." Even if Governor Dewey and others of like mind want to bid

RUSSIA HARD TO UNDERSTAND

But even less explicable is Russia's role in this sorry business. She has repeatedly proclaimed her opposition to imperialism and the exploitation of colonial peoples and advocated the establishment of a society in which no person would ever be robbed for the benefit of another.

The so-called Big Four has been struggling with the question of what should be done with the former Italian colonies for more than two years and has arrived precisely nowhere in finding an answer.

It apparently has occurred to none of the Big Four, so far as available evidence reveals, to ascertain from the inhabitants in Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland what their wishes are. A mandate to make an inquiry is clearly stated in Article 2 of Annex XI of the Treaty of Paris with Italy which provides that "the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security" should be the determining factor in the decision on the final disposal of the territories concerned.

There is tremendous import, therefore, in the clear-cut statement made by the representatives of twenty-two American Negro national organizations in which a demand was made, first for a plebiscite by means of which the wishes of the inhabitants of these territories would be ascertained, and second, pending the outcome of the plebiscite that a national trusteeship be established, and third, that the future disposition of these colonies should be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations which convenes in Paris on September 21st.

MUCH MORE INVOLVED

But much more is involved in this question than the fate of these three African areas. Placing them again under the control of Italy would be saying to hundreds of millions of exploited colonials in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world that they can hope for no material change in the system of colonial exploitation. At present most of these peoples are unorganized and unarmed. There is little they can do at present against bombers carrying atom bombs. But as we have seen in Indonesia, India and other parts of the world, victims of colonialism and race prejudice have demonstrated in no uncertain terms that they are perfectly willing to die on their feet instead of living forever on their knees in supplication to white imperialism.

The twenty-two Negro organizations telegraphed Stalin, Truman, Attlee and Auriol urging that the plans to return the colonies to Italy be abandoned and a more sane course—the medium of the plebiscite, a temporary international trusteeship and referral to the United Nations General Assembly—be adopted instead. For the sake of peace for white as well as non-white peoples, it is to be hoped that this appeal will not go unheeded.

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END COLONIALISM NOW

The movement to restore to Italy the lands which, in pursuit of an imperial policy, she stole from the peoples of Africa during the nineteenth century, should be resisted by all true believers in a democratic society. The African peoples participated in World War II, along with the peoples of Asia, Europe and America, in the desperate hope of extending the Four Freedoms to the four corners of the world. They have earned the right to be heard in any decision affecting their destiny.

The Allied victory stripped Italy of her overseas colonies. Now it is proposed to return these stolen goods to the convicted thief without any consideration as to the welfare of the victims. A statement recently released by representatives of twenty-two national Negro organizations bitterly opposes any Italian participation in the government of her former colonies. Such participation, the statement points out, would violate the terms of the treaty with Italy. That treaty states: "The final disposal of the territories concerned and appropriate adjustment of their boundaries shall be made by the Four Powers in the light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security, taking into consideration the views of other interested governments."

Return of the colonies to Italy would certainly not be in accordance with "the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants." The Negro American spokesmen urge a plebiscite to permit the Africans to determine the kind of political guidance under which they wish to develop their country. This cannot be determined by a vote of the Four Powers or of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Only the people themselves can determine their wishes.

The time has come to move steadily and swiftly toward the liquidation of colonialism which, in the final analysis, is merely highway robbery on an international scale. If a time table is not set up for the withdrawal of all foreign powers, "colonialism can become a cause of World War III just as it was of World Wars I and II," as the declaration of Negro organizations points out.

Democratic sentiment throughout the world should be mobilized to thwart this conspiracy to return stolen goods to a country which is having a difficult enough time maintaining a stable government over its own people without undertaking the task of attempting to rule alien peoples who resent and reject foreign intrusion. Now is the time to call a halt to the systematic robbery embodied in colonialism.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW.

The Future of Italian Colonies

AL DAVID PRESCOTT BARROWS

Former President of the University of California

By MAJOR GENER

Military Authority and

THE eastern side of the immense continent of Africa has a great triangular block of territory north of the Equator, which thrusts out to the northeast between the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

Its total area is quite as large as the states of California, Nevada and Utah combined. Its triangular shape ends at the northeast in the promontory of

spoken of as the Amhara.

When the "partition of Africa" between the European powers culminated in 1878, Ethiopia continued to be almost the only independent country of that vast continent.

The warlike character of the Amhara, the unification of their kingdoms under Menelik, who proclaimed himself "King of Kings," joined to its natural defensibility, protected the country from European annexation.

THE ONI OF IFE, otherwise known as the Alafin Oba Aderemi, who is spiritual ruler of 3,200,000 Yoruba tribesmen in Nigeria, greets the Churchills. The Oni was in Britain to speed up British projects for African colonial development.

African Legislators Listen to Britain's I

By CLIFTO

Special to The N

LONDON, Sept. 29 — Beneath the gilt-encrusted ceiling of the main reception room in Lancaster House, which usually looks down on the sober suitings and pale faces of Western statesmen, a colorful conference of African legislators assembled today.

These Africans were invited to London by the British Government for the first African Conference, a manifestation of Britain's active new interest in the development of the colonial territories. They represented ten African colonies and were accompanied by observers from five other dependent territories in South Africa and three other colonial powers, France, Belgium and Portugal.

Most of these African delegates are paramount chiefs, native princes and religious leaders. They are being received as distinguished guests, not as representatives of subject peoples. During their fifteen-day meeting they will hear speeches from some of the most important men in the country including Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. They will be received by King George.

Today Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison reminded them that the British Government planned to spend from its own and African resources the equivalent of $1,600,000,000 on colonial development and welfare.

Restating Britain's colonial policy, Mr. Morrison said:

"We seek to bring about in partnership with the colonial peoples the growth of responsibility in government, improvement of social and educational standards and economic development of their territories."

Asserting that Britain was not "pursuing selfish ends," he added, "we must wipe out the word 'exploitation,' put it among the antiques with 'piracy' and 'slavery'."

Three Moslem dignitaries, their heads swathed in spotless white turbans, listened with impassive brown faces. A young Negro in western clothes whispered a translation into the ear of a wide-eyed young tribesman wearing a white and yellow headdress. A massive black man removed his horn-rimmed spectacles with a hand that bore a gold ring half the size of an ordinary man's fist.

Then the most brilliantly garbed of all the delegates, the Oba Aderemi, Oni of Ife, from Nigeria, wearing a brightly striped wine-red robe and a violent green shawl, arose to make one of the three replies.

Speaking in perfect English he made it plain that the Africans had not come to London only to listen politely to flowery speeches. Right away, he asked for fairer prices for African products, expressed dissatisfaction with the "undue delay" in development plans and requested more equipment and more British experts.

Later in a private session the demands continued for increased supplies of capital and consumer goods, technical experts and better feeding. The conference is continuing.

Creech-Jones Says British Aim In Colonies Is Responsible Rule

LONDON, Sept. 30 (R).—The Colonial Secretary, Mr Creech-Jones, addressing the Conference of African Legislative Councils today, warned against Eastern European influence in the Colonies.

"It is of advantage to the colonies and to world that our ways of life and values of civilised Europe should be preserved so that Western Europe does not fall back into chaos and thereby open the door to the values Eastern Europe attempts to enforce" he said.

Creech-Jones said it is still necessary to proclaim Britain's colonial policy in Africa "when certain powers daily misrepresent it, when agitators frequently vilify it, and when propaganda even in this country often traduce it.

"We have no desire to strengthen the hold of imperialism over colonial peoples.

"We shall not yield to any encroachment in regard to political information in respect of non-self-governing territories.

"We are determined to resist efforts being made to extend the United Nations responsibility over these territories."

On Government development of African colonies, Mr Creech-Jones said "it aims at being a planned social development.

"We are trying to create conditions of free nationhood — societies that are responsible and democratic."

Calling for respect for the rights of Native peoples, the Colonial Secretary said amidst applause, "fundamentally this human problem cannot be solved by colour bar and discriminatory conventions.

"Ultimate objectives must be some form of common citizenship."

Uganda Refuses To Be Humble In Accepting British Authority

Natives Hold Their Heads Up and 4,000,000 Make Living on Small Farms Where Equatorial Heat Is Tempered by Grassy Hills

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 22 (Delayed)—There are places in Africa where the black man holds up his head and looks the white man in the eye. This is one of them. Uganda is a protectorate whose African kings and chiefs are extremely sensitive to the rights they enjoy under the treaties binding them to the British Empire. British authority is supreme, but the land is African and the Africans seem determined that it shall remain so.

Uganda is a strangely complex little country tucked away in the interior of East Africa on top of the Equator. Parts of it are very primitive, but other parts, like the Kingdom of Buganda, had a well developed feudal cuture even before the white man came here.

Entering the country from the Belgian Congo on the west, I could sense immediately a difference in the attitude of the people. In the Congo the Belgians demand respect from the natives and get it. This is reflected in the hat-doffing humility of native pedestrians when a white man's car passes them on the road. There is none of this nonsense in Uganda. If the natives of Uganda have an inferiority complex they do not show it.

Too Many Swamps and Flies

From what I have seen of it, Uganda seems to have a little bit of everything and too much of a few things such as swamps and tsetse flies. It has magnificent mountains, great sweeps of grassy hills, fertile valleys, fish-filled lakes and a climate that even on the Equator is cooled by the high elevation. Of Uganda's 94,000 square miles, 15 per cent are water, 3 per cent are swamps and more than 30 per cent have been made virtually uninhabitable by the tsetse fly. In the better parts of the remainder more than 4,000,000 Africans manage to eke out a living on their small farms. But the population is growing and the land problem is becoming serious.

Like the adjacent colony of Kenya, Uganda has large areas of highland that are climatically attractive to white farmers. Unlike Kenya, this country has discouraged European colonization. There has been considerable European and Indian infiltration in administration and commerce, but so far Uganda has no "white settlers problem" to hamper the gradual development of African self-rule.

This has not been an unmixed blessing. The feudal and reactionary character of the petty African kingdoms has been as much a hindrance as a help to the country's progress. Biggest of the kingdoms is Buganda, which has had a stormy and at times bloody history of internal squabbles. Peace reigns at the moment, but the feudal land tenure system is a constant source of irritation and instability. Despite these disabilities, Buganda is culturally and politically the most advanced part of Uganda. It has probably gone further toward the development of a trained African leadership than any other area of East Africa.

Dam to Furnish Power

British rule here is indirect, but it is decisive on most important matters, although African politicians react noisily to any suggestion of undue pressure. The British have high hopes for developing Uganda's industrial and minerological possibilities. The $28,000,000 dam soon to be built on the Upper Nile near its source in Lake Victoria will provide power for a number of important enterprises including cotton mills, food processing factories and perhaps also copper smelters and phosphate plants. Through these and other developments it is hoped to reduce Uganda's dependence on agriculture and provide jobs for a part at least of her fast-growing African population.

Kampala, a city of 75,000 Africans, Indians and Europeans, is the commercial heart of this country. Here, as indeed throughout Uganda, most of the business is in the hands of Indian traders. There are 35,000 Asiatics in Uganda and only 3,600 Europeans.

East Africa

Col. Robinson Launches East African Airlines

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, (ANP)—Ethiopia's position and importance as the greatest air hub in East Africa has just been increased by the opening of a new air service known as Sultan Airways, Ltd.

Organized under the direct supervision of the famous veteran Negro American flyer, Col. John C. Robinson, under the direction and with the support of the duke of Harrar, Emperor Haile Selassie's second son, the new airline, which is a purely private enterprises uses Douglas DC3's both of passenger and cargo versions.

MAKES FIRST FLIGHT

The insugural regular flight was made on New Year's day to Dire Dawa, large Ethiopian commercial and railway center about halfway to Djibouti, sea terminus of the Franco-Ethopian railway. Previously special flights had been made to Arabia, India and Frence Somaliland.

The large and world-represented Indian firm of J. Premjee and Company, which has offices in New York, London, Bombay, Aden, Milan and elswhere, has offered its far-flung offices as agents for the new airline. City traffic offices of Sultan Airways, Ltd. have been opened at 39-49 Churchill road in the center of Addis Ababa. The post office address of the new airline is P. O. Box 1295, Addis Ababa.

Commenting on the plans of the new air service, Col. Robinson, who is general manager, stated that "It is our intention to link the world by air with chartered flights anytime, anywhere and under any conditions with freight or passengers or both. This service is available on the shortest notice to any place in the world."

At present the new airline is using veteran flyers who served in the RAF in the Middle East during World War II. These include Cap. Michael Omishy, Co-Pilot Rade Jackie, and Head Wireless Operator Steven Sinko, etc.

The airline has established its own wireless station in Addis Ababa.

After close observation of the possibilities of the new air service by this writer, it appears that here is an excellent opportunity for some of our air veterans of World War II to branch out into a pioneering commercial aviation venture. My observation reveals that the airway might be interested in experienced pilots, technicians and radio operators and technicians.

Those interested might write directly to Col. Robinson.

18a 1948

ETHIOPIA'S LONG WAR Commercial Appeal STILL AFFECTS NATION

Thur 9-2-48

Emperor Forced To Depend On Foreign Help

BATTLES TOOK EDUCATED Manuscript Copy

By LEIGH WHITE

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. Copyright 1948

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—So many educated Ethiopians were killed in the war with Italy that Emperor Haile Selassie must depend on 400 foreign advisers and several thousand foreign technicians to hold his country together.

Ethiopia, instead of progressing, has gone backwards in recent years as a result of the Italian occupation of 1935-41.

Dependence Is Marked

Hence the Emperor's dependence on a Swedish air mission, British police and military missions, and scores of American advisers in the fields of finance, commerce, foreign affairs, education, public health and civil aviation.

On a secondary level, Ethiopia's 3000 Greeks, 2500 Italians and 1000 Armenians are indispensable to the government as doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers and bureaucrats as well as business men and builders.

Foreign visitors to Ethiopia since its liberation by the British army are usually impressed by all the highways, bridges, factories and public buildings that the Italians left behind.

They are also impressed by the dearth of educated Ethiopians—a dearth that cannot be explained by the mere fact of this country's chronic backwardness.

Those who are curious enough to ask questions soon discover that three-quarters of Ethiopia's educated manhood perished during the Italian occupation.

Graziana Took Revenge

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the viceroy of Ethiopia, was seriously wounded by a hand grenade thrown at him in February, 1937, by an Ethiopian student. Graziani, in revenge, ordered his Fascist police to shoot all the educated Ethiopians they could find.

It is an established fact that more than 6000 Ethiopians were put to death in Addis Ababa in a single week in response to Graziani's order.

It is officially estimated that some 30,000 Ethiopians—most of them from the educated classes—were executed on one pretext or another during six years of Italian rule.

Thur 9-2-48

The foregoing facts explain why the Ethiopian government is so fearful of the possibility that neighboring Eritrea will be restored to Italy in the guise of a United Nations trusteeship.

The same facts also explain the need for so many foreigners in Ethiopia at present.

It will require at least a generation for Ethiopia to train a sufficient number of young men to maintain its public services without foreign help. And it will require at least two generations for Ethiopia to dispense with its staff of foreign advisers.

All Doctors Foreigners

In spite of the strongly antiItalian attitude of the government, however, individual Ethiopians get along very well together with individual Italians.

Although the Italians, as conquerors, proved a cruel and overbearing lot, the truck drivers, mechanics, masons, carpenters, doctors and engineers who stayed behind after their army's defeat have proved invaluable to Ethiopia's primitive economy.

All of Ethiopia's 110 doctors, for example, are foreigners. They include 20 Italians, 17 Swedes, 12 Russians (both Red and White), 10 Greeks, eight Britons and seven Americans.

Americans employed by the government include Percy A. Fellows, the Emperor's chief adviser; George Blowers, governor of the State Bank; Howard Trueblood, adviser to the Ministry of Commerce; John Spencer and Albert Garretson, advisers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Christian Ruckmick, adviser to the Ministry of Education.

Ruckmick was formerly a special training adviser to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Other Americans in Ethiopia include a dozen negro schoolteachers, a score of white missionaries (mostly Seventh Day Adventists), a score of pilots employed by the Ethiopian air lines, and a score of oil workers employed by the Sinclair Petroleum Co., which has a blanket concession to all of Ethiopia's oil reserves.

Trusteeship Dispute Is The Cause

Italians Seek To Take Over

LONDON, England, Aug. 1 — Emperor Haile Selassie would re-arm and close the frontiers with Eritrea and Somaliland if Italians return as trustees to these colonies.

Mindful of being crushed under the bootheel of the late Italian Dictator Mussolini, in the middle thirties and being ignored by the League of Nations in their appeal for assistance, the Ethiopians are wiry of any proposal linked with Italian military occupation.

The Ethiopian opinion was given before the Commission of the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was a hearing for representatives of Italy and Ethiopia preparatory to reporting to the deputies of the Foreign ministers this week.

The Italians renewed their request for trusteeship of Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland "in conformity with the San Francisco Charter.

The Italians were represented by their London Ambassador, Duke Tomaso Gallariti-Scotti. The Ethiopians had their Vice Foreign Minister Aklioy Habtewold. He was accompanied by John Spencer, United States adviser to the Ethiopian Government.

The Big Four are divided on what to do with the former Italian colonies and the Russian representative, Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin showed again that the Soviet Union favors Italian trusteeship and the unity of Libya and therefore opposes the Ethiopian demands.

However, both Italy and Ethiopia, wanted to get their views on record. This was the first time that Ethiopia had used threats.

The Italian thesis is that the colonies are not ready for independence and that, since there must be trusteeship, Italy with her long experience and her past accomplishments, should get the trusteeship. Italy formally pledged herself today to lead her former colonies toward independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

ETHIOPIA NO ZION FOR U. S. NEGROES

BY LEIGH WHITE
(Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Sept. 18. —American Negroes who came here seeking a Nationalist solution to their racial problems have been uniformly disappointed in Ethiopia, as a potential African Zion.

For years this country has symbolized in the minds of Negroes what Palestine has symbolized in the minds of Jews—a country of legendary origin in which they could rediscover a sense of national pride.

At best the belief in a Negro Ethiopia, however, is mythical.

Ethiopia is simply not the country that most Americans—Negroes included—imagine it to be.

It is certainly not the American Negro's country of origin.

Ethiopians are largely a product of the intermingling of East Africans with such Oriental peoples as the Egyptians, Jews and Arabs.

American Negroes, on the other hand, and largely a product of the intermingling of West and Central Africans with the Occidential peoples who settled the Western Hemisphere.

Ethiopia is one of the few genuinely feudal countries remaining in the world. It is a fossil empire of serfs, villeins, barons, counts, dukes, princes and kings, all of whom from a natural hierarchy headed by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Five hundred years behind the times, the Ethiopeans are living proof that ignorance is bliss—and that happiness has little to do with progress. The racial problems of American Negroes have as little meaning here as the equalitarian discontent that has led so many other countries into revolutionary chaos.

Ethiopia's Laws Published For First Time In A Legal Book

(Special to The Defender)
By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Ethiopia's modernized laws have appeared for the first time in history in a standard foreign legal reference book, The Lawyers Directory published in Cincinnati, Ohio. The latest edition, just published, contains an abstract of Ethiopian laws prepared by Judge Nathan Marein, legal adviser to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and adviser to the special commission, which is presently drawing up Ethiopia's new civil and criminal codes.

In the chapter of the Lawyers Directory dealing with Ethiopia's laws, Judge Marein, who rendered the final decision in the recent famous Robinson-Von Rosen case, has arranged in alphabetical order all of the country's laws, beginning with "Actions" and ending with "Wills." The wealth of legal information contained in this chapter enables lawyers or laymen to become acquainted with such varied legal matters as affidavits and aliens, bankruptcy and bills of sale, companies and customs duties, etc.

The Constitution

Most space (1½ columns) is devoted to Ethiopia's constitution, which is the fundamental law of the country. The second largest amount of space is given to descent and distribution of estates (1¼ columns), with Ethiopia's judicial system next in length (1 column). The smallest amount of space—one line—is given to Copyright: "Law is in the making," with Death Duties next shortest (1½ lines): "There are no deaths or estate duties in Ethiopia."

In other sections the reader learns that there are only two forms of marriage in Ethiopia—church and civil, that church marriages cannot be dissolved, that in cases of divorce of a civil marriage either party can dissolve the marriage, but repayment of the wife's dower must be made. The Ethiopian courts will not issue divorce decrees to Catholics married under the tenets of the Catholic church.

Marriage Laws

Foreigners domiciled in Ethiopia, one learns, are subject to the jurisdiction of Ethiopian courts in divorce matters, but the divorce laws of the foreigner's country will be taken into consideration. A foreign woman marrying an Ethiopian becomes an Ethiopian subject, but an Ethiopian woman marrying a foreigner does not lose her Ethiopian nationality unless she assumes her husband's nationality.

There are special Moslem courts in Ethiopia which have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status between Ethiopian Moslems. These courts are called "Kadis Courts" and Mohammedan "Shari Courts of Appeal."

The Lawyers Directory is one of the standard legal reference books of the world. It includes not only purely legal information, but contains complete lists of foreign embassies and legations in Washington and United States embassies, legations and consular offices throughout the world.

Work, Factual

In addition it contains an international selection of leading lawyers of all countries, with their biographical data, and practical information relative to administration and procedure before American government departments.

The inclusion of Ethiopia's laws in this authoritative work witnesses to the fact that the country's laws meet modern standards and is another recognition that Ethiopia is continuing her progress toward modernization.

Attitude Over Trusteeship By Italy Revealed

Big 4 Divided Over What To Do With Colonies

LONDON — (NNPA) — Ethiopia threatened last Friday to re-arm and close her frontiers with Eritrea and Somaliland if Italy is given Trusteeship over their former colonies.

The Ethiopians revealed their attitude before the commission of the Council of Foreign Ministers that heard representatives of Italy and Ethiopia preparatory to reporting to the deputies of the Foreign Ministers this week.

Italy formally renewed her request for [illegible] Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland [illegible] conformity with the [illegible] Charter."

The Italians were represented by their London Ambassador, Duke Tomaso Gallariti-Scotti. The Ethiopians had their Vice Foreign Minister Aklilou Habtewold. He was accompanied by John Spencer, United States adviser to the Ethiopian Government.

DIVISION ON ACTS

The Big Four are divided on what to do with the former Italian colonies and the Russian representative, Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin, showed again that the Soviet Union favors Italian trusteeship and the unity of Libya and therefore opposes the Ethiopian demands.

However, both Italy and Ethiopia wanted to get their views on record. This was the first time that Ethiopia had used threats.

The Italian thesis is that the colonies are not ready for independence and that, since there must be trusteeship, Italy, with her long experience and her past accomplishments should get the trusteeship of Somaliland "in formally pledged herself to lead her former colonies to [illegible] independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter."

ETHIOPIAN DESERT MAY HIDE OIL, GOLD

Months of drought and a season of deluge make the living rugged for primitive Somali tribesmen of Ogaden, a scrub-covered desert region of East Africa. This is the uninviting wilderness that was recently restored to its pre-1935 status as a province of Ethiopia by the British administration of conquered Italian Somaliland, the National Geographic Society explains in its current News Bulletin.

From March through September, Ogaden, like the rest of Ethiopia, can have too much water in the form of drenching rains. Then, for months on end, water is so scarce that even feuding rival tribesmen observe a tacit truce when they meet at one of the desert's few year-round water holes.

Some sixty to 100 miles westward within Ogaden from the vague border with Italian Somaliland is the reliable water hole at Walwal. It was here late in 1934 that Fascist Italian forces clashed with Ethiopians. Ogaden was overrun in the first few days of the campaign. The invaders swept on, reaching Addis Ababa [illegible] months.

The Italian occupation lasted just five years, from May, 1936, to May, 1941. The Ogaden territory was placed temporarily under British military administration by an Ethiopian-United Kingdom pact

Opposes Division Of African Colonies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Ethiopian Government disagrees for the province's resources.

America Opposes Ethiopia On Africa Colonies

By NNPA News Service

with the position taken by the United States in regard to the disposal of Italy's former African colonies.

At the meeting of Deputies of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four powers—The United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and France—and in the Council of Foreign Ministers, the United States proposed that Italian Somaliland be placed under a United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority, and three districts in Eritrea be given to Ethiopia, and that Cyrenaica, one of the four provinces in Libya, be placed under a UN trusteeship with Britain as the administering authority.

The Ethiopian legation here on Saturday said Ethiopia was and much of the rest mixed Moslem-Christian. Moreover, there was a considerable divergence of views among countries participating in the Commission of Investigation and diverging opinions on the part of other interested Governments presenting views to the Deputies.

"The United States strongly advocated that during the period of postponement Italians formerly resident in this area should be allowed to return to their homes since it is recognized that postponement would work further hardship on these people who have unable to make plans for their future. The United States Government considers that it would be equitable and just to allow them to return, what ever the final disposition of the territory may be.

"C. LIBYA. The United States recommended that Cyrenaica be placed under the trusteeship system of the United Nations with the United Kingdom as administering authority. This Government recognized that the British in view of their pledge to the Senussi of Cyrenaica, could not agree to this area reverting to Italian administration. At the same time this Government felt under British trusteeship the people of Cyrenaica could eventually realize their ambition for independence.

REST OF LYBIA

"The United States further proposed that the Foreign Ministers recommend to the General Assembly of the United Nations that the question of the disposal of the remainder of Libya be postponed and studied for one year because of divergencies of opinion in the Commission of Investigation and among the other interested governments.

"In recommending that the disposition of Tripolitania be postponed, the United States strongly advocated that, as in the case of northern Eritrea, Italians formerly resident in Tripolitania should be allowed to return to their homes during the period of postponement."

Ethiopia To Get Southern Eritrea

By Associated Negro Press

PARIS—Ethiopia will be given southern Eritrea outright under the proposed United Nations plan, on which voting has been deferred until next year.

In the division of the Italian African colonies and possessions the portion handed Ethiopia will also include Assab and Asmara.

Ethiopians have contended all along that this territory belonged to them through ethnic and other connections.

Strong opposition had developed against returning the territory to Ethiopia and the disposal of the disputed territories was a part of the recent presidential campaign.

Mr. Dewey is reported to have said he favored returning the colonies to Italy, to be administered under a United Nations trusteeship.

Wild, Rugged Ogaden Returns To Ethiopia

Months of drouth and a season of deluge make the living rugged for primitive Somali tribesmen of Ogaden, a scrub-covered desert region of East Africa.

This is the uninvited wilderness that was recently restored to its pre-1935 status as a province of Ethiopia by the British administration of conquered Italian Somaliland.

Easternmost of the dozen provinces that compose Haile Selassie's liberated empire, Ogaden is roughly the size of West Virginia. Making its area indeterminate, however, is the fact that Ethiopia's border with Italian Somaliland has never been clearly established, says the National Geographic Society.

From March through September, Ogaden, like the rest of Ethiopia, can have too much water in the form of drenching rains. For months on end, water is so scarce that even fueding rival tribesmen observe a tacit truce when they meet at one of the desert's few year-round water holes.

The Ogaden plains slope eastward toward the Indian Ocean from Ethiopia's central plateau. The various tribes move from one patch of scrub to another with their sheep, goats, and long-horned cattle, keeping the water holes within range.

SOME 60 TO 100 MILES westward within Ogaden from the vague border with Italian Somaliland is the reliable water hole at Walwal.

Ethiopia Holds Italy Must Not Regain Colonies

Dewey's Statement Favoring Return Of Colonies Resented

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Ethiopian legation here last Friday expressed "profound resentment" over the statement made by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, Republican Presidential candidate, favoring the return to Italy of her former African colonies.

The Governor's statement, the legation said, was all the more astonishing in view of the fact that "Italy herself has renounced her claim under her peace treaty with the Allies" and in view of the fact that the inhabitants of the colonies—Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland—are opposed to Italy's return.

While the disposal of the former Italian colonies is a matter to be decided by the United Nations if the Big Four powers disagree on their disposition, the legation said it felt it necessary to express its resentment "against such an unfair personality, representing many far-sighted and justice loving Americans.

AGAINST PROPOSAL

"As far as Ethiopia is concerned, her position has been unmistakably clear on various occasions that, under no circumstances, will she agree to the return of Italy, in any guise, to Eritrea and Somaliland," the statement said, adding:

"These territories are in all respects Ethiopia's and they must be restored to Ethiopia.

"Eritrea has been the focal center of Ethiopian culture and civilization in ancient times and had been the main vital artery of the Ethiopian trade and commerce with the outside world. The five monuments at Axum, standing to the present day only a few miles from Asmara, all documents, books and objects of arts existing to date in all monasteries and convents all over Eritrea testify to these facts incontestably.

"It must be reemphasized here that it was the privation of these territories, her indispensable outlet to the sea by Italy, which excluded Ethiopia from any contact with the outside world and crippled her economy, while Italy, the occupation of these Ethiopian territories brought her no economic or any other advantages except that these territories served her (Italy) as preparation centers for her aggressive wars against Ethiopia three times in fifty years.

SUFFERED MORE

"Ethiopia has suffered more than any other of Italian victims and is, therefore, opposed to any plan that her own territories should be used again by Italy as preparation center for a new, inevitable invasion against her."

The legation's statement added that Governor Dewey's proposal "was based on the need of reconstruction of Italian economy which was shattered as a result of the war, but it is incomprehensible why the need of the economic reconstruction of the aggressor enemy should be given every priority to that of the victim ally of yesterday.

"It is incomprehensible why the ecopomy of the aggressor enemy should be rehabilitated at the expense of the victim ally."

The statement charged that "Justice and the general interest of durable peace" were being compromised for political expediency."

Restoring Ethiopia's Territories

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I appreciate the letter of Hermann Fuernberg published in your columns on Sept. 8, in which he points out that Ethiopia fought bravely on the side of the Allies in the Ethiopian campaign, and that Italy defied the covenant of the League and her treaties of perpetual friendship with Ethiopia when she made a war of unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia. I deprecate, however, his proposal of negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia in relation to the ex-colonies.

There is really nothing for Ethiopia to negotiate about. She objects to the return of Italy to these former Ethiopian territories, and her objections are definite and final. There can be no mutual agreement on such a point.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Editor, New Times and Ethiopia News.

Woodford Green, Essex, England, Oct. 20. 1948.

Ethiopians Assail Dewey's Plan To Give Colonies Back to Italy

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey's proposal that Italy's African colonies be returned to her under United Nations trusteeship drew criticism from a new quarter today when the Ethiopian Legation denounced the suggestion as one which would sacrifice justice and interest in a durable peace "for a short-term political expediency."

In a statement issued under its official seal, the Ethiopian Legation used strong words to call the attention of the Republican Presidential candidate some of the

William Howard, a native of Athens, Ga., and a graduate of West Virginia State college, cum laude, leaves Addis Ababa this week for Bombay, India and other points in the country. The mathematician and administrative assistant to Dr. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, has been serving at the Madhame-Alem school in Ethiopia. The school headed by Dr. Fletcher is the only one in the country directed and staffed by American Negroes. Both the travelers speak French and Amharic fluently. The educators will ascertain educational material on the New India and will be guests of various dignitaries during the tour. (ANP)

comment yesterday from President Truman, who said this was a problem which could not very well be handled politically in the United States.

"The Imperial Ethiopian Legation has noted with astonishment the statement made by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for Presidential election, proposing that Italy should be given administration over her former colonies in Africa, in spite of the fact that Italy herself has renounced her claim under her peace treaty with the Allies and in spite of the fact that the inhabitants of the territories in question determinedly opposed Italy's return," the Ethiopians said.

Although the problem is one to be settled by the United Nations

18a 1948

Ethiopia (Sultan Airways)

Famous Flyer Begins Airline To Ethiopia

(18a)

Informer + Texas Freeman

San Antonio, Texas

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — Ethiopia's position and importance ts the greatest air hub in East Africa has just been increased by the opening of a new air service known as Sultan Airways, Ltd. Sat. 2-7-48

Organized under the direct supervision of the famous veteran Negro American flyer, Col. John C. Robinson, under the direction and with the support of the duke of Harrar, Emperor Haile Selassie's second son, the new airline, which is a purely private enterprise, uses Douglas DC'3 both of passenger and cargo versions.

Story Of Slave-Boy Who Became King Is Told

Oged Macaulay Lectures On Life Of King Jaja Of Opobo

Glover Memorial Hall was taxed full last Tuesday, December 7, at the instance of a lecture delivered by Mr Oliver Oged Macaulay, son of the late Doyen of Nigerian Politics, on the Great African King, Jaja of Opobo, under the auspices of Amaigbo National Assembly, Lagos branch.

The Ogbuefi Nnanyelugo, Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe was the chairman and with him were Mr Anucha Jaja Wachuku, M.A., LL.B., and Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, Federal Secretary, N.C.N.C..

Standing amidst applause, the chairman thanked the assembly for the honour done him by asking him to preside over the lecture, which lecture he said, was to learn more of the biography of African who left a remarkable history in this country and who stood prominent, being the first African statesman to ask Government to define "protectorate" when suggested to him by Consul Hewett that Her Majesty, late Queen Victoria, wanted to protect Opobo state.

MR LECTURER

He then called upon the lecturer to deliver the goods as he got them.

Standing amidst enthusiastic cheering, the lecturer told the audience that he did not hesitate to break the temple of history for the facts when approached by the Amaigbo National Assembly to give the lecture; he warned the members of the C.I.D. and the police to quote him correctly in whatever notes they might take, and not to fabricate or create matters unnecessarily.

He told his listeners how a village in Ibo tribe was invaded during the slave traffic about 100 years ago and from where the boy who rose by dint of hard work and honesty of purpose, to become king was captured and sold.

There is no accurately detailed record available, the lecturer said, but it was believed he was not sold beyond Bonny.

SLAVERY TO RICHES

At Bonny he amassed wealth and was respectably acclaimed when, later, he disagreed with Pepple of Bonny in consequence of which he moved southward and founded his own kingdom which, by 1888, had attained immense popularity through the agency of trade overland and river.

The lecturer gave figures and facts based on historical background.

The influence of Jaja was shown to be over the interior markets which the Royal Niger Company wanted to have under direct control but was not allowed, since Jaja was giving his own prices in the produce from his territories.

When, in 1885, Harry Johnston was sent out as Vice-Consul to Consul E. H. Hewett, he was involved in a dispute with Jaja, because he refused to reduce prices and because he did not allow the European traders to have direct negotiations with the markets in the interior.

The lecturer then described how the treaty of 1863 was produced and shown to Jaja explaining to him that the Queen did not want to take his territory or his trade, but, at the same time, did not want any other nation to take it.

In 1881, the lecturer went on, Consul Hewett tried to restrain Jaja from Qua Iboe markets and also from other interior markets.

Later, he said, Johnston was determined to force matters into an issue, and had to travel to the interior having viewed that great wealth was ahead if only Jaja could be removed.

"Here is a country in which white people could live and prosper," Johnston was said to have proclaimed; and, in August 1887, efforts were made to compel Jaja to leave his kingdom and "an agreement which he signed later spelt ruin for him."

SENT TO GAOL

When he went to London to have an interview with Lord Salisbury on his case, Salisbury refused the interview personally, the lecturer stated, and while this was going on, Johnston reacted at Opobo on receipt of a cablegram from London.

Jaja was cleverly invited into a war-boat having been assured that all would move smoothly well.

Later he was asked to choose whether to be removed from his kingdom or to follow Johnston to Accra.

This was for one hour's consideration and he yielded to go to Accra where he was tried on a special ordinance of the Legislative Council of Accra.

He was convicted and sentenced to five years' exile and was sent to the West Indies.

MENT TO BE PROUD OF

He was returning after four years when he died on the way, before reaching the West Coast of Africa.

"Johnston was unfair to Jaja," he declared, "while Jaja was fair to Africa."

Imperialismis as old as the earth itself, and Jaja's history shows that, the lecturer said, hinting that Johnston felt he was to be selected as the first Governor of the Royal Niger Company when, after three years in the coast, he returned to London in 1889 to report his activities in the Oil Rivers.

He emphasised that Nigeria as a whole should be proud of men like Jaja and the late Alafin of Oyo who loved their people and wanted them to live more abundantly.

He was of the opinion that remnants of crockeries in Jaja's palace today can never be manufactured any more; but the pity of it all was that while King Jaja's grandson hangs along the Labour Exchange for a job, the grandson of Queen Victoria is on the throne.

In 1906, he said, Johnston switched over to Liberia in the same method he dealt in Nigeria and started on friendly treaties with various chiefs.

Urhobos Set Aside Whole Week To Mourn Late Chief Mowoe

Commencing from Friday, October 29, up to and including Sunday, October 31, country-wide funeral obsequies and memorial ceremonies in honour of late Chief Mukoro Mowoe will be held by the Urhobo people under the auspices of the various branches of the Urhobo Progress Union in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

Chief Mukoro Mowoe it will be recalled was born in Evwreni in the eastern division of Urhobo land about the year 1890 and died on Tuesday, August 10, 1948, at about 5.30 a.m. in his home, at Warri.

The ceremonies will begin at Warri on Friday, October 29, at 4 p.m. when a procession of school children, headed by the Urhobo Collegiate School and led by the Urhobo Jolly and the Igbudu Honey Babies Bands will march round the township.

The children will lay wreath at the grave.

At Kano, the Urhobo community will hold a wake-keeping from 7 p.m. to 12 midnight, rendering solemn funeral songs and Urhobo dirges.

"Chief Mukoro Mowoe Memorial team" will play a friendly football match with a team representing Minna at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Urhobo community in Minna.

On Saturday, October 30, beginning from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. there will be a processional dance (Udje) by Urhobo women at the headquarters of the union, and after an hour there will be demonstrations at the "Providence House," which will be open to all clans.

The Urhobo community in Lagos will keep wake from 6 p.m. till day break, on Sunday, October 31, during which time there will be songs, Urhobo dance and entertainment, open to all clans, and interspersed with sacred songs at Oshodi Court (Epetedo) Lagos.

Mr E. K. E. Towesho, the President of Urhobo Clans Executive Board, Lagos, will deliver an opening speech.

Hausas Resent Housing Emir In Akuro House

Say It Means Government Is Taking Side With Oduduwans

The Commissioner of the Colony being responsible for arranging the lodging of Alhaji Abdullah Bayaro, C.M.G., Emir of Kano, with Sir Adeyemo Alakija, at Akuro House, should arrange for the transfer of the Emir thence to a more royal and befitting place, was the demand made by over 500 Hausa people in Lagos and district who gathered last Friday evening, in the Yaba Stadium, and finally resolved to suspend the reception planned in honour of the Emir and his son until their demand was granted.

The various Hausa speakers on the occasion stressed that Government's action in lodging the Emir and his son respectively with Sir Adeyemo Alakija, President of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa, and Akinola Maja, amounted to taking sides in the present controversy.

The Hausas of Lagos district and Agege therefore refused to be drawn into partisanship, condemning the action of the Government as unpopular.

Sir Adeyemo is not the ruler of Lagos, and Akuro House is not a royal palace, the people pointed out, but the Emir and his son were guests of the Government.

It was also demanded that henceforth the Government should refrain from giving the impression of taking sides with any political organisation in the present political confusion and controversy.

The speakers at the meeting included Alhaji Buhari, Sidi Garba, Ali Dinar, Alhaji Salihu, Mallam Yahaya Adda, M. Yahaya Na'ali, M. Abdurrahman Bida, Aliu Agwa, Mallam Ja'afar Zaria, Mohammed Ja'an, Mallam A. Zukogi and Mallam A. Sa'ad Zungur.

The copies of the resolution which were signed by Alhaji Buhari, Alhaji Salihu, Alhaji Abubakar, Ali Dinar, Sidi Garba, Mallam Yahaya Ali, Yahaya Adda, Muhammah Ja'an, Abubakar, Zukogi, Abdurrahman Bida, Alia Agwa and Sa'ad Zungur, were forwarded to the Commissioner of the Colony, the Chief Secretary to the Government, His Highness the Emir of Kano and the local press. — (ANA)

Hon. Obisesan Gives His Views On Conference

In an exclusive interview granted a representative of the African News Agency recently, Honourable Akinpelu Obisesan, one of the Legislative Council members who returned to Nigeria recently from the African Colonial Conference in the United Kingdom, gave his impressions of the conference.

On the opening day of the conference, he said, the Right Honourable Herbert Morrison addressed the audience on economic problems.

Discussions on public relations, local government, agricultural development, medical and educational policies were dealt with at the conference.

NO DETAILS

The Right Honourable Earl of Listowel, Colonel D. Rees Williams, Dr Hugh Dalton and Field Marshal Montgomery of Alamein, took part in the discussions, each respectively presiding over the conference.

"The conference did not work out details of the subjects discussed but left same in the hands of the respective governments of the colonies concerned" he pointed out.

He was pleased that by means of the conference, East, West and Central African peoples have been brought together; this, he said, would not have been the case if the conference had not been so arranged.

"It was agreed by everybody that great possibilities are in store for the Africans, if they will seize this opportunity to demonstrate their willingness in the development of their countries, on the lines suggested at the conference," he added.

NIGERIAN INITIATIVE

When asked his views on the problems discussed, he said that they will be of great value to this country (Nigeria) if only the people will not wait always for the Government to come in first for their help.

It was the opinion of the Honourable Obisesan that Nigerians through their councils will always take initiative in the matters of development instead of always looking to the Government to do so.

He further expressed the view that the age of trusteeship appears to have passed away — the British Government are prepared to co-operate with colonials as equal partners.

Socially, he said, "I did not think that things would be as we found them in England before we left here.

"My first impression was the heaviness of London's motor traffic and almost absence of accidents."

He added that in all offices women folks were sharing equal responsibilities in the discharge of their duties with men.

INDUSTRIES

He observed that development of industries in England was far beyond description in that no one who does not see them can comprehend the idea and felt that Africans are poles apart.

Politically, he noted that party government exists in England, but in his opinion Nigeria is not yet ripe for party-politics, in that any loser in any election here (in Nigeria) resorts to pugnacious tactics.

As a result of the war, he said, the British people are economically suffering; food is rationed and purchase-tax is paid almost on every article and in the face of these, the people go about their business with spirit of cheerfulness and optimism.

MEETING IN AFRICA

Asked whether it would not be more economical for such conference to be held in any part of the African colonies, he said personally he does not favour that idea in that from political point of view Africans have much to learn from the British people.

To support the idea of holding conferences in African territory as is the case in Nigeria where meeting of the Legislative Council is held in rotation in regional headquarters would be a complete departure from ihe established practice; for instance, said he, all the Dominion conferences are held in London where His Majesty, as father of the Empire, resides.

He thought that the discussions at the conference will be published in a book form which would be made available to all governments and members of the public.

WILLARD **Townsend**

Africans Hold First London Conference

ONCE again Africa looms into the picture of international relations but in a far different way than in the 17th and 18th centuries. In October the Africa Conference met in London—the first opportunity in history for representatives of all the legislatures of the African colonies of Britain to come together to meet, not only the British Ministers who addressed them, but more important still, each other. With the passing of India from the British Empire, Britain's attention is turning to Africa (much the biggest part of her Empire) as an important factor in the resuscitation of her economic life. To quote UDA's London Letter: "Africa is Britain's second India."

There was a significant thing about this Conference. It was composed in the majority—a comfortable majority—of Africans, not only traditional chiefs, but members of the new African educated class, both classes of whom are sitting in increasing numbers in the colonial legislatures. Ten years ago it would have been composed almost entirely of white officials with a sprinkling of African tribal chieftains. They were there to discuss the problem of Africa and the solution to that problem as it is being attempted by Britain, not alone as it affects Britain, but, equally important, for what benefit it will bring to the colored people of Africa.

The pervading problem of British Africa, as of the rest of what is left of Britain's Empire, is poverty. It is mostly jungle, swamp, desert—one vast rural slum. The typical African subject is a peasant, scratching a bare living out of a small patch of land, or eking out an existence on the "wages" from work in the mines, still as hungry, diseased, unskilled, illiterate and enervated by a climate unsuitable for sustained work some 250 years after the coming of the white man as at the time of his coming. (The white man has not carried his burden well.) Characteristically, those who settled there set up and perpetuated the pattern of life, with its inherent attitude toward dark-skinned peoples, so well known to Negroes everywhere. The mosquito-borne diseases of West Africa dealt a death blow to permanent settlement by whites and gave partial salvation to the native. (West Africans solemnly propose, when independence comes, to erect, in every town and village square, a monument to that blessed insect.)

Until recently, British rule, in Africa as in India, was principally concerned with securing the wealth it had to offer and the domination and exploitation of the natives by the settler. In 1940 the Development and Welfare Act was passed. 220 million dollars in the form of a grant was returned to the colonies. The Labor Government of Britain increased this to 480 million to enable the government of each colony to draw up a 10-year plan to promote the social, political and econmic development of the peoples. Social services were laid on, both because they were urgently needed and because they seemed to be the obvious way of using limited funds to the best advantage. Critics of British rule in Africa were quick to point out, however, that unless a frontal attack was made on the poverty of the colonies, no basis could be created for ultimate, responsible home government, and new social services, however meagre, could not be maintained.

George Padmore

(AFRICANS PROTEST)

The question of the distribution of the former Italian Colonies in Africa is once again coming to the top of the international agenda. With the ideological war between the Soviet Union and the Central European nations adhearing to Socialism on the one hand, and the United States and the Western European democracies on the other, coming to a critical stage in the struggle for the adherence of Italy, the Western Powers and U. S. A. are offering these Colonies to Italy as a bait to vote Right.

Colonial peoples are merely pawns in the eyes of the Powers maneuvering for strategic positions in the Mediterranean and the Near East. But they are not placid pawns. The days when Colonial and subject peoples could be passed from one imperialist owner to another without voicing a protest are over.

They are no longer so "backwards" and uninformed as not to understand the purport of these international bargainings. This is made plain by a document recently sent by the Somali Youth League to the Council of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

BRITISH PROMISES

"It is now six years since the Somalis have been allowed to follow the voices and events of the world,' runs the Somali Youth League document. "Through these voices we know now that the United Nations undertook the war in order to free all oppressed people from the Nazi-Fascist yoke." These voices also affirm that these people would not have imposed on them any Government not of their own choosing. Moreover, "The British Government had particularly promised—by manifestos thrown from airplanes during the war operations in 1940-41—that Somalis would never return under Italian domination."

The document then lists the wishes of "all Somalis," in whose name the Youth League speaks, and it declares most emphatically:

"We wish and request that Italy be NOT, repeat NOT, allowed to return to our territory for any reason whatsoever, even for trade purpose. What we suffered during 50 years of slavery under Italy was too much for the limits of human sufferance. We wish and request the Administration of Somalia to be entrusted to U. N. C. with the guarantee that we shall be given complete independence within say, TEN YEARS' time, with the right to choose any kind of government which the Somalis prefer to adopt.

"We wish and request that Somalia be not subdivided into many parts and put under the domination of different nations, such as British Somaliland, ex-Italian Somaliland, French Somaliland, etc., etc., but that a united Somalia be established which, in future, shall follow the same fate and have the same history."

ATLANTIC CHARTER

These are quite categorical and legtimate aspirations, which were voiced at a recent meeting held by the United Somali Party at Cardiff, which was attended by delegates from 12 organizations with an aggregate membership of 15,000.

Mr. Tualla Mohamed, speaking on before of the Somalis described how his country and his people lived before the advent of Imperialism. There was ruled by the Sultans and Councils, and the people lived in a pastoral society, regulated by prescribed laws and customs.

Individual rights were jealously guarded, Mr. Mohamed pointing out that an ordinary Somali could summon a Sultan to answer for any wrongs he may have suffered before the Council. There was co-operation between group and group in times of adversity and trouble.

When there was a drought, epidemic, or distress from other misfortune, the afflicted group would ask help from neighboring tribesmen, who would contribute a tenth of their cattle, grain or any other wealth for the relief of the distressed group.

When the Imperialists came to Somalia they set up arbitrary boundaries which split the tribes and had serious economic and social effects upon the people, especially in the matters of water, grazing land and the conduct of internal trade.

Land alienation has also been a prominent feature of the occupation, and the fact that Somalis have been forced into arms and made to fight against their own people is particularly resented.

The Somali people, declared Mr. Tualla Mohamed, are a single ethenic group with a common language and a common religion, and their claim to be united is unanswerable.

The Imperialists did not bring education to the Somalis, nor improved methods of production; nor did they stimulate the democratic features of Somali life. On the contrary the more progressive features were suppressed, and the Somalis were treated as an inferior race.

The document to the Big Four Foreign Secretaries, from which excerpts have been quoted above, was read to the meeting by Mr. Moses Massan.

PLANS ARMY OF AFRICANS

Britain Seeks Way to Offset Loss of Vast Indian Forces

To offset the loss of the Indian Army of 2,000,000 men on which great reliance was placed in the scheme of Commonwealth defense, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has drafted plans for raising a great fighting force in Britain's possessions in Africa, to which the defense center of gravity has shifted from the Near and Middle East.

It is estimated that 17,000,000 Africans are available, of whom more than 200,000 saw service in the last war and proved to be first-class soldiers.

Maj. Gen. W. A. Dimoline, G. O. C. East African Command, considers that, given the best officer material, a magnificent army could be built in a few years. General Dimoline has been appointed Commander, Aldershot District, in England and it is expected that a drive will be made to interest the best type of young officers in an African career. In an interview given to the Nairobi correspondent of The London Daily Mail, General Dimoline said:

"Now that the cream of British Army officer material no longer goes off to India, as has been the case for fifty years, there is a good chance of welding the excellent material here into a strong fighting force equal to anything that ever came out of India."

African Peoples Meet In London

Discuss Plan to End 'Dark Continent' Era

LONDON—The African Conference which opened (at Lancaster House, London, Wednesday is historic, for it marks the first time that the African peoples, represented largely by those of their own race, have met together to plan the future of a large part of their continent.

Of the 68 delegates, 38 are Africans, 38 are Africans Minister, but because of his illness, from East Africa. Each delegation included a Government official, usually the Colonial Secretary.

The meeting between Governors of Britian's African territories, which took place a year ago in England, delegates will be received by the King at Buckingham Palace.

The agenda of the conference includes general discussions on local government, public relations, education, medical policy, agricultural development, economic problems, and economic development.

The proceedings were to have been opened by the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, but because of his illness, Herbert Morrison acted as his deputy. The Conference wil be addressed by Ernest Bevin, Dr. Hugh Dalton, and Field-Marshal Montgomery. Oct. 8, the final day of the conference, delegates will be received by the King at Buckingham Palace.

EMPIRE IN AFRICA THAT WAS ITALY'S

Colonies That Formed It Which Dewey Would Restore to Rome

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's statement that he favored giving Italy administrative control of her former African colonies, which caused perturbation in Washington and London, makes timely a review of how Italy's colonial empire was built up.

The empire consisted primarily of territories in Africa taken before the rise of fascism—Lybia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, on the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Indian Ocean, respectively.

Combined, the African colonies were more than seven times the size of peninsular Italy, but counted less than one-seventeenth of the country's population. All three were heavily subsidized by the Italian Government before the war. As far back as sixty years ago Italy planned through colonization to provide overseas room for part of her expanding population.

Her African territories grew from the acquisition of land around the Bay of Assab on the Red Sea coast in 1870.

This first foothold, the National Geographic Society recalls, was purchased by a private Italian shipping company from the local sultan with funds provided by the Italian Government. The move by France into Tunisia in 1881-82 is believed to have further spurred Italy to colonizing activity. In 1885 Italian forces landed at the Red Sea port of Massaua, northwest along the coast from Assab, an occupation which was to bring more than the mountainous colony of Eritrea.

The conquest of Ethiopia was nullified in World War II and the independence of that country restored. In the meantime Mussolini had consolidated Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland into a single unit known as Italian East Africa.

Tripolitania and Cirenaica formed the possession of Lybia that stretches for more than a thousand miles along Africa's Mediterranean coast. Tripolitania is the western portion, and Cirenaica the eastern. They came under Italian sovereignty after the Italo-Turkish war of 1911. The colony then was renamed Lybia, after the ancient Greek word for most of North Africa. In 1939 a new status was given to the northern provinces when they were incorporated into the national territory of Italy.

More than twice as big as Texas, Lybia is mostly desert country, holding a population estimated at less than a million. Before the war, Italians were reported to number some 89,000; other Europeans about 6,000. Most of the natives are Moslems. Italian and Arabic are the official languages.

Lybia falls into three fairly well defined physical zones—the fertile and productive coastal and near-coastal areas; the subdesert, where dry-region grasses such as esparto are grown; and the vast sand and rock wastes of the south which merge into the Sahara desert belt. Tripolitania and Cirenaica share the three zones, although Cirenaica has more lowland.

Once "Bread Basket" of Rome

In the light of old descriptions of Tripolitania and Cirenaica as a "bread basket for Imperial Rome," there is reason to believe that climatic conditions have changed sharply through the centuries. Today, production comes only from coastal and other oases and from occasional fertile strips of green. In these areas, however, grains, fruits, olives, almonds, and other Mediterranean produce grow well. Livestock also is successful in places.

Physical and political difficulties made Lybia a trouble spot for the Italians from the time of its acquisition. Early attempts at development were hampered by numerous native uprisings. It was not until 1938 that the Fascist government began large-scale colonization, an effort requiring huge investments because of climatic and other problems. Military and economic projects brought about irrigation works, new roads, air fields, state-equipped farms, and harbor developments for the main ports of Tripoli and Bengazi, capitals of Tripolitania and Cirenaica, respectively.

Life line of the colonists was Lybia's coastal highway, La Litoranea, which reaches more than a thousand miles between the Tunisian and Egyptian borders. During World War II this region was known as the "world's longest battlefield."

Africans Promised End of British Exploitation

To Get Fair Contracts, Labor Codes, Gaily Clad Delegates Told in London

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON—A thundering burst of applause and "hears, hears" greeted British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones when, in his first speech, he told the African Conference in London that exploitation of the colonial peoples is a thing of the past.

In presenting the Labor Government's colonial policy, he said that "the phase of unregulated enterprise is over. Labor codes and welfare arrangements are essential, and marketing schemes and fair contracts no less important."

Mr. Creech-Jones emphatically stated that "we must convince the African peoples of the integrity of our purpose. This human problem can not be solved by color bars and discriminatory conventions, whether economical or social. Britain must pay heed not only to social needs which the authorities could supply, but also to the opportunities of self-expression and responsibility which individual and community initiative could make possible."

During the discussions delegates urged an increase in the number of newspapers printed in the West African language and for more broadcasts, also. A Colonial Office spokesman said plans for considerable extension of broadcasting services were being considered.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of The Council, opened the African Conference and told the delegates that "a glance at Asia is enough to show the type of trouble which could break loose on your continent if the right answers cannot be found."

Mr. Morrison, who was deputising for the Prime Minister, said Britain was not pursuing selfish ends. "We must wipe out the word 'exploitation'—put it among the antiques with 'piracy' and 'slavery.'"

African chiefs in their colorful state robes, created a sensation in London as they were greeted by hundreds of their peoples, students and visitors when they arrived just one day before the African Conference which opened today. Tsibu Darku of Atandaso, Gold Coast, an impressive figure in his robes, walked with one attendant holding an umbrella of many colors above him while another, his interpreter, carried the Linguistic stick.

First to step from the train bringing delegates from the Gold Coast and Nigeria was the Emir of Katsina, ruler of more than a million subjects of a Northern Nigeria State. In his traveling robes of white linen, with embroidered emblems, a red fez and white turban, containing six yards of silk, he smiled his fifth welcome at London. Behind him was his personal secretary, M. Iroyamil, with an aluminium kettle in his hand. It contained water to wash the Emir's feet and fingers before he prayed.

The Conference, which is being held at Lancaster House, London, is the first for delegates from the Legislative Councils of all British Africa. Aside from the British territories, there is also a delegation from the East African central assembly, and observers are attending from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and the Sudan.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON
Governor of Nigeria whose present regime is being voted out of their confidence by Ikwerre farmers in a resolution forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

THE CHIROMA OF KANO
Son of the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Abdullah Bayero, C.M.G., who was lodged with Sir Adeyemo Alakija while the Chiroma was made to put up with Akinola Maja. The Hausa Community has accused the Government of taking sides, as a result of this arrangement.

German Truck Driver Quits Job To Rule Million African Natives

WIESBADEN, Germany — A 29-year old German, the child of a white German mother and African father, may go to his father's native land to rule over 1,000,000 people.

The man who may swap his role as a Wiesbaden truck driver for that of a king is Arthur Semonu, who was born in this city. Semonu is said to have declared that his African grandmother has asked him to come to Africa to assume the duties of a monarch, since she is "too old to rule 1,000,000 people."

The truck driver's grandmother is queen of a native tribe in the former German possession of Togoland in West Africa.

He asserted that a letter received from her recently requesting that he take over as king, spurred him to seek to emigrate to Africa to assume the new responsibility.

Semonu was quoted as having said: "I don't know what will happen, but it feels fine to be a king."

Semonu's grandfather, a tribal chief, sent his son to Germany before World War I to study. The youth fell in love with a German girl, married her and decided not to return to his native Africa.

He enlisted in the German army during the war, and the present prospective king was born to the couple in 1919, after his father returned from the conflict.

Semonu has never seen the land or the people he expects to rule, and he speaks no African language or dialect.

African Tribe Bars White Bride

Agree on Young Chief as Ruler—Without Wife

SCROWE, Bechuanaland—Seretse Khama, 27-year-old chief of the Bamangwato tribesmen, is wanted by his people as their ruler, but without his white wife.

Seretse, who is scheduled to take over the rule of his tribe next year, had left the issue up to the people while his bride, Ruth Williams, 24, waited in London to hear the result.

Three chieftains scolded Seretse who fell in love with his white bride while studying law in London. He is the first Bamangwato tribesmen to marry a white woman.

Seretse's uncle, Chief Tshekedi, is now ruling the 100,000 tribesmen as regent. Chief Bathoen told Seretse "Nobody can cast fire among the people he loves. If you bring this woman, the tribe will scatter and then you will be chief of these poles." (He pointed to the ceremonial tribal poles.)

THE Johannesburg City Council has agreed with a suggestion by the Director of Native Labour that any African entering the city urban area without proper documentary authority should be sent out of the area. This is an attempt to discourage the drift of Africans to the towns. The Director of Native Labour informed the City Council that recently there had been a steady increase in the number of Africans coming to the City without passes.

Italian Claims in Africa

Right of Ethiopia Asserted to Voice in Rule of Territories

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

May I make rebuttal to Gilbert A. DiLucia's remarks, as published in your issue of Aug. 25, concerning the fate of Italy's "former" colonies.

It would seem scarcely necessary to recall the fact that Italy has no colonies, having renounced all her claims, rights, interests and control with the signing of the Italian Peace Treaty.

I am in complete accord with Mr. DiLucia's statement that Mr. Dewey enjoys the right and privilege to voice his own opinion, a prerogative extended to and enjoyed by any other citizen. However, as a Presidential candidate, his views on serious and important international problems already before the United Nations for solution should, I think, be tempered and held aloof from domestic politics.

President Truman's reply stating that the former colonies could not be settled politically in the United States as it is a problem for the Four Powers to decide is, undoubtedly, the proper approach.

Mr. DiLucia asks if we are not one of the Four Powers. Of course we are. But that does not entitle us to run the Big Four or the United Nations. No doubt the United States has arrived at a definite point of view, but other powers are equally entitled to their points of view, which have differed, thereby contributing to the failure in finding a solution.

Basically, Mr. DiLucia's letter appears to dwell on such a serious and important problem as the disposition of Italy's former colonies in relation to American politics, and finally concludes by stating that "the European Recovery Plan must succeed and the return of Italy's colonies may well decide, in the way of morale, the success of the Italian role in the program. Consequently, we see no other view on Italian colonial jurisdiction—complete and undivided return of that nation's colonies."

Unfilled Obligation

As an ally recognized by the United States, Ethiopia fought bravely on the side of the Allies in the African campaign. Therefore, it would seem to me that we have an unfulfilled obligation to Ethiopia and she should have something to say about the disposition of the territories of Eritrea and Somaliland which are rightfully a part of the Ethiopian empire.

We can forgive but never forget that Italy defied the covenant of the League of Nations which she freely signed; she was a signatory to the Kellogg Pact and other treaties of perpetual friendship with Ethiopia, but these treaties did not stop her unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia which also wrecked the League of Nations. International peace and security cannot be maintained, and war averted, without giving due consideration to matters which provoke threats to peace. Appeasement of Italy's ambitions now to obtain the return of her former colonies could very easily destroy the United Nations as appeasement—at Ethiopia's expense—destroyed the League of Nations.

The United States has given Italy encouraging assistance by its moral support and generous financial aid designed, primarily, to defeat communism. The return of the colonies to Italy would be sacrificing Ethiopia a second time under the guise of preventing Italy from becoming communistic.

Authentic facts state Ethiopia has been the victim of unprovoked Italian aggression three times in the last fifty years, and has suffered more than any other Axis victim.

No fair-minded and justice-loving person would countenance an aggressor enemy being given territory which never belonged to that nation except by illegal occupation at the expense of a tried and true ally.

The Italian people are unfortunately responsible for their present predicament because they supported Mussolini's policies, and they should be held strictly accountable for their misdeeds against Ethiopia.

Liability to Italy

In view of Italy's impoverished condition, perhaps Mr. DiLucia can explain why he advocates the return of Eritrea and Somaliland to Italy. According to official reports from Rome, these territories have always been a constant drain on Italy's exchequer.

It would appear that the accumulated errors of the past and the inability of the Deputy Foreign Ministers to find a just solution to the ultimate disposition of Eritrea and Somaliland, the authoritative body assigned to further study and find a solution to the problem would do well to explore the advisability of settlement of the controversy through direct negotiations and discussions between Ethiopian and Italian officials. A time limit could be set on their deliberations, and a joint report of the conclusions submitted to the United Nations. If an agreement were concluded, the United Nations would automatically approve. If a deadlock were sustained, the problem would revert back to the United Nations.

This device may be unorthodox and perhaps futile, but even the combined willingness of Italy and Ethiopia to employ such means to negotiate to find a settlement of their problem would display to the world a noble conciliatory effort even in disagreement.

EXPLOITING AFRICA

Forced out of India, the British are going in for the development of Africa in a big way. They have launched a $96 million project for mechanized peanut growing in East Africa, and are planning a similar ambitious peanut project on the West Coast.

The British are also reported to be planning to go in for cotton production in Africa on a large scale, and already warnings are being heard that they may put a crimp in the world market for American cotton. This warning has been sounded before, but so far has failed to materialize. It is like the predictions we heard from time to time that the grip of the Parisian fashion makers is doomed—but Paris for fashions and Dixie for cotton are still with us, and promise to be for a long time to come.

Although the British moves for introducing improved methods of agriculture in their African possessions are laudable, it is altogether likely that British rule in the Dark Continent is being shortened thereby. On their African projects the British are recruiting workers from simple pastoral tribes. They are described as apt pupils, quickly catching on to running tractors and jobs of like nature.

It is the history of "subject races" the world over that raising their economic and educational standards stimulates the desire for release from alien rule. The process is a gradual one, but none the less to be expected from the pattern of history. There is no reason to believe that Africa will prove an exception, even though it will be some time before people in the tribal state are equipped for self-government.

RALPH T. JONES

The Constitution

Can Africa Be New Land of Opportunity?

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 2-8-48

In attempting to catch a glimpse at Fate's blueprint for the future, it might be well to consider the continent of Africa. Consider, that is, in the light of the past history of the British Empire.

Remember that from the little island we call Britain has gone forth over the centuries the men who have developed the greatest areas of the world's surface; men who have pioneered in unlocking the wealth in nature's stupendous resources.

Today, with the world perplexed, hungry, worried, there remains one untapped continent, perhaps the richest of them all in potential wealth. That continent is Africa. To all intents and purposes it is undeveloped. True, the Union of South Africa, an independent unit in the British Commonwealth of Nations, is a territory where much development has been done, with a modern edifice of civilization not unlike our own.

But, compared to the whole of Africa, all that has yet been done is but a scratch of the surface.

Rhodesia In East Central Africa there is a vast territory called Rhodesia. It is a British colony, though self-governing. It was named after Cecil John Rhodes, founder of the British South African Company, which peacefully colonized the area some 150 years ago.

The Constitution

There are, in Southern Rhodesia, coal deposits almost unlimited. It is said one great seam of coal, 26 feet thick, is practically on the surface. You can drive right up to it and haul away the coal. They are planning to export that coal. They will build, they say, a railroad across Bechuanaland, which is a British protectorate, to the seaports of the coast.

Atlanta, Ga.

There are great rivers in Rhodesia. One, the Zambesi, is the boundary between Southern and Northern Rhodesia. There is a hydroelectric power development proposed on that river. It will, as now planned, provide 10 times the amount of electric power now used in both territories.

Sun. 2-8-48

There is another great river, the Sabi. With this they expect to irrigate arid areas, so as to bring 500,000 new acres of the richest soil the world has seen, under cultivation. Chief crops will be wheat, sugar and cattle feeds. But they grow, also, peanuts and cotton and many other products of direct interest to Georgians and all Southerners. They say any crop that will grow in Europe or in America will grow more luxuriantly there.

Government Aid There will be British governmental aid to help in financing the development of Rhodesia. A bill, expected to shortly pass Parliament, will create two well-capitalized organizations. The Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation.

The Constitution

It is not the plan to use Government money for general industrial use. The Government will step into basic industries where private enterprise is unwilling or unable to establish such plants alone. But private enterprise and private capital will first be encouraged to do the industrial job unaided. And in no case will the Government go into manufacturing of finished products—what is known as "fabrication" industries.

Atlanta, Ga.

Only in the service industries, the utilities, will the Government take a direct hand when necessary. For it is upon such utilities that all industrial and commercial development depends, in final analysis.

Sun. 2-8-48

And this is but one territory of a continent.

Furthermore, there is human wealth of resources there. Now that man's science is learning to control disease, there is a people in Southern Rhodesia, descendants of the original Mashonas, industrious, intelligent, clever. And there is, too, the Matebele people, another fine race which, long ago, conquered the Mashonas and were themselves, in turn, conquered by the white man and his mechanized weapons of war.

Let's take a look at some other sections of Africa tomorrow.

Former Gold Coast Governor Hotly Criticized

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

ACCRA, Gold Coast—(ANP)—Sir Alan Burns, former governor of the Gold Coast who is the United Kingdom representative in the trusteeship council of the United Nations, stirred a hornet's nest when his speech at the African committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, was relayed here.

Sat.

Sir Alan is reported as saying that the British colonies are not yet ready for independence and that tribal warfare would break out if the colonial powers withdrew from Africa. He is also reported to have stated that only semi-educated Africans on the coast clamor for self-government.

QUICK REACTION 1-3-48

The report of this news has resulted in quick reaction. All the newspapers here, and also the newspapers in the other West African colonies, have sharply criticized this dictum of the former governor.

All the newspapers here printed Sir Alan's statement side by side with the visit of George Grant to the chiefs asking them to quit the legislative council as the time for self government is fast approaching.

Criticism from all section of the country is still pouring into the press, and the queer result seems to be that the speech of Sir Alan has rather started a wave of aggressive nationalism among Africans here.

1-3-48

In an editorial entitled "So Soon, Air Alan" the "Post" said "It is not only clear that Sir Alan's statement is a provable falsehood, but also that he is definitely out of touch with African events. If Sir Alan would say that these men (George Grant et al) who are products of British universities are semi-educated, then our only deduction is that Sir Alan and all other British people of similar education are also semi-educated."

African Leaders Seek Self-Rule

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 1-10-48

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP) — George Grant, said to be the wealthiest African in this section, is heading a movement for self-government by the natives. He has been named head of the Gold Coast United Convention, which sent a delegation to see the 63 chiefs now in the legislature.

This delegation told the chiefs that it is now time for them to retire from the legislature and let regularly elected non-chiefs serve in the interest of better government.

Afro American

Not Ready, Says British

About the same time this conference was being held, Sir Alan Burns, former governor of the Coast and United Kingdom's representative in the trusteeship council of the United Nations, was denying that the colonies were ready for self-government.

Sir Alan roused a storm of protest when he told the UN Council that tribal warfare would break out if colonial powers were to withdraw from Africa.

The Post, local publication, branded Sir Alan's statement a proverbial falsehood, and said the British spokesman was definitely out of touch with African events.

Britain Plans Super Highway To Link Africa

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

JOHANNESBURG — (ANP) — Great Britain has taken another important step to make the Negro areas of Africa, with their vast manpower and mineral resources, the key link in a completely reorganized empire defense system, it was announced here last week.

The step takes the form of an all-weather billion dollar highway which will span the continent from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans, and from Algiers to the Union of South Africa.

Sat.

The highway is to be built and maintained by Africans, yet the construction of the roads depend upon the cooperation given by France, Belgium and the Union of South Africa. During the war, those countries had over a half-million African Negroes fighting in their armies.

1-3-48

CONSTRUCTING BRANCH ROAD

Already the British have begun work on a $7,000,000 branch highway to connect the new African defense areas of Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya. Previously Britain and her colonies had allocated over one-half billion dollars for the erection of industrial, educational and health projects and other improvements designed to strengthen the African areas internally and to insure cooperation of African Negroes.

However, this move on the part of Great Britain is viewed by American experts on colonial problems as causing an extension of jim crow and segregation since the influence of South Africa in African affairs will be widely increased.

1-3-48

The Courier Salutes

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The hypocrisy of America's code of democracy, insofar as it affects the darker races, often boomerangs in the most unexpected places. The most recent instance happened in the Washington's Constitution Hall when Ethiopian Minister Prince Ras Imru, was ordered by a white woman to change his seat while attending a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

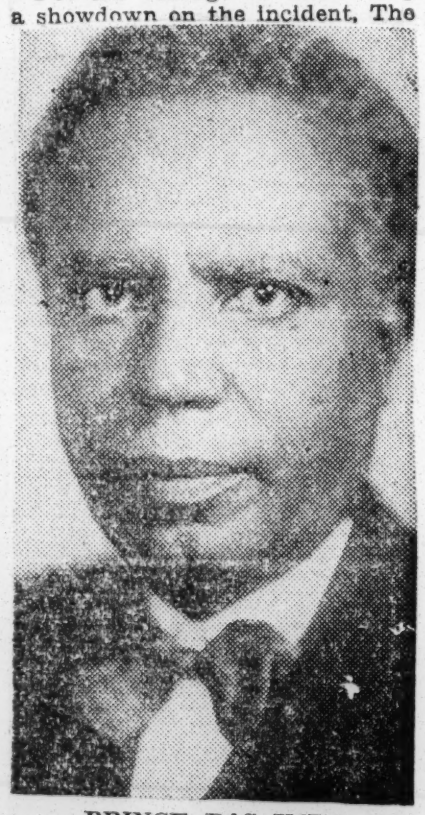
But Prince Ras Imru, rather than change his seat and submit himself to this humiliation, because the woman apparently thought he was an American Negro, arose and left the building.

Our State Department sent the Ethiopian Legation a note of apology and told press services that "color had nothing to do with it."

But Prince Ras Imru, a relative of Emperor Haile Selassie, decided not to take the insult "lying down."

The Ethiopian Legation insists that the incident is not closed. They insist that it was not a matter of the "wrong seat" as the State Department has intimated. They intend to push the investigation to see that justice is secured and the real facts unearthed.

For his courage in demanding a showdown on the incident, The



PRINCE RAS IMRU

Pittsburgh Courier this week salutes Prince Ras Imru, Ethiopia's creditable and fearless Minister.

King George VI smiles as he chats with delegates of the African Conference in London. He played host to them at Buckingham Palace. Only one identified (left foreground) *is Nana Sir Tsibu Darku IX, O.B.E., Omauhene of Asin Atandasu, delegate from the African Gold Coast.* Associated Press Photo

Anglo-U. S. Oil Dispute Threatens in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—(ANP)—A dispute which threatens to grow to huge proportions is currently being carried on between Great Britain and the United States over oil territory in Ogaden, a strip in Southeastern Ethiopia which adjoins British and Italian Somalilands.

Central figure in the dispute is Ethiopia. Working with the British support are the Somali chiefs, who are hostile to Ethiopians. The situation began in 1942 when the British demanded and got military control of all Ethiopia because of 'war security" reasons.

BRITISH ASKED TO LEAVE

Two years later, when the war in Ethiopia ended, the British were asked to leave, but they demanded that Ogaden Province be given them, ostensibly to carry on the war.

In 1945 the Government granted Sinclair Oil Company exclusive rights to seek and produce oil in the country for fifty years. This agreement was made with the consent of the British. Later the British said they know nothing of this pact.

At Warderi, where an American drilling crew was seeking water and where the British maintain a military post, the crews began to get threats from Somali tribes. Threats were received in other areas also.

Liberians Fail To Yield To Hotel Jimcrow Line

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The Liberian legation and the Liberian minster, C. D. B. King, administered a stinging rebuke to a local hotel which sought to decline service to their guests recently.

The Fairfax hotel, a new and reasonably swanky hostelry located in the fashionable section of the Northwest, sent ornate invitations to all of the foreign embassies and diplomats to patronize their dining room, which they described as one of the finest in the capital.

The Liberian legation having three distinguished visitors from their homeland in the United States, Counsellor R. S. Bright, speaker of the house of representatives, B. G. Freeman and Postmaster General Niettie Brownell, decided to honor them with a luncheon at the Fairfax.

CHECKED PLANS

The secretary of the legation called and arranged for tables and service, then went in person to confirm the appointment which should have been a guaranty against any misunderstanding or that for which we arranged in the main dining room."

ACCOMMODATED PARTY

The Fairfax hotel people conferred some more, then with an attempt at gallantry and graciousness ushered the entire party into the main dining room and gave them service.

"It is very strange," Minister King told the manager as they left. "Our visitors have been the guests of the Unted States at Blair House. They spent three days there and were the honorees at a luncheon two days ago. I cannot understand how a hotel in the capital of a nation upon whom we are on good terms, could dare refuse the citizens of a sovereign nation such as I represent. You cannot represent the spirit of your government."

embarrassment. The hotel participated in all of the planning.

When the group arrived, however, it was apparent that something of a flurry had been caused. They seated themselves in the ornate lobby, waited while officials flitted hither and thither. Finally one of the executives came up to explain that some mistake had been made.

"Oh no," said Minister King, "no mistake was possible. We were importuned by you to give you our patronage. We accepted your invitation. We are here with our guests. We do not care to accept any other accommodation than

Back To Africa

NEW YORK — Backed by promised support of prominent United States Representatives, the Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc., 100-2 116th Street, New York recently petitioned the United States Government for financial and material aid to carry through its gigantic plan of Voluntary Immigration of the people of African Blood and descent in the U. S. to Liberia, West Africa, to settle and engage in the industrial development of that country.

Benjamin Gibbons, President of the UANM, Inc., announced that the Representatives with whom he conferred, were convinced that Liberia is a fertile, well-watered land, rich in natural resources and capable of sustaining an immense population, and gave assurances that the Movement's petition will receive their backing when the United States Congress convenes.

The UANM, Inc., Leader strongly declared: 'This plan is not a "Back to Africa" Movement-Liberia is offering us a chance, and with the necessary backing we can go places."

Many Are Hurt In Misdirected Bid To Assassinate Ako Adjei

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ACCRA, Nov. 20.— The assassination of one of the Gold Coast patriots who was detained by Governor Creasy in connection with the February disturbances was averted at Odumase, last Saturday, when the assassins failed to identify him and injured other people.

The lucky politician is Ako Adjei, M.Sc., Barrister-at-Law, and Editor-in-Chief of the New Africa Times, a daily newspaper published here.

The assassination was said to have been planned by certain people influential in local politics in Manya Krobo State, and it was scheduled to take place during a lecture to be delivered by Mr Adjei, who is well-known in the Gold Coast as a first rate public speaker.

He had been asked to deliver a lecture in the Presbyterian Secondary School room on the subject, "Trends in Gold Coast Political Thought," and he arrived Odumase for what was expected to be a literary treat.

His assassination was foiled, because his would-be assassins were unable to identify Mr Adjei, in consequence of which many private cars were badly damaged and some innocent people were injured, having been mistaken for Adjei.

One of the persons mistaken for the would-be victim was alleged to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, responsible for that particular district.

Whilst it is understood that the Police are conducting investigations, yet it is widely believed that many authorities of the Manya Krobo State are known to be strongly opposed to the United Gold Coast Convention.

The assassination was said to have been planned to coincide with a grand reception which had been arranged by the Manya Krobo State to welcome Paramount Chief Nene the Honourable Azzu Mate Kole, who had just returned from London, where he attended the recent African Colonial Conference.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Adjei was educated in the United States of America, having studied at Lincoln University, Hampton Institute and Columbia University.

He obtained his bachelor's degree at Hampton, and his master's from the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia.

He is a legal practitioner, having qualified at the Inner Temple.

Skull Of Primitive Ape Discovered In Kenya

West African Pilot

New Find May Revolutionise Concept Of Origin Of Man

West Africa 24/4/48

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—The Roman saying that "something new always comes out of Africa," has been confirmed once again by the news that a skull of a pre-historic ape which British scientists estimate to be between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 years old, has been found in Kenya, East Africa. Victoria.

The finder of this extraordinary relic of ancestral man is Mrs L. S. B. Leakey, the wife of Professor Leakey, the famous anthropologist, who is the son of a missionary born in the Kikuyu native reserve where his father worked among the Africans

"You can say it was beginner's luck because it is my husband who is the expert.

Growing up among Africans, Professor Leakey learned to speak Kikuyu language even before he could read in English.

17 YEARS RESEARCH

Inducted into the mysteries of this African tribe, Professor Leakey and his wife have been carrying out scientific researches in Kenya, assisted by Africans, during the past seventeen years.

The skull, which is on exhibition in the famed British museum, is considered the most complete of its kind ever found anywhere

Famous scientists from all over the world are already coming to London to see and examine the specimen which may well revolutionise the entire field of historical biology by providing new evidence of man's origin.

"I found it myself while working with the British-Kenya Miocene expedition in East Africa," explained Mrs Leakey.

"We were excavating on the little island of Rusinga, in Lake

Liberia Opens Airline Aug. 7

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Aug. 7 has been set as the tentative opening date of the Liberian Internal Airways, Ltd., officals announced this week. On that day all aircraft will be christened, and the airline will be dedicated.

A special party will take the first flight to various cities where ceremonies will be held along the route. The special plane which will start its flight at 9:25 A. M. will return to Monrovia at 12:30 A. M. the next morning.

The official party making the first flight will include President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, Gabriel L. Dennis, secretary of state of Liberia, and President H. M. Adams of LIA.

The dedication ceremonies will open at 8 A. M. with the inspection of the aircraft. Then the aircraft will be christened; President Tubman will make a dedicatory address, and Adams will give the response.

Liberia Opens $20,000,000 Harbor Today

Ceremonies at Monrovia to Mark Founding of the Republic 101 Years Ago

The Republic of Liberia, founded 101 years ago with American aid, will celebrate that anniversary today by opening a $20,000,000 deep-water harbor at Monrovia, its capital city and largest port.

President V. S. Tubman and other officials will officiate at ceremonies opening the new 750-acre harbor financed through an American lend-leased agreement and operated jointly by the Liberian government and seven American companies.

The new harbor, protected by two breakwaters, each more than 7,100 feet long, can accomodate eight or nine large cargo ships simultaneously. Another ten vessels can be anchored in the lee of the northern breakwater and from twenty to thirty smaller craft with light draft can tie up within the breakwater.

Harbor facilities include a channel 600 feet wide and thirty feet deep at mean low water, a 2,000-square foot turning basin, a 2,000-foot wharf, a large warehouse and power, water and sanitary units. Nearing completion are an administration building, radar location targets, and cargo handling and oil storage equipment.

The harbor will also include a free port area, in which foreign trade, processing, storage and product improvements can be carried out without imposition of import duties by the Liberian government.

Lend-lease negotiations for the development of the port were completed in 1943 in return for American use of Liberian harbor and air-field facilities. Since the summer of 1944, when construction began, 225 Americans and 1,800 Liberian natives have been employed on the project.

The harbor will be operated by the Monrovia Port Management Company, Ltd., which has offices in New York at 40 Exchange Place. It is composed of Farrell Lines, Inc.; Firestone Plantations Company; the Liberia Company; Liberia Mining Company, Mississippi Shipping Company, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and the Texas Company.

Liberia Day Celebrated At Embassy Reception

IN THE COOL GARDEN of the Liberian Legation last evening, guests gathered under a striped marquee around small tables centered with red, white and blue flowers. The occasion was a reception in celebration of Liberia Day, the day in 1847 when Liberia was first declared independent.

As a symbol of the fact that their country is the first and only independent state in West Africa, the Liberians have placed in the corner of their red and white striped flag a single white star against a blue background.

The Minister of Liberia and Mrs. King received their guests last evening from 8 to 10 o'clock in the gray drawing room of the legation. Emerald green, soft rose and chartreuse colors brightened the room, and on a side table rested a bouquet of white frangipan, the national flower of Liberia. Mrs. King wore a gray chiffon gown with gray lace bodice, and on her shoulder was pinned a corsage of red, white and blue flowers.

Three large buffet tables were set up at the reception last night. One was on the veranda, one on the lawn and one in the dining room. Each table was centered with red roses, white gladioli and blue larkspur. There were turkeys, salads, baked hams, ices, champagne, and everything that goes to make a superb supper.

Over 350 guests attended, including a visitor from Liberia, Emmett Harmon, secretary to the President of Liberia. The Ambassador of France and Mme. Bonnet were invited, as well as the Ambassador of Belgium, Baron Silvercruys; the Ambassador of Italy, Alberto Tarchiani; the Ambassador of the Philippines, Joaquin M. Elizalde, and the Ambassador of Russia, Alexander S. Panyushkin.

Others included the Ambassador of Nicaragua and Senora de Sevilla-Sacasa; the Ambassador of Haiti, Joseph D. Charles; the Minister of Ethiopia, Ras H. S. Imru; the Charge d'Affaires of India and Mme. Nehru; the Minister of South Africa, H. T. Andrews; the Minister of Iran and Mme. Noury Esfandiary; the Minister of Uruguay and Senora de Mora; the newly-appointed United States Ambassador to India and Mrs. Loy Henderson, and the Assistant Secretary of State, George V. Allen.

Liberia's Richest Man's Estate Causes Family Rift

MONROVIA, Liberia—Family strife has broken out among the family of James F. Cooper, reputedly the wealthiest citizen of Liberia, because Mr. Cooper has been adjudged incompetent to handle his affairs due to illness resulting from a paralytic stroke in 1947.

Cooper is the owner of the Vueh-ley Episcopal mission in 1934. She la Rubber plantation, the largest married Jr. Cooper the following of the seventy-five owned by Liberians. Business, social and governherians. He has twice been a candidate of the Democratic party for president of Liberia and is widely known in the United States where he has visited often. He is a former member of the Liberian cabinet and represented Liberia at the United Nations conference in San Francisco in 1944 and at Lake Success in 1946. Cooper is reported to have more than $100,000 in cash and gilt edged securities invested in the United States.

Suffering a paralytic stroke in January, 1947, Mr. Cooper's wife arranged for him to go to Mayo's clinic at Rochester, Minn., in the United States. She remained behind with their two children, Elsie, 11, and Frances, 3, to manage his business. He travelled with his cousin, Mrs. Magdalene Cooper, a highly competent trained nurse and head of the Carrie V. Dyer Hospital in Monrovia. After an adverse diagnosis at Mayo's he went to Washington and remained in a nursing home seeking strength to return to Liberia.

came to Liberia to teach in Bromdiate steps to be mediate steps to be Liberia to improve its nutrition situation.

Liberians Do Not Eat Enough Of Right Foods

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The average Liberian man, woman or child does not eat enough of the right kinds of food nor does he often enough, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrelle said, cluded in a booklet telling the results of a survey of food and nutrition in Liberia.

For a long range goal of better food consumed daily compare to the nutrition she called for an educational nutrition yardstick? nutrition program for both children and What evidence are there to show adults, enlargement of the signs of malnutrition and poor and activities of the country's bu- health? What evidences are reau of agriculture and more to show signs of good health and health clinics throughout the country. proper feeding?

In noting what was wrong with the nutrition in the country, Dr. Kittrell pointed out that Liberians did not get enough of such needed food items as fats, proteins and various vitamins and that they did not eat breakfast. She found that 90 per cent of the people live on diets below the safety line.

This study, Dr. Kittrelle said, was not a complete survey and did not cover the whole nation. She interviewed about 4,500 people in 12 communities covering every section of the nation.

Her survey is the first one in Liberia to seek the answer to the following questions: What do Liberian people-men, women and children-eat today? What is the matter with the foodstuffs-carbohydrates, protein, iron cal-

Liberians Do Not Eat Enough Right Foods Says Howard Prof.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The average Liberian man, woman or child does not eat enough of the right kinds of food nor does he eat often enough, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of Howard University concluded in a booklet telling the results of a survey of food and nutritions in Liberia.

In her study, "a Preliminary Food and Nutrition Survey of Liberia, West Africa," Dr. Kittrell recommended the raising of more foodstuffs, increasing of fishing, more nutritionists and dieticians and a fuller survey than her own as immediate steps to be taken in Liberia to improve its nutrition situation.

LONG-RANGE GOAL

For a long range goal of better nutrition she called for an education program for both children and adults, enlargement in personnel and activities of the country's bureau of agriculture and more health clinics throughout the country.

In noting what was wrong with nutrition in the country, Dr. Kittrell pointed out that Liberians did not get enough of such needed food items as fats, proteins and various vitamins and that they did not eat breakfast. She found that 90 per cent of the people live on diets below the safety line.

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A "FIRST" SURVEY

Her survey is the first one in Liberia to seek the answer to the following questions:

What do Liberian people—men, women, adolescents and children—eat from day to day? What is the composition of the foodstuffs—calories consumed, protein, iron calcium, vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin and ascorbic acid?

Only vitamin D, because of the abundance of sunshine, and ascorbic acid were found to be taken adequately in the Liberian diet, Dr. Kittrell discovered.

Although calcium intake is low she discovered that children in Liberia seldom have poor teeth or the rickets. Otherwise the intake of other food needs was definitely below the accepted normal needs.

DIETS FOR MOTHERS LACK

Most babies are fed from the breast until they are about one year and some of them still feed from the breast at the age of five. Because of the deficiency of proper foods in the mother's diet, the quanity and quality of the milk from the breast was poor.

The lack of breakfast in the morning, she concluded, made the children listless and unenergetic at the start of day. They usually eat their first meal at noon and the other late in the afternoon.

EDWARD R. DUDLEY

Edward R. Dudley To Liberia

Lawyer Named Minister To African Land

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—President Truman last Thursday nominated Edward R. Dudley of New York, as the United States Minister to Liberia.

The nomination was included in a long list of nominations which Mr. Truman sent to the Senate, despite the decisions of Senate Republican leaders not to act on any nominations during the special session.

Mr. Dudley, 37, is a graduate of St. John's University Law school in Brooklyn. He was appointed an assistant state attorney general in 1942. In 1943 he joined the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which gave him a leave of absence in 1945 to become counsel to the governor of the Virgin Islands, a post he held for two years before returning to the N.A.A.C.P.

If and when confirmed, he will succeed Raphael O'Hara Lanier, who resigned and recently returned to the United States from Monrovia to become president of a Texas college.

BLACK BRITISH—church dignitary, the Bishop of Tanganyika, Rt. Rev. S. C. Philips, assistant bishop of Lagos, West Africa, arrives with the Bishop of Chelmsford at Canterbury Cathedral for services opening the Lambeth Conference at Canterbury.

Liberian International Airways to Open on Aug. 7

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) — Aug. 7 has been set as the tentative opening date of the Liberian International Airways Ltd., officials announced this week. On that day all aircraft will be christened, and the airline will be dedicated.

A special party will take the first flight to various cities where ceremonies will be held along the route. The special plane, which will begin its flight at 9:25 a.m., will return to Monrovia at 12:30 a.m., the next morning.

Tubman to Be Passenger

The official party making the first flight will include:

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia: H. M. Adams, president of LIA; the Liberian Postmaster General, British, French and American Ministers to Liberia;

The resident manager, Liberia Company; the chief of communications of Liberia, and the vice president, stations manager and chief of maintenance of LIA. Two camera men, a captain, a co-pilot and two stewards will complete the ships complement.

Roberts Field, named after the first president of Liberia, J. J. Roberts, will be the headquarters of the African airline. Aircraft used on the lines will be the Deluxe Douglas DCs's with a capacity of 21 passengers. Company craft will fly the flag of Liberia.

American Legation Aid Liberia To Improve Self

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Improvement of Liberia's whole economy and development of its resources for the mutual benefit of the aims of the program of the United States Economic Mission to Liberia and other countries are Liberia, an integral part of the American Legation at Monrovia, the State Department disclosed last Friday.

The program is in accordance with United States policy of increasing production of those foodstuffs and other commodities which are currently in world-wide short supply, the department said.

Specific objectives of the mission include:

1. Surveys of Liberia's natural resources, of which little has been known in the past.

2. Recommendations concerning the development of such resources

3. Technical aid and advice in the operation of projects to increase Liberia's production of agricultural and other commodities for internal use, and in the development of export surpluses of such raw materials as rubber, coco, lumber palm oils and fibers, iron ore, industrial diamonds and kola nuts.

Atty. Dudley Named Liberian Minister

NEW YORK — Edward R. Dudley, widely known lawyer and for two years counsel to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, has been nominated by President Truman as Minister to Liberia.

Active in Manhattan politics, Atty. Dudley is a member of the Carver Democratic Club. In 1942, he was assistant to Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and the following year was named special counsel for the NAACP. He lives at 2190 Madison ave., in Harlem.

Liberian Renaissance: Sweeping Challenge

(Last fall an unprecedented development program for Liberia was set up by the government of that republic and a group of Americans forming the Liberia company. Much has happened since to push the program ahead. This is the first of a series of three articles which bring the situation up to date.)

MONROVIA — (ANP) — Today, after 100 years of independent existence, Liberia is aware of the first stirrings of a 20th century renaissance. Over this tropic land, set up as a haven for freed U. S. slaves, is sweeping a tide of new ideas, new methods, new aspirations.

Here on Africa's west coast lies a nation no larger than the state of Ohio, with a population of perhaps 2,000,000 people—yet it holds within its borders diamonds and gold, lumber and cocoa, rubber and mountains of iron. The rich soil will grow dozens of vegetables and fruits—such as peanuts, coffee, bananas, pineapples, coconuts. The sea off Liberia's 350 miles of coastline is teeming with fish.

What would a visitor find in Liberia now? Would he find the fine new harbor Monrovia jammed with ocean-going vessels taking on cargoes? Would he find trains shuttling back and fourth between Monrovia and the hills of iron? Would he be able to step into a modern automobile and be whisked over highways inland to acres and acres of farms?

BRIGHT FUTURE

No, he would see none of these things—now. Liberia's storehouse of wealth has stood locked for a century. But as present plans work out, he will see all of these things.

For Liberia is on the march. Americans, armed with experience and capital, have joined hands with the Liberians in a move unprecedented in the history of U. S. enterprise abroad. In September of 1947, an 80-year agreement was signed between the Liberian government and the Liberia company, an American firm headed by former U. S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. The agreement is a broad one, calling for cooperative development of almost every phase of Liberia's economy.

"Cooperative" is the important word here, for the benefits from Liberia's development will flow two ways. The American businessmen who have already put $1,000,000 in the enterprise expect a reasonable return on their investment. But 25 per cent of the stock in the Liberia company — and therefore 25 per cent of the profit —goes to the Liberian government. In addition, 10 per cent of the stock has been given to the Liberia foundation, which will use the income to improve the health and welfare of all Liberians.

AMERICA PUSHES

This far-sighted project is not the brain-child of Americans alone, for in 1945, under the leadership of President William W. V. S. Tubman, the Liberian congress voted an overall development plan for the republic that ties in closely with the plans of the Liberia company.

It is logical to ask why Liberia's wealth has not been unlocked before. The answer lies in Liberia's history, and in the history of European colonial activities that have taken liberally from the soil of Africa and until now given little in return.

The Liberians have always been jealous of their hard-won independence. They named their country after the latin word "liber" meaning free. In their darkest hours, they could count on the United States, and America's friendly interest more than once helped the infant republic to survive. But until recently, that interest had not extended to economic cooperation.

ENTERS NEW PHASE

Now, U. S.-Liberian relations are entering a new phase. World War II illuminated both the strategic importance of this land—closest point in Africa to the bulge of Brazil—and the economic importance of its resources. The American armed forces built a great airfield in Liberia, and the harbor at Monrovia has been completed. Planes and ships are beginning to tie the Republic into the vast patterns of world trade.

Liberia stands at the threshold of a new era. With American friendship and help her future looks bright.

President V. S. Tubman Presides As Republic Marks 101st Birthday

(Special to the Defender)

MONROVIA, Liberia—President V. S. Tubman and other top ranking officals of this African Republic officiated last week as the country's 101st birthday was marked here with the official opening of the $20,000,000 deep water harbor here in the capital city and largest port.

The new narbor, financed through an American lend-lease agreement, includes in its 750 acres, two breakwaters each 7,100 feet long, a channel 600 feet wide and 30 feet deep, a 2,000 square foot turning basin and a 2000 foot warf, large warehouse, power, water and sanitary units.

Accomodates 8 or 9 Vessels

The harbor can accomodate eight or nine large cargo ships, ten vessels in the lee and more than 25 smaller boats within the breakwater.

When building construction on the shore is complete. the harbor will have an administration building, radar sets, cargo handling service, oil storage equipment and a free port area.

Under construction for seveal years, the harbor was planned with the help of American engineering experts in conjunction with Liberian technicians.

Forsee New Trade

It has been estimated that opening of the harbor will triple Liberia's foreign trade and will bring hundreds of travelers to the Republic each year.

Since construction began 225 Americans and 1,800 Liberians have been employed on the project.

Seven companies, in addition to the government of Liberia and the United States, have cooperated in the project and will assist in its operation.

Liberia Mission Plans Economic Study Of Land

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A 12-man commission, composed of five principal executives of the Liberia company and seven independent business men, are all set to visit the African republic on a fact-finding tour to study the country's resources and economic potential, according to an announcement made here last week by R. R. Stettinius, Jr. chairman of the board and Blackwell Smith, the company's president. The company was formed several weeks ago by Mr. Stettinius and a group of associates to explore possibilties for the development of Liberia.

Scheduled to leave the U. S. sometime next week, the group includes David H. Sulzberger and Keneth J. Kadow, vice presidents; Rothwell Sheriff, senoir consultant; Austin Brockenbrough chief engineer and George A. Green, engineering consultant and transportation specialist.

Mr. Sulzberger will concern himself primarily with financial and policy affairs, including interviews with prospective Liberian investors, while Kadow will devote his survey especially to agriculture.

The seven business men, interested in working out joint project with the company, are to explore operations in their respective fields. They include Walter M. Henritze and R. F. Krause, both of Virginia Engineering Company, who will study construction and utilityfields; Glen M. Wiley, Lancaster, Pa., industrialist and George Busler, interested in the construction of a cold storage plant and other possible operations. Trading opportunities will be looked into by a representative of Alfred Custer of Intercontinental Trading Company, while logging and lumbering operations will be handled by M. Russell Stein and Haskell Williamson.

A special assignment of the mission will be to survey the present facilities for health, welfare and educational services, in line with plans for expanding these facilities through the recently formed Liberian foundation.

HAMPTON GRAD NAMED TO LIBERIAN CABINET

MONROVIA, Liberia — John B. [illegible], member of a well-known Cooper, Liberian family, and a graduate of Hampton Institute, has been named secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

There were 225 Americans employed on the project.

Monrovia Opens New $20,000,000 Harbor

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Another 10 vessels can be anchored in the lee of the north-Company, Ltd., Monrovia Port Management Company and the Texas Company, with offices in New York.

The Republic of Liberia celebrated its 101 years of existence by opening a $20,000,000, 750-acre deeptying up within the breakwater. A free port area has been set aside for foreign trade, processing and product improvements will be free of import duties imposed by the Liberian government.

President W. V. S. Tubman and other officials were present at the mean low water, 2,000 square feet wharf, a large warehouse; power, water and sanitary units. Awaiting completion of an administration building- harbor development jointly by the Liberian government and seven American companies, can accommodate eight American lend-lease agreement, and in 1943 in return for cargo handling and oil storage equipment. Lend lease negotiations for the new harbor, financed thru a large cargo ships simultaneously. It is protected by two breakwaters, each more than 7,100 feet long.

ASSISTING COMPANIES

American companies assisting in the operation of the harbor are the Liberia company, Mississippi Shipping company, Liberia Mining company, Socony-Vacuum Oil company and the Farrell Lines, Inc., Firestone Plantations Company and the Texas company and the Texas Company. These outfits are combined into an organization known as the Monrovia Port Management Company, Ltd., with offices in New York.

ABOUT PEOPLE

BY HELEN WORDEN

Edward Stettinius's company, the Culpeper, is named after the county in Virginia where he has his farm, Doe Horseshoe. The Culpeper is developing an air and steamship line to Liberia. The resources of this Negro republic sound like an Arabian Nights tale. Orchids grow wild on the ground. Golden cats roam the the forests. The hippopotami are pygmies, sapphires float to the surface when ground is plowed for the three major crops: yams, rice and sugar cane. Liberia's enormous iron deposits are the attraction for Mr. Stettinius. As a former United States Steel executive and Lend-Lease Administrator, he knows the world's need for iron.

Admirers believe the Democrats would have had more than a look-in if they'd nominated Stettinius for the Presidency. He's unassuming, friendly and a hard worker. Gets up at 6 a. m. Does his best thinking between that hour and 9 a. m. Although listed as one of America's ten best dressed men, pays little attention to clothes. Friends say his handsome shock of white hair, dazzling white teeth, ruddy complexion, and powerful physique, rather than the right clothes, won him this tailors' award.

His only sartorial weakness is an Anthony Eden hat, possibly picked up when he was Secretary of State.

He stands five feet eleven in his stocking feet, weighs 175 pounds, is a great advocate of keeping in good health and would rather stay healthy than call the doctor. He puts his faith in fresh water, fresh air and exercise. On his farm he walks and rides horseback. In New York, he goes three times a week to Reilly's Health Service. His workout man is Dr. Pat Reilly who used to take care of him at the Union Club. Incidentally, Stettinius's middle name is Reilly after his grandmother.

He smokes by fits and starts, drinks moderately and doesn't go to or give many parties. His life on the whole is simple and serious. He enjoys whistling but has no ear for a tune, dresses with the rapidity of a fireman and is a good listener, as well as talker. "Mister Roberts" is his idea of theater. He is married to a beautiful woman and has three sons; Edward jr., twenty-one, and Wallace and Joseph, sixteen-year-old twins. When he gets an idea he keeps after it until he puts it over. Liberia is his latest idea. It now divides his attention with the University of Virginia, of which he is rector. The friends who talk of him as a 1952 Presidential possibility say that at heart he is a statesman and a diplomat.

West African Republic Makes Revelation

Stettinius Company Credited With Aid To Health, Economy

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — Assistance by the United States is enabling Liberia to make marked strides in development, Clarence L. Simpson, Vice President of the West African Republic, said here Wednesday, October 19.

The program of malaria has been practically solved through the help of a United States health mission and Liberia's products have been developed as the result of economic studies by this country, he pointed out.

He called attention to a private company organized by former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius to further the production and marketing of the principal Liebrian resources of cocoa, gold, diamond, minerals, palm oil and ores.

The Liberian official, who represented his country at the United Nations conference in San Francisco in 1945, was in St. Louis to attend the annual session of the southern consistory of Masons. He received the thirty-third degree in ceremonies October 18 at Pleasant Green Baptist Church.

Liberia's richest citizen is ailing

MONROVIA — Richest citizen of Liberia is ailing James F. Cooper, twice representative of Liberia to the U.N. Owner of the Vuehla rubber plantation, largest of the 75 owned by Liberians, Cooper is said to have more than $100,000 in cash and securities in the United States.

Cooper has twice been the candidate of the Democratic party for president of Liberia. He is a former member of the Liberian cabinet.

His wife, English-born, is the daughter of a West Indian father and an English mother. He has three sons by as many unions.

Liberian Editor Faces Trial; Pres. Tubman Also Under Fire

MONROVIA, Liberia—What looms as one of the most momentous legal battles in the history of the Liberian Republic will be held here during the second week in August. On trial for criminal libel against President Tubman will be C. Frederick Taylor, managing editor of the African Nationalist. Freedom of the press will be the basic issue in the trial.

June 5, setting the case for trial during the second week in August. Mr. Taylor is insistent that the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Liberian Constitution are being infringed upon.

Impeachment of President Tubman looms also as a probable outgrowth of the trial should the charges alleged against him be sustained by the findings of the court when Mr. Taylor's defense is offered in the First Judicial Circuit of Montserrado County. Mr. Taylor himself faces a $1,000 fine or six months in jail, if found guilty.

GRAVE CHARGES

The case grew out of the publication of an article last February in Mr. Taylor's newspaper in which a correspondent charged President Tubman with taking unofficial trips out of Liberia at a time when important and vital government business should have been claiming his attention at the Capital. Other aspects of official affairs were mentioned in the article.

Following publication of the article, which was signed by a correspondent who was allegedly writing for "The Council for Democratic Action." He threatened Taylor with criminal prosecution if he failed to turn over the information.

VIOLATED PRESS SANCTITY

Mr. Taylor gave the Attorney General the name of the writer, saying that he was "conscious of the fact that he was violating one of the most sacred principles of journalism," but that he wished to avert a clash with the Government.

The Attorney General charged that Mr. Taylor had not given him the correct name of the writer and gave him a forty-eight hour ultimatum to produce it or face arrest.

Mr. Taylor was arrested a few days later and the grand jury returned a true bill against him on

COULD IMPEACH TUBMAN

It was revealed that an "innuendo" was placed on the allegedly libelous article by Attorney General Cassell in a conclusion that "if the facts set out in the article are true, then the President of Liberia is liable to impeachment and subsequent criminal prosecution."

Certain underlying political implications are believed to be behind the bitter controversy which has developed two factions, neither of which is asking nor seeking quarter.

Tubman Shifts Men In Cabinet

MONROVIA, Liberia—In a general shakeup of the cabinet here last week, President William V. S. Tubman made three shifts in top government positions.

Charles T. O. King, son of the Liberian minister to the United States, D. B. King, was changed from assistant secretary of state to judge of the sixth judicial circuit court.

M. Dukuly was moved from commissioner of probate to assistant secretary of state. James A. Gittens, law professor at Liberia college, was appointed commissioner of probate. All three are counsellors of the supreme court.

Liberian Head To Wed

MONROVIA — President William V. S. Tubman of the Republic of Liberia will be married on Sept. 1 to Miss Antoinette Padmore, grand daughter of former president Arthur Barclay and daughter of the Late Gen. George S. Padmore, former secretary of state. The president is a widower, his former wife having died in 1944

Methodists Told Of Need for U.S. Aid to Liberia

Bishop King Says American Business and Negroes Can Assist Development

American business men and American Negroes can prove together that it is possible to exploit Africas resources without abuse of the native African, the Rev. Dr. Willis J. King, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Republic of Liberia, said yesterday in a guest sermon.

Bishop King preached on "The Challenge of the Fatherland" at St. Mark's Methodist Church, St. Nicholas Avenue and 137th Street. A resident of Atlanta, he was recently appointed to a second four-year term as resident bishop for the West African republic. Previously he had been for ten years president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, and two years president of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Tex. He will leave on Saturday for his post at Monrovia, capital of Liberia, after a four-month visit.

Liberia is on the threshold of

skills should visit Liberia for a period of years so they can play a part in the training of Liberians.

The Rev. Prince A. Taylor, of Gammon Theological Seminary, presided yesterday in the absence of Dr. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor, who is on vacation. He was assisted by the Rev. Major J. Jones, director of religious education for the Atlanta and Savannah Conferences of the Methodist Church.

Liberian Publisher to Be Tried Aug. 8 on Charge of Libeling Nation's Head

Freedom of Press Argument Raised in Case on Article Saying Tubman Vacated Office

MONROVIA, Liberia — In a court action which he holds to be a test of the right of freedom of press, C. Frederick Taylor, editor-publisher of the African Nationalist Newspaper, here, is to stand trial on Aug. 8 on the charge of criminally libeling President Tubman.

Taylor, who was held for court in $10,000 bail, after his arrest on Feb. 28, was formerly campaign manager for the President, but now seems to be a leader of the group opposing Mr. Tubman.

The libel charge placed against him was based on an article, allegedly attacking Tubman, published in the Nationalist on Feb. 14, questioning the President's "unofficial" visits outside the country.

Question Foreign Collusion

The article, written under the name of the Council for Democratic Action, raises the question as to whether Tubman vacated his office by leaving the country on a "rest trip," earlier this year.

The article, in part, set forth:

"As a group interested in the orderly development and processes of constitutional government in this country, we have been debating the present status of the National Administration.

"Mr. Tubman has recently left the Republic for foreign parts and on a foreign ship. He has gone not in his official capacity nor on official business. The public understand that he is taking a vacation in his private character.

Vacated Office, Group Holds

"What we desire to be enlightened on is whether or not by this course of action Mr. Tubman has vacated the office of President to which he was elected and retired to private life?"

Pointing out that the Constitution holds that the Presidential office can never be vacant; and that the Legislature's power is limited with respect to approving temporary vacations of power, the article continues:

"There is, we know, a statute under which by express vote of the Legislature, the President of the Republic might leave the territory of the republic.

"But that statute definitely and clearly provides that such departure must be in his official character and on official business.

"If the President leaves the country in any other manner, he vacates his office and retires himself to private life."

Arrested in 2 Weeks

Taylor was arrested when he failed to comply with an order issued by the Attorney General that he furnish the Department of Justice, immediately, the "names of the officers and members of the so-called Council for Democratic Action."

He branded his arrest as "the most outrageous assault ever attempted on the constitutional right of the citizens in the history of the Republic," and it is from that angle that the case is expected to be fought.

Ballots to Settle Issue

That the matter has become a vital political issue is seen in an article by Taylor on Feb. 28, attacking the Tubman Government. Speaking of his arrest, he says:

"It is not only a matter which must end with the decision of a court of law. It is a matter which has to go to the people at the ballot box, where they can make sure that this travesty on the right of free speech guaranteed by the constitution shall never again be made.

"The present one-party system is dangerous even to those who benefit from it. If there was an opposition in the Legislature, we are certain that many blunders which are committeed would be avoided."

Arrest Held Retaliatory

In a two-column article in the Nationalist on April 17, Taylor stated that he had served public notice on Lafayette Harmon, Tubman's adviser and recent delegate to the United Nations, on Feb. 7, that Harmon would be prosecuted for further trespasses upon his 250-acre property.

He cited this public notice in an effort to show that the notice might have motivated, at least to some extent, his arrest by the Tubman forces on Feb. 28, in retaliation for his attack on Harmon.

Government observers have expressed the opinion that Taylor is under Communist influences and contend that President Tubman is doing a fine progressive job in the interest of all the people.

Americans at first thought they were entitled to special treatment, but soon resigned themselves to the fact that they would be governed by the same laws as the Liberian nationals.

Officials further stated that there was no government effort to curb the freedom of the press as charged by Taylor, but that the highly individualistic editor of the African Nationalist has a habit of using his newspaper to condemn anyone or any movement he doesn't like.

Etta Wright, New Acting Secretary Of War In Liberia

By JACOB BRONE

MONROVIA, Liberia— (ANP) — Mrs. Etta Wright has been named acting secretary of war pending the return to desk duties of Secretary Isaac Whisnant. Mrs. Wright attends meetings of the cabinet, and is the first woman in Liberian history to sign commissions of a military character. She has signed and commissioned over three dozen officers during the period she has been acting.

Mrs. Etta Wright's connection with the war department dates back to more than 25 years. She served as chief clerk for a number of years. Mrs. Wright is active in social, religious, and political affairs, and is now the county secretary of the True Whig party.

Britisher To Head Liberia Products Co.

By NNPA News Service

NEW YORK—Major General William W. Richards, colonel commandant of the Royal Ordiance Corps, who directed the British Army's famous "local manufactures" program in the Middle East during the war, has been named president of the newly-organized Liberian Products Company, an affiliate of the Liberia Company, it was announced here last week.

E. R. Stettinius Jr. chairman of the board of the Liberia Company, said the new affiliate will develop local manufacturing enterprises, including African handicraft, and take a major part in the overall program to expand the Liberian economy. General Richards left last Saturday by air for Liberia.

In announcing General Richard's election as president of the new affiliate, Mr. Stettinius pointed out that the program for local manufactures, which General Richards directed successfully from 1940 to 1943, had been a major contribution to military ad civilian supply during British operations in the Middle East.

The program was directed while General Richards was deputy quarter master general for the Middle East forces, and parts of the program were carried out in Egypt, East Africa, the Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere.

During this whole period of inaugurating, directing and expanding local manufactures, under emergency conditions, it was necessary to utilize untrained workers, to use simple facilities at hand, to improvise, and, at the same time, to produce stores and essential products in large numbers.

It is felt that the same techniques may be applicable in peace time to certain projects in Liberia, where the native resources are great but physical manufacturing facilities are as yet very limited.

Liberia's Highest Decoration Is Wedding Gift to Miss Palmore

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) —Liberia's chief executive, William V. S. Tubman, who became a widower six months after assuming the presidency, and Miss Antoinette Padmore, grand-daughter of the late President Arthur Barclay and niece of former President Edwin Barclay, were married in the executive mansion here Sept. 17.

The ceremony, marking the first time in the country's history that a ruling president married while in office, was attended by many notables from various nations.

The solemn services, heard throughout the city over a public address system, began at 4 p.m. The bride and her retinue arrived at the executive mansion at 3:50 p.m., where they were met by the chief of protocol and ceremonials and H. Lafayette Harmon, personal adviser to the president. The bride and her party marched to the altar, to the strains of the "Tubman Air Wedding March," an original composition by Baromi Morris, Liberian musician, where they were met by the bridegroom and his aides-de camp.

Rev. Mends-Cole Officiates

The Rev. J. J. Mends-Cole of the Presbyterian Church opened the services by reading the exhortation, charge, covenant and the declaration. Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. B. Stubblesfield, Baptist Church; the pledge by Fathers Baker and W. D. Jones, Protestant Episcopal Church; the token and blessing by Bishop King, Methodist Church; and closing prayer by the Rev. C. Dunbar-Henri of the Seventh Day Adventist mission.

On the eve of the wedding, President Tubman bestowed upon his bride-to-be Liberia's highest decoration, the Knight of the Grand Band. She is the first woman in the history of the republic to receive the decoration. President Tubman also decorated Miss Corinna Hilton, maid of honor, and Mrs. Iola Russ, bridesmaid, with the order of Knight Official. The officiating clergymen were also decorated, along with George Padmore, brother of the bride, and Col. Alex Tubman, the president's brother.

The bridal pair left on their honeymoon, which is to be spent at the country home of Atty. Gen. and Mrs. Cassell, and later at the home of Lady Tubman's brother, Mr. and Mrs. George Padmore.

Notables Attend

Among the notables present for the wedding were John Bowering, British minister and envoy, representing King George VI; Messrs. Bechard, high commissioner of French West Africa, special representative of France's President Vincent Auriol; and G. de Schompre, French minister resident, for the French foreign minister. Telegrams of congratulations were received from President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman of the United States and Pope Pius XII.

The President and Lady Tubman were given a dinner by the cabinet members Tuesday, Sept. 21, and a ball on Thursday, Sept. 23. Secy. Dukuly had cocktails for the special representatives on Thursday, Sept. 16, and Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Elaborate Gifts

An array of wedding gifts was placed on display in the cabinet room where thousands passed to view them. The president of France sent a large French vase. The diplomatic corps in Liberia, gave a complete crystal punch bowl and set; while Liberia's minister to the U.S., C. D. B. King, presented a bridal memories book and a guest book.

Methodist Bishop Cites Progress Of Liberia In Last Four Years

NEW YORK CITY—"Liberia has probably advanced more rapidly during the past four years than in the previous fifty."

This was the declaration made by Bishop Willis J. King, Methodist bishop to Liberia, Africa, on his arrival here for the Methodist General Conference which convenes in Boston April 28.

Bishop King, formerly president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, believes that this progress is due largely to circumstances arising from World War II, featured by the change of attitude of the United States from that of "passive well wishes to that of a most interested and helpful friend."

MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP

"This friendship," said Bishop King, "has been mutual and of benefit to both nations." He also believes that the "remarkable leadership given by Liberia's very able president, William V. S. Tubman" is one of the chief reasons for Liberia's progress.

"In a highly prophetic sense," continued the prelate, "the man and the historical situation have met, and Liberia now seems definitely set on its course to a real place among the nations of the world."

Bishop King pointed out that Liberian diplomats are now representing their nation at a number of world capitals, as well as at the UN, and as a result there is growing up everywhere "genuine respect for the lone Negro republic on the continent of Africa."

TWO MISSIONS

The Methodist Church is strengthening its two principal mission stations, the bishop said, these being the College of West Africa, at Monrovia, and the Ganta Mission, located near the French border. He also praised the work being done by other demoninational boards in the republic.

"The most hopeful thing about the work of missions in Liberia," he concluded, "is the manifest desire for cooperative effort on the part of the several boards operating in the republic."

LEAVING FOR LIBERIA—Dr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., were presented with tokens of goodwill by the faculty of the college just prior to their departure recently for a six months tour of the Republic of Liberia.—(ANP)

18a 1948

Liberian Centennial Commission

Liberia Announces Delay Of Exposition

Black Dispatch
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The foreign office of the Liberian Centennial commission in Washington announced Tuesday that the Liberian Victory exposition which was scheduled to open in November, 1948, has been postponed indefinitely. The statement followed the recent statement by Liberian President William V. S. Tubman that the event was being abandoned. Sat. 1-3-48

The Washington office of the commission stated that "unsettled world conditions make it impossible for the Liberian Centennial commission to execute the vast majority of duties and responsibilities charged to it in the planning and development of the exposition. Under such circumstances the government of Liberia finds it necessary to postpone its exposition until some more favorable future date."

Dr Azikiwe's Latest Book Reviewed By Mazi Ojike

Says It Is A Production That Helps Acclaim True Leader

A new political handbook written by Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, entitled "Political Blueprint of Nigeria," has been characterised by Mazi Mbonu Ojike, M.A., B.Sc., as "the book of the hour" in contemporary Nigerian political history.

Mr Ojike in his book review is of opinion that the Political Blueprint, constitutes "a source of controversial political topics" which has been concretised as "a reservoir of Zik's style as a political author" and given permanence.

3 CLASSES OF READERS

The reviewer says that this handbook will appeal to (1) believers in Zik's political philosophy, (2) opposers to Zik's political programme, and (3) persons interested in political changes in contemporary Nigeria.

The following is full text of the review of Mazi Mbonu Ojike of the handbook entitled "Political Blueprint of Nigeria," by Dr Zik:

A political thought with the most irresistible force has been born in Nigeria.

The birthday of that upheaval was the day a man called Nnamdi Azikiwe returned to Africa in 1934.

His earlier lectures and later, his second book, The Renascent Africa, have by degrees taught the African that he is a political animal, that he must be articulate, assert his rights and fight relentlessly until he is politically free.

Thus to show the light, Nnamdi Azikiwe founded the West African Pilot in 1937.

Since then, through this popular channel, he has stirred us all who are redeemable to realise and declare that our "present political set-up in Nigeria" is "degrading and unworthy of a virile people."

It must be democratised, and Nigerianisation was by him invented five years ago.

In 1943, he published the "Political Blueprint of Nigeria" in the West African Pilot.

This political work has now been revised and published in a book form.

Its far reaching force drove Sir Bernard Bourdillon and later Sir Arthur Richards to recommend to the Colonial Office that something must be done to improve the Nigerian Constitution.

FATHER OF CONSTITUTION

Hence in 1945 the notorious Richards Constitution was fabricated.

This book shows us that Nnamdi Azikiwe is responsible for whatever constitutional change Nigeria may undergo, today or tomorrow, for as far back as December 24, 1943, he wrote, "I have no apology to offer for having dared to advocate political freedom for Nigeria."

He thus may rightly be called the Father of Nigerian Constitution, our Sun Yat-Sen, our Thomas Jefferson.

"Political Blueprint of Nigeria" is eighty-three pages long scientifically divided into seven intriguing chapters and four priceless appendices.

The sixth chapter is to me the flesh, the bone and the marrow of this classical, political literature.

MODEL CONSTITUTION

This is called "Model Constitution of Nigeria."

In it the author, journalist, scholar and politician presented a model that formed the structure and content of the 1947 National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons memorandum to the Britons on our Constitution.

It contains the Preamble, Introduction, Basic Rights, Distribution of Governmental Powers, the Civil Service, Local Government, Electoral System, fifteen miscellaneous policies and five categories of sources on constitutional landmarks of the world.

To be exact, I declare that every phrase, sentence or page in this book is informative, educative or inspirational.

The author's preface, properly, as if the author foresaw that the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons would be compelled to oppose a bogus 1945 Constitution by introducing a counter document, says that this work, as far back as 1943, is an attempt, not claimed to be perfect, of course, "to prepare a blueprint for our political future."

PAST CONSTITUTIONS

Now, that future has become the imperative present.

That previous constitutions had been prepared by the imperialists is a fact confirmed by the Nigerian Constitutions of 1866, 1874, 1886, 1900, 1914 and 1922.

But these alien attempts merely prepared us for "political serfdom" which our people no longer intend to endure.

Other attractive topics organised chapter by chapter are: "Psychological Background, Exercise of Executive Power, Exercise of Legislative Power, Exercise of Judicial Power, Towards Democracy in Nigeria, Political Autonomy for Nigeria, To Be Or Not To Be."

Now, that the Britons have agreed that we need a constitutional reform in 1949, no book is more timely or more germane to our political thought henceforth, than this "Political Blueprint of Nigeria."

Those of us who, like me, agree with the author that we need a written constitution in our life time will find this book a bed fellow, a companion, a handbook so well written as to commend itself to every shade and class of opinion.

A reservoir of Zik's style as a political author is now lent permanence.

A source of controversial political topics has at last been concretised.

Three types of Nigerians and others concerned or interested must read the "Political Blueprint Of Nigeria": one group will want to read it in order to find further evidences for the deepening of their faith in their political hero; another, to outline their reasons for disagreement with Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe's political programme for Nigeria; the last, to offer suggestions for a better formulation of our new constitution in the light of contemporary needs and ideological growth.

BOOK OF THE HOUR

I therefore predict for this book of the hour a distribution never before scaled by any other book written by a Nigerian for Nigerians ever since the days of the Pharaohs when Africa cradled human civilisation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The book, which is eighty-three pages, is published by the African Book Company Limited, 76 King George Avenue, Yaba Estate, Lagos, at five shillings per copy, post free.

LATE CHIEF MOWOE

Urhobo leader who died in August this year. The Urhobo Progress Union will observe his funeral obsequies throughout the whole Nigeria, in towns where the union has branches.

Lagos Efik Community Mourn Passing Of Mrs Alice Inyang

The premature death of Mrs Alice O. A. Inyang, nee Edem Anwan Edem Effiom Duke, of the Government Statistics Department, Lagos, occurred recently in the General Hospital, after a brief period of illness, at the age of twenty-eight years.

The funeral service, in the Tinubu Methodist Church, conducted by Rev. I. O. Oluwole, Superintendent of the Methodist Olowogbowo Circuit, was largely attended by the Efik speaking community of Lagos and other sympathisers.

Burial took place afterwards in the new Ikoyi Cemetery after a short service had been conducted by Rev. I. O. Oluwole, the procession being headed to the cemetery by the choir of the Calabar Evening Service.

The deceased was a daughter of Chief Edem E. Duke, Head of Umo Edem family of Calabar.

Educated at Duke Town School, Calabar, she came to Lagos some ten years ago on completing her education and was later employed in the Customs and Excise Department.

She was there up to the time she was transferred about a year ago to the Statistics Department.

Her husband, Mr A. O. Inyang, formerly of the Government Press Lagos and her senior sister Miss Nkoyo E. E. Duke are at the moment studying in the United Kingdom.

Scholarship Winner Says Self-Rule Cry Is Sterile

Coker Tells U.K. Only Minority Want Freedom For Nigeria

CAMBRIDGE.— That the demand for self-government was a "sterile assertion" and that European capital and enterprise were appreciated by the people of Nigeria, formed the keynote of a speech delivered here by Mr G. M. Olu Coker, erstwhile Assistant Editor of the Nigerian Daily Times.

Mr Coker spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Cambridge Rotarians and, according to the Cambridge Daily News, he told them:

"I think I must say that I agree wholeheartedly with the point raised by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr Raven, when he spoke at the United Nations service of observance.

"Dr Raven condemned, without mincing his words, the action, taken perhaps through ignorance, of a landlady who refused to let her rooms to coloured people.

"I am glad that the danger of racial discrimination can be seen.

BETTER FUTURE

"Personally, I have not experienced any discrimination whatsoever since I have been in this country, but some of my friends have had unfortunate experiences in this respect.

"I have no doubt at all, however, that as more and more coloured people come to Britain as they are doing, that the future augurs well so far as inter-racial relationship is concerned."

Mr Coker, who is spending twelve months in this country under the auspices of the British Council to study press methods over here, has been attached to the Cambridge Daily News for the past three months.

Of his stay in Cambridge, he said:

"Everybody is trying as much as possible to contribute to my happiness in Cambridge, and I must say that the members of the staff of the Cambridge Daily News have left no stone unturned in order to make me feel at home, and in order to help me to gain the necessary insight into British press methods."

PROBLEMS OF NIGERIA

At the outset of his talk, which was entitled: "Problems of Nigeria," Mr Coker said in the vast country of Nigeria there was a great diversity of people.

The economic integration of the whole area had steadily progressed, but socially and politically there were deep differences between the major tribal groups.

Although it was still mainly a country of peasant farmers, and was likely to remain so for a long time, there was a growing industry with a wide range of activities.

He was happy to say that Nigeria sent 100,000 able-bodied men to the war.

As the war came to a close a ten year development and welfare plan came into being.

THE PLAN'S AIM

Briefly, this plan aimed at spending £55 million, and covered all sides of the economic and social welfare of the people, with particular emphasis on road development, water supplies, health and education.

After referring to man-power difficulties and lack of materials owing to world conditions, Mr Coker said:

"A wrong impression has been formed by some people that a country struggling for political and economic freedom is held back by alien hands.

"The picture thus painted is a distorted one, and represents the views and feelings of a very small, but highly vocal, group of dissatisfied persons.

"The opportunities in Nigeria for real ability are increasingly wide in business, in agriculture, in government services, and in the professions — but Nigeria has a long and hard road to travel before it can reach the stage of development of say, Western Europe."

After examining the new constitution in Nigeria, the speaker commented:

"I think there is a growing appreciation among responsible Africans of what has been done for Nigeria by European capital and enterprise, as well as by the Government service.

"Nevertheless, it must be obvious that the great dreams of development and welfare will come to naught unless the Nigerian himself regards them as his own schemes, and determines to work with and for them."

WARMLY THANKED

He concluded: "When the stresses and strains of economic re-adjustment have eased, when the new political consciousness and the clamant nationalism have turned from sterile assertion into productive effort, when the speed of desire has been modulated to the pace of possible performance, when growing responsibility has brought deeper reflection, then the end, for which all of us — European and African alike — have been working, will become clearer, and so more quickly attainable."

Mr Coker was warmly thanked by Rotarian, the Rev. S. Senior.

President Hunter-Rioch was in the chair.

Nigeria

African Prince Prepares Self For Coming Fight For Freedom

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

By CONSTANCE CURTIS

The basic drive of the African people is toward freedom, according to Prince Asuaye A. Emeni, of the Kwale, Nigeria, who is presently in the United States studying diplomacy and law. As a student at Adelphi College in Garden City, L.I., he is preparing himself, as are many other young Africans, for the time when his country will begin a concerted drive to free itself from the yoke of the white man.

"We have noticed", he said, "that although the majority of the world agrees the African people have every moral right to freedom, when the time comes for them to present their case to the world, the English, who are well versed in diplomacy, are able to argue their case much better."

With this fact in mind, the Prince is preparing himself to compete with diplomats of other nations, in fighting for his country. He is gaining training in diplomacy and law, others are studying banking, economics and industry, and all have as their main purpose the attainment of nationhood by their people.

"If we can get the machinery to process our own raw materials", he said, "we will be better able to fight exploitation". With this in view, a group of Africans have set up an import company in New York, which brings rubber and pepper to this country, and accepts only machinery in payment. Through such means they hope to build up the mechanical equipment of their nation, without depending upon outsiders to buy materials before they are processed.

7-31-44

Freedom Soon

"We hope that within the next 15 or 20 years we will have gained our full independence, or at least Dominion status. Following the settlement of petty differences between the leaders of Nigeria, and the importation of machines, we will be able to forge ahead more quickly toward that goal."

The reason for the great increase in the number of African students now studying in this country, Prince Asuaye said, has grown out of the revolt of the people against the English, and the English schools. Too many of those who have gone to England to study have returned to their homeland believeing that it was best for the Africans to stay under the "Protection" of Britain. Many of the younger, more modern Africans, are coming to the United States, where they can gain their training without becoming involved in English ways.

Emeni, who is the first of his tribe to come to the United States, has found America much to his liking, although he was much surprised to find prejudice against the Negro so rampant.

"The average African", he stated, "would hardly believe you if you told him how prejudice works in the United States. Most of them think of this country as a land of opportunity for all men, without regard to color, and they know little of Jim Crow laws and lynchings."

Opportunities for trained Americans are good in Nigeria, the Prince said. The country is greatly in need of skilled machinists, college trained workers and journalists. In New York, the Pan-African Association, with offices at 1 West 125th St., can give information to those interested in working in that country as to the pay and jobs available.

"The average American", Emeni said, "thinks of Africa as a country of naked bushmen, living in over-lush jungles filled with wild animals. Although there are jungles, and bushmen and animals in Africa, there are also large, industrial cities, with factories and newspapers as well as all of the modern conveniences known to the Western world."

9-31-44

As the potential ruler of nearly a million people, Prince Emeni feels the responsibility which rests upon his shoulders, and the shoulders of other young African leaders. His hope is to prepare himself for a future that he believes lies within his lifetime, when his people will once again be free, and his country counted among the first class nations of the world.

Nigerian Prince in Native Costume

Nigeria Seeks Return Of Art Treasures

IFE, Nigeria, West Africa — (ANP)—Return of an art collection of sculptured heads done n bronze and terra cotta, which was taken from the country by the British, Germans and Americans, is being sought by Nigerian authorities here. The collection represents the work of the Ife tribes and compares favorably with the finest in Egypt and Europe.

These examples of a lost African culture were first discovered by students of art and anthropology in 1910. A Germon anthropologist, Leo Frobenius, carried a group away with him, while other collections found their way to England and America. Nigerian authorities are now seeking their return so that they may be placed in a museum soon to be constructed.

NO TRACE FOUND

However, no trace has been found of the Frobenius collection. Before the war, it was kept in air-tight cases in German museums. After the war the heads were removed to Silesia, and it is presumed the collection has fallen into Russian hands.

William R. Bascom, an anthropologist of Northwestern University, took two of the heads to America. Approached with the request to return the art treasures, he stated he would send them back only if the British made a similar gesture. The British have 15 of the Ife bronzes which are on loan for cleaning and exhibition.

ONLY ART LEFT

The only art object left, which repose in the storage room of the resident of the Oni of Ife, spiritual and temporal ruler of the Yoruba tribes, consist of two of the bronze heads and a considerable collection of terra cotta. They are protected by a palace guard.

The age and origin of this sculptured art are still a matter of dispute. Estimates of its antiquity range from 400 to 1,000 years. The heads are revered by Africans as having social and religious significance, with a few being worshipped in village shrines in juju rituals.

European Settlement In Nigeria

THE CURRENT mass exodus of Europeans into Nigeria is a phenomenon which has international and inter-racial consequences. It is hard to be skipped when we notice that the immigrants list includes a large number of women and children.

In 1946 the African Academy of Arts and Research, in its memorandum to the United Nations revealed that many European imperial nations had embarked upon a policy of colonisation of Africa on a larger scale than was the case before World War II. This policy, it was uncovered is aimed at building up a larger European population all over Africa so that in the event of disturbances, imperialists would be on hand to bomb and machine-gun the nationalist Africans.

The song of West Africa being the white man's grave has been accordingly altered into its being his hope. So, women are skipped here by leaps and bounds to reproduce white persons who would regard Africa as home. Children are brought over to get acclimatised. No matter what name we may be daubed, we are unequivocably opposed to this trend. Let Europeans stop deepening their root in our soil.

The consequences are already dawning before us: Firstly, they accentuate housing problems, causing rents to go sky-high. Secondly, they are increasing our unemployment crises in private and public establishments. Thirdly, they are bound to become a drawback to our nationalism, and finally, race relations are likely to go the Mississippi, Georgia and South Africa way. We call upon our government to stop this migration before the repercussions attain intolerable proportions.

BRITAIN:

Council of the Chiefs

The Emir of Katsina from Nigeria strode down the Euston railway-station platform in London, his sandals flapping, his embroidered white jabba swirling about him, his sooty face framed in the folds of a ceremonial silk turban. Behind him his sooty rolled-up kettle with an aluminum and feet before prayers. The Hon. Nana Sir Tsibu Darku IX, O.B.E., from the Gold Coast, [illegible]

a gold-and-red robe, paused under his fringed umbrella to let the Cockney railway porters admire his gold ring, half the width of a man's fist. Behind him, carrying a 6-foot staff of office, trailed his interpreter, a worried-looking black man in a belted raincoat. Mon. 10-11-48

The emir and the nana were among the 60-odd princes, chiefs, religious leaders, officials, and observers from every one of Britain's African possessions who met in London last week to discuss their common problems in the first conference of its sort ever held. In the course of their eleven-day meeting they expected to hear speeches from such British leaders as Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, hold panel discussions under Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones, and be received by King George.

"We must wipe out the word 'exploitation' and put it among the antiques with 'piracy' and 'slavery'," Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, promised in his welcoming address. The delegates in the lofty, gold-ceilinged main reception room of Lancaster House listened politely. But spokesmen like the Oba Aderemi, Oni of Ife, from Nigeria, gaudy in a striped wine-red robe and green shawl, lost no time in stating the Africans' grievances. They wanted higher prices for their products, more speed in carrying out development plans, more equipment, more capital, more technical experts, more consumer goods and better food.

Keystone

The Oni of Ife seems happy but wants more of everything from Britain

Nigerian Bar Welcomes President Of W.A.C.A.

West African Pilot. Tues. 10-26-48

Present Innovation Opens New Day In Life Of Appeal Court

The inauguration in Nigeria of the re-constituted West African Court of Appeal took place yesterday, October 25, when the new court sat in the Supreme Court building, Lagos, at 9 a.m.

It was constituted by Sir Henry W. B. Blackall, K.C., Permanent President, with Mr Justice A. Lewey, K.C., Justice of Appeal, and Sir John Verity, Chief Justice of Nigeria as Associate Judges.

Mr Arthur Ridehalgh, Acting Attorney-General, Nigeria who came to the ceremony with the law officers of the Legal Department, apologised on behalf of Mr C. W. Reece, the Acting Solicitor-General, who was unable to attend due to ill health.

"We are here for two reasons," he said, "first, for the inauguration in Nigeria of the re-constituted West African Court of Appeal and, secondly, to welcome to Nigeria Sir Henry Blackall as President and Mr Justice Lewey as Justice of the Appeal."

He spoke at length, tracing the distinguished career of the President and the Justice of Appeal, and emphasised that no better choice could have been made for the purpose.

The position of the President and the Justice of Appeal, the Acting Attorney-General noted, will enable not only uniformity of practice and procedure which is so important, but also a body of sound Case Law to be built up.

Sir Adeyemo Alakija, on behalf of the Nigerian Bar Association, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Acting Attorney-General.

He re-called to mind memories of a quarter of a century ago when Sir Henry Blackall was practicing in the Nigerian Bar as Crown Counsel.

He therefore welcomed him again to Nigeria.

To Mr Justice Lewey, Sir Adeyemo extended the same welcome and assured him that, although he is a new man in Nigeria, Nigerians are sincere friends.

Sir Henry and Mr Justice Lewey replied to the addresses, each expressing thanks for the sincere welcome.

The President was glad that three of his staff on the Gold Coast are holding responsible posts in the Legal Department of Nigeria.

Mr Justice Lewey said that although he was a complete stranger in Nigeria, he felt proud in seeing Mr Ridehalgh and Mr Manyo-Plange.—(ANA)

5,000 Attend Huge Rally Of National Council

Northern Nigeria Scholarships Scheme Is Well Received

The proposed constitutional revision for Nigeria, the N.C.N.C scholarship scheme for Northerners, the membership of the Legislative Council delegation now attending a conference with the Colonial Secretary in London — all these, among other topics, featured the monster mass meeting held under the auspices of the N.C.N.C. last Sunday evening, when over 5,000 Nigerian citizens resident in Lagos jammed the main building of the Glover Memorial Hall, the verandah, the gallery and the Victoria Garden outside to hear the various speakers of the day.

Despite the fact that there was no previous plea that contributions should be raised in the meeting for initiating the N.C.N.C. Northerners Scholarship Scheme, the sum of £12:10s. was readily raised when the subject was broached.

ZIK'S PROMISE

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe promised the sum of £100 if the two Northern candidates were to be trained in the United Kingdom; but if in America, he promised the sum of £100 yearly to both for four years.

Mr F. O. Coker, the Publicity Secretary of the N.C.N.C., spoke on the personnel of the Legislative Council delegation attending the Secretary of State's London African Conference.

He said that the N.C.N.C. was still maintaining its vote of no confidence in those selected, as passed at the Kaduna Convention last April.

Buy Nigerian Books

They are written in distinctive and powerful style

I Have Two Countries 15s
History of Herbert Macaulay 5s
Political Blueprint Of Nigeria 5s
Record Songs Book 2s 6d
When Love Whispers 2s
Nigerian Joker 2s
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Never Mind The Critics 6d

CHUKS,
47, King George Avenue, YABA.

First Nigerian Officer Is Back From Great Britain

Morale Of Atrican Rank And File Is Tremendously Raised

LIEUTENANT Laud Victor Ugboma, the first Nigerian to be commissioned as a combatant officer, who returned from the United Kingdom on the M.V. Apapa, last Wednesday, departs today on the Up Limited for his station.

He left for England last March and after receiving training in military science and tactics at the Officers' Cadet School, Eaton Hall, Chester, he passed his examinations thereby earning the King's Commission, on August 27.

Son of Mr J. O. Ugboma, Collector of Customs at Burutu, Lieutenant Ugboma joined the Army five years ago, serving in Burma and other theatres of war.

He is a distinguished athlete, being an exceptionally brilliant footballer and cricketer.

When asked about his impressions of the United Kingdom, he had nothing but kind words for his colleagues and his British hosts.

Since his return, he was posted together with his brother officers to Apapa, and it is significant that his commission as an Army officer has raised the morale of the African non-commissioned officers and privates, many of whom were noticed yesterday, as they gave him the military salute with alacrity.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We offer our sincerest congratulations to Lieutenant Ugboma whose achievement is unique in contemporary African military history.

Those who discovered this young Nigerian and gave him such an historic opportunity also deserve our appreciation and gratitude.

We look forward to more people of Nigerian descent being commissioned as officers in the Army, as would be worthy of a great people with a brilliant martial past.

DR NNAMDI AZIKIWE
Author of "Political Blueprint of Nigeria" which Mazi Mbonu Ojike describes today as "the book of the hour."

Reviving Our National Dance

THE SPIRIT of Africa is embodied in its dance, its music, its songs. This spiritual force must no longer be snubbed into oblivion. To that end the All Nigeria Dance Association was organised.

As this association receives Dr Okechuku Ikejiani and his Canadian wife today, we hope the public will discover again the whys and wherefores of these dances. The first objective is the revival of African musical art. The second is provision of entertainment programmes of purely African cultural background. The last is the creation and promotion of a cultural, non-political medium of disseminating and enhancing national unity, community understanding and human co-operation.

Every nation has its cultural patterns through which its joys and sorrows are manifested. Nigerians cannot escape this fundamental truth. Our pride in our own had been destroyed in the past. Those were the days of ignorance and credulity. We bid good-bye to them. Let the nation back up the All Nigeria Dance Association here and in the provinces.

Through this association artistic originality and inventiveness can be encouraged. The background for our future plays and cinemas are being fertilised for the future. Scientific methods and objectivity are being promoted. In fulness of time there is no reason why employment and business cannot be created. Thus the total result of the All Nigeria Dance Association is communally cohesive, economically advantageous, artistically dynamic.

One Dies And Many Nabbed In Sierra Leone Three-Day Riot

LONDON, Dec. 10 (R).---One man died and several people were arrested following a three-day rioting in Sierra Leone last month, a Colonial Office statement disclosed here last night.

The rioting in Baoma Chiefdom, ten miles south-west of Freetown, began on November 18 when messengers tried to bring before the local court people who had disregarded summons.

Other villagers aided these people in their resistance, the statement said.

The Paramount Chief sent for help and an administrative officer who arrived with court messengers on November 18, found the situation beyond the control of the small force which he had available.

"Rioting continued for two days more, during which time the disturbances spread to the neighbouring villages," the statement continued.

One man injured had since died, but other casualties were not serious.

Properties, including the Baoma Rail Station, were damaged.

The Paramount Chief involved was now living at Bo for his own safety.

"Several ring-leaders have been arrested and will be charged before the Bo Magistrate Court after these cases have been heard by a commission which will investigate the cause of the disturbances."

A detachment of the police sent to Baoma on November 20, will remain there until conditions in the chiefdom return to normal, the statement added.

Africans Pick Up Diamonds on Streets After Heavy Rains

POSTMASBURG, Union of South Africa — (ANP) — After very large rain here natives pick up diamonds on the street, according to the Cape Argus.

This happens because around the turn of the century this town was located between two diamond mines. The rock was blasted in those days, and then taken to the surface, crushed and washed for diamonds. The leftover gravel was then dumped. In this process many small diamonds were often overlooked.

Later the Postmasburg street department began to use the gravel for its streets. Now every time a downpour comes, it washes away the topsoil, and natives begin to pick up diamonds out of the mud. These diamonds have averaged a return of $160 each.

Stand in Their Shoes, . . .

. . . And View Problems That Obstruct a Forward March — By M. C. H.

A sympathetic view of the native problem in South Africa—both from the white and the native standpoints—is one of the criteria of solution. In the following study an effort is made to weigh something of the human feelings that are involved.

Imagine yourself a South African child. From the time you can toddle, a "klondie," a native child, is at your heels and at your beck and call. He dresses you, picks up after you, fetches and carries for you, protects and plays with you. Of course, you are very fond of your playmate, but he is more or less yours to command.

Meantime, you are taking in almost unconsciously the history of the struggle your own ancestors had with the natives. Dingaan's Day is a national holiday and you thrill to the story of Blood River when the Boer leader, General Pretorius, defeated an army of 12,000 Zulus under Dingaan and killed 3,000. And you shiver with horror at such tales as that of the town of Weenen (Weeping) where the Zulus massacred the men, women, and children of your trekking forefathers.

Your klondie, of course, may be a Zulu. There is no native more trustworthy, self reliant, and nurtured on pride of his face. Zulus are in demand as house servants. But, long ago, his ancestors were enemies of your ancestors.

You go to the Dutch Reformed Church if you are an Afrikaans child, and often the Predikant thunders sermon after sermon on the doctrine of white supremacy and the place of the Sons of Ham as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

When you are six year old you enter Standard 1 and leave your klondie at home to work in the house or on the farm, and you consider that this is as it should be. A white child must be educated.

But What Can You Do? Hard Question

When you leave school you either will farm or work in a city If you farm, you want native labor. If you go into business or industry, you understand what competition from the natives would mean. As a white, you hold the supervisory jobs in any case, for haven't you, since you can remember, always had a black boy to do the chores?

Now that you have grown up, you may have your uneasy moments and say, half jokingly, that in another 25 or 50 years the native probably will rebel. But what can you DO?

You can't run your farm or plant without the natives' labor. You can't make a swift gesture that would eliminate the problem. And you feel that the country is yours by right of what your forefathers did to conquer and develop it. You feel toward the natives, at times, much as the western settlers felt toward the Indian. Except, of course, that you need the natives' labor.

And What Did the Natives Do? You Ask

What did most natives do, you ask, except fight tribal wars, and ruin the land by overstocking it, and burn off the grass and timber, and thus hasten the erosion that is the scourge of your country?

You want to develop this gorgeous, sunny land of yours, expand the industries which were stimulated by the war and so raise the standard of living. If the native lives better because the white does, that's fine—up to a point.

So, it is scarcely surprising that South Africa is, today, a land of "boys" on their hands and knees. "Boys" on their hands and knees weeding and planting. "Boys" on their hands and knees waxing floors. "Boys" on their hands and knees crawling through the stopes in the mines. That was my first, vivid impression when I reached Johannesburg on my fourth trip to Southern Africa in 1946. And I, too, found it very pleasant to have a "boy" to wax my floors after the round of housework I had done in the United States.

In Johannesburg I visited Sophiatown, a native location. We passed a playground and heard shouts and cheers. A relay race was being run between two mission schools for natives, and hundreds packed the field. When the natives saw us and saw us smiling, they broke into songs and loud cheers, brown eyes rolling, wide mouths grinning. They were happy.

"Look at them!" our escort said. "It would be so easy to make friends of these people!"

And that, of course, is the cheerful factor that can be used to advantage in settling racial tension. Given justice and faith in the European's intention of fair play "it would be so easy to make friends of these people!"

Two South Africas:

European-Native Relation Put in Black and White

In any consideration of the economy of the Union of South Africa, it must be remembered that in every field—social, political, and economic—the country operates on the premise that there are two South Africas: a black and a white. And that the European population is outnumbered almost 4 to 1 by the native population.

Since the discovery of the diamond and gold fields in the '60's and '80's, the economy of the Union has depended on mining. Since that time, two world wars have given impetus to the development of secondary industries. It cannot be questioned that if the Union is to grow, its industry must grow. And it is the Union's ambition not only to manufacture many items previously imported, but to supply much of the rest of Africa south of the Sahara. This development necessarily stimulates increasing urbanization for both sections of the population.

A leading South African economist, S. H. Frankel, has estimated that half the population derives its income from the gold mines, directly or indirectly, and that the Government depends on them for more than half its funds. The wage and labor policies of the mines, therefore, give the lead to the rest of the country.

Agriculture, however, is by far the greatest single industry of the country in spite of the fact that South Africa is, for the most part, an arid country. Less than 15 per cent of its area is estimated to be suitable for any form of farming. The result is that the Union is an importer of food. Control of erosion and malnutrition are two of her greatest problems.

Laborers Supplied by East Africa

A supply of labor is a necessity to every economy, and territorial segregation has insured, to some extent, a steady labor force for the Union, although even its own millions of natives are inadequate. Recruiting agencies import labor from as far north as Nyasaland. By treaty, Portuguese East Africa also supplies 90,000 annually.

By the Land Act of 1913, it became illegal for natives or Europeans to own land outside defined separate areas. In practice, this means that today 13 per cent of the land in the Union is set aside for the natives, 87 per cent for the European population. The natives concede that their land (the Reserves) is in well-watered areas.

The inadequacy of the Reserves to support the native population insures a constant labor supply. To get cash for taxes, food, and other needs, the natives are forced to go out to work. On the day the 1936 census was taken, 20 per cent of the total male population was absent and as many as 60 per cent of the adult male population from any one area may be away at work in European areas at one time. That these limited areas cannot support their population on a healthy level is demonstrated by the fact that the mines reject 25 per cent of the labor offering itself from the Reserves on the grounds that it is inadequate physically.

Historically, South Africa has depended on a cheap labor policy. In the first Cape settlements, the Hottentots were enslaved. When the 10,000 Vortrekkers rolled north and met the Bantu tribes pushing south, they subdued them and then put them to work. When the mines opened up, the need for cheap labor was urgent, and the policy of taxing the natives to induce them to work for cash was instituted.

The profitable extraction of low-grade ore on the Rand would have been impossible without some economy, and saving on native labor costs seemed the one possibility to an industry burdened with the support of half the country. Thus the basic industry reinforced the conviction of the European that economic superiority is, and must continue to be, the prerogative of the white man.

creased by 4d. and 5d. per shift. This, in spite of the fact that a Mine Natives Wages Commission appointed in 1943 stated that the annual wages of the lowest-paid mine workers fell short of his minimum cash requirements by nine to ten pounds, and the cost of maintaining his home in the Reserves had risen some 27 per cent since 1927. The food shortage was considered another cause of the strike.

No native, of course, may own land in or about European cities. They live in compounds on the mines, in quarters provided on their employers' premises, or in townships outside the cities. There, they rent houses from the municipality at rates based on increasing land values and construction costs based on white wages.

Resistance of White Miner Met

It would have been a saving for the mines to employ natives in semiskilled and skilled jobs, but there they met the resistance of the white miner. He fought the strikes of 1914 and 1922 to carry his point. The Color Bar Act made illegal the use of non-Europeans in all but certain occupations, and the European was confirmed in his position of overseer of a huge force of non-European, unskilled labor.

Expressed in wages, the European miner earned an annual average of about $1,425 in 1936, the native miner about $155, including $70 to

native unions are recognized, they are denied the right to strike, nor is a native regarded as an employee in South African legislation.

There is, however, a Native Mine Workers Union and their right to strike was tested in July, 1946, when over 50,000 of them went out, demanding improved working conditions and higher pay. The police were called out with their tear gas and tommy guns, and by the end of the week, the natives were back at work, having gained nothing. Eight natives were reported killed and 600 injured.

Since 1900, the two-shilling per shift minimum wage to the native mine worker has been in-

AFRICA HALTS NAZIS' OUSTER

The Examiner

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 24.—Minister of the Interior Dr. T. E. Donges announced that the new Nationalist Government had decided to cancel deportation orders against 51 Germans interned during the war for Nazi sympathies.

Orders against 796 others were cancelled temporarily, pending investigation of their conduct during the war. 7-25-48

The deportation orders were issued two years ago by the Smuts government at the request of war veterans. *Los Angeles*

Since then the Germans have stayed the execution of the orders by bringing test cases before the law courts and had prepared to appeal to the Privy Council in London as the final arbiter. *Calif.*

World Eye Cast Upon Balloting

Trends to Shape

By Margaret Carson Hubbard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eyes beyond South Africa will be watching its general elections. For a number of startling changes have given the Union of South Africa's balloting more than Dominion significance.

Perhaps one reason is that during the war, South Africa stayed in the fight only by a very narrow margin. Its link with Britain and the western world, so tenuously preserved, was of deep strategic significance as the war took global form.

Now South Africa, like the African continent itself, is coming to have new meaning in the economic one-worldedness of these days. Throughout all of Africa, economic projects of major meaning to the Marshall Plan, and after, are going forward.

Policy Decisions

In all of this the political complexion of the Union of South Africa can vitally affect both the economic and foreign policies of the major nations. For South Africa, with its party and parliamentary form of government, is the only fully self-governing nation on that continent, south of Egypt. Its general election May 26 will embrace numerous local and secondary issues. But the primary problems are two:

What policies shall be adopted toward the African natives—of whom there are four to every European in the Union?

What ties shall remain with the British Empire, in the face of the pressures exerted toward South African nationalism?

Both of these issues are primary to the battle which has been waged by the United Party of Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts. At the moment it enjoys a majority of some 90 representatives in an assembly of 153. But this political position is being gravely challenged.

The weakness of the United Party, which agrees with the opposition on segregation and the separate development of natives and Europeans, is that it has failed to outline a plan to solve the problem. Whatever has been done, much still remains adequately to ameliorate the living standards of the natives.

The possibilities before South Africa are either toward "white supremacy," to maintain the separation of the races or, recognizing the part which the native already plays in the industrial civilization, to seek further ways for their development within that civilization.

Confidence Stressed

The "white supremacy" policy would increase race tension. As a South African daily recently editorialized, if the Europeans fail to win the confidence of the natives, they may "find themselves living virtually in a state of siege."

The non-Europeans say it is not enough to depend so much on white generosity to safeguard native interests. To date, that attempt has failed, they assert.

South Africans argue that greater political representation for non-Europeans would enable the non-Europeans to assume the strategic position of a third party whose weight might determine policy for the whole country. They think such a party might go antiwhite, or even Communist.

If the UN should insist on immediate revision of the segregation policy for Indians, evidence on current feeling indicates that the hand of the reactionary extremists in the Union would be strengthened. Expelling the Indians would be no solution on any grounds of justice or humanity. Forcing them into closer contact with the Europeans would seem equally unjust and unwise.

A compromise seems to be the only solution possible at present.

Too much pressure for rapid change is likely to strengthen the antidemocratic forces in the country. There is already strong opinion which favors defiance of the UN.

If events move too slowly, not only the literate Africans, but many sympathetic Asiatics, would feel that the prestige of the United Nations had been jeopardized. To insist on trusteeship for southwest Africa and to offer gradual change on the Indian question in South Africa might be a solution by which the prestige of the UN could be upheld and the forces of reaction in the Union checked.

Trend to Show

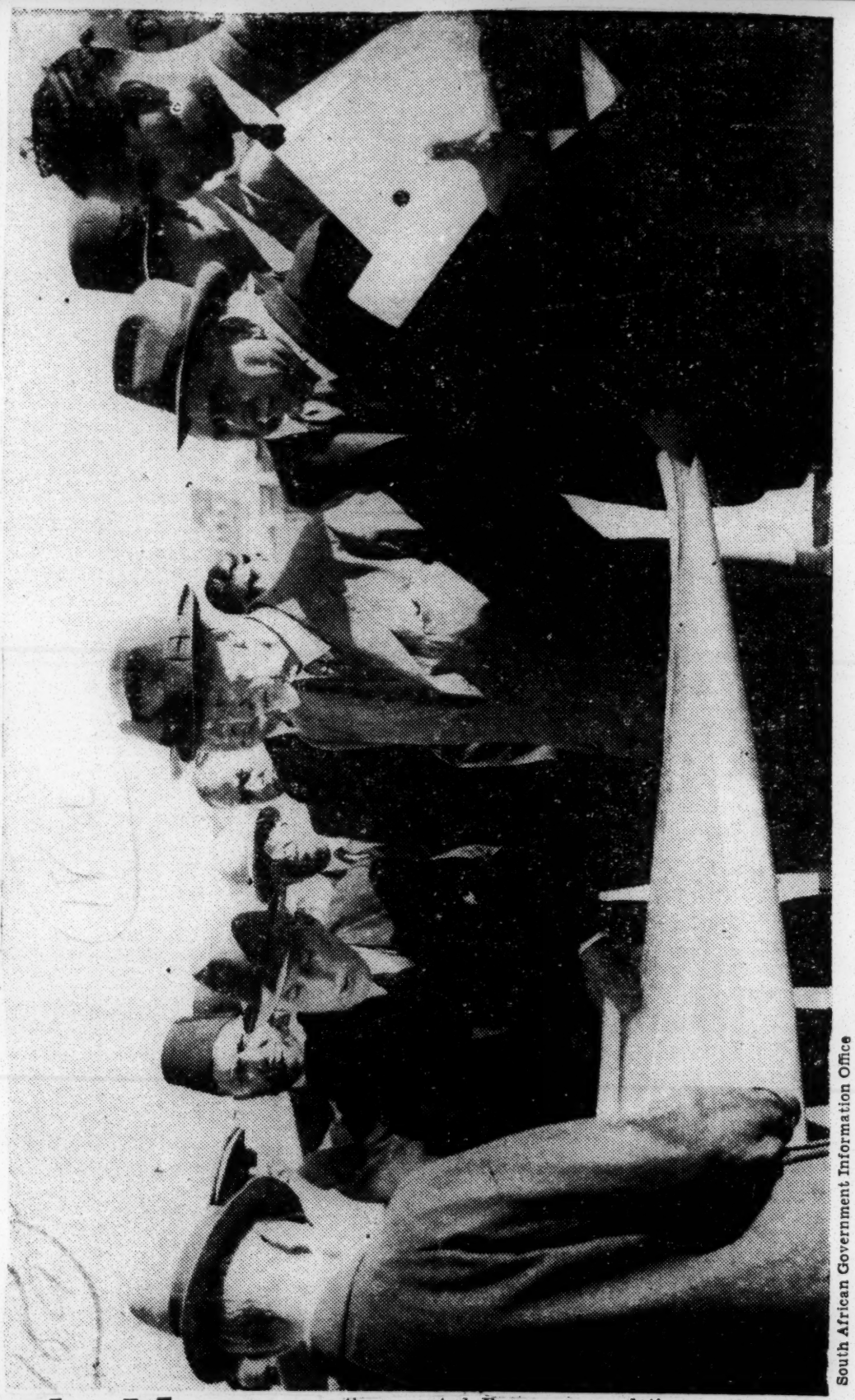
The trend of South African policy will be hinted in the results of the May election and in the policy toward non-Europeans adopted by the future government.

To Africa's 130,000,000 natives and to the democratic nations of the world the result will be of vital interest.

The nationalist issue will be less apparent in the elections—for those who favor cutting loose from Britain have hitched their campaign chariots to the racial question. But one of the basic concepts of the Nationalist Party, under the leadership of Dr. Daniel F. Malan, is that of independence.

Currently a correspondent of the Associated Press phrased this portion of the issue with a perception that loses nothing from the deftness of statement:

"The election will be fought between two violently contrasting types. On the one hand is Field Marshal Smuts, internationalist and Prime Minister, staunch friend of Britain. On the other is Dr. Malan, isolationist and no special friend of any country."



South African Government Information Office

Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts Visits Durban to Inspect Sites Chosen for Building Projects

Political Lineups Wait Contest at Polls

Census Reveals Many "Pass" In South Africa

The Republic

CAPETOWN, South Africa, (ANP)—Just how white is white South Africa?

Not as white as one would think despite the oft-repeated boast of Europeans here, especially the white political party bosses, who speak of the "race purity" of the white South Africans and Afrikaners. The truth is that about the accepted European population is not really white.

Letters

Official confirmation of this came recently from Natal, where many semi-whites call themselves Europeans. At one time, these semi-whites were known as "Near-opeans". An act of the Union of South Africa defines a white or European person as one born of parents both of whom are of European stock or extraction.

Indian Elements Seek Compromise In Africa

DURBAN, South Africa—(ANP)—Both moderate Indian and African leaders are seeking a compromise on the status of Indian nationals in South Africa, a problem that has been a source of irritation for many months. The Natal Indian organization, composed of moderate elements, will hold a meeting here on Jan. 11 to discuss the possibility of agreements.

Passive resistance against the Asiatic Land Tenure law—known as the "ghetto law"—has practically disappeared now that local authorities are ignoring demonstrators who have invited arrest by trespassing on municipal property. Militant Indian leaders, however ,are suggesting new forms of resistance, such as mass violation of the regulation prohibiting Indians from interprovincial travel without permits. To offset such demonstrations, the government is said to be considering modification of this restriction.

Since India's resolution concerning South Africa failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority at the general assembly of the United Nations, moderate Indian leaders are recommending negotiation instead of resistance. As a first step, they plan to ask the Indian government to resume trade relations with South Africa. They feel that the unfavorable publicity given to South Africa in the public discussions of the UN assembly has set the stage for mutual agreements.

Premier Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa has held out against a round-table discussion of the grievances as long as India maintained trade sanctions and withheld the reappointment of a high commissioner.

Now that India has become an independent state, diplomatic circles point out that India may insist upon an equal South African official in New Delhi in return for a high commissioner in Pretoria.

South Africa Tightens Ban On Immigrants

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(ANP)—Taking another step down the road to complete totalitarian control, the white-supremacist Nationalist party has moved to stop all immigrant ships, to tighten its ban on the English.

South Africa's Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges, made the announcement last week in the South African Assembly, after consultation with the chairman of the Union Castle Co., a major shipping interest.

The minister declared that the ban would enforce "more effective and discriminating screen" of prospective immigrants. This move is interpreted as a blow to Great Britain, who happens to be the absentee landlord of the country. Negro Americans are unwelcome in South Africa and rarely are granted visas even missionaries having difficulty in securing admission.

The Nationalist party came to power several months ago on an anti-Negro, anti-labor, and anti-British ticket. The defeated United Party, headed by former Premier Jan Christian Smuts, differed with the Nationalists only slightly on the race and labor issues, but it was a firm supporter of the British Empire.

Signs of Fascism In South Africa

IN SOME ways South Africa is very close to the United States. It has an interracial problem much more intense than that, say, of Mississippi. Like the United States it is a new country, as nations go. It has vast natural resources. And it represents, in its white population, a mixture of European races.

These things make it all the more distressing when we of the Western World, so concerned just now with Communist expansion, see South Africa evoke Fascism. *New York Times* Correspondent G. H. ARCHAMBAULT reported a barbarous sidelight this week. In Pretoria, he wrote, bloody fights between Negroes have been organized under police control, for white spectator Sunday enjoyment.

You might think this is as innocent as our boxing exhibitions. It is nothing of the kind. The contestants don't use boxing gloves. Instead they wear metal bracelets. Mr. ARCHAMBAULT observes that these fights "might be described as a revival of the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome." However they are described they are brutalizing, and are significant of the trend of the Nationalist Government which assumed power with defeat of the venerable Prime Minister JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS this summer.

The Government of Prime Minister DANIEL MALAN has been in power only three months. In that time it has set free the wartime saboteurs and convicted traitors who worked for the Axis in World War II. It has tightened restrictions on the underprivileged African and Indian populations. It has shown sinister inclination to censor the English-speaking press. It has revived a semi-Fascist military organization, the *Ossewa Brandwag*, and the Africaner secret society, the *Broederbond*.

The London Economist reports that "the majority of Africaner university students are as attracted to Fascism—they still cheer HITLER—as British University students are, or used to be, attracted to Socialism." The English population of South Africa "feels there is much to be said for the Nationalists' color policy," *The Economist* continues, "and so is confused and hesitant." Because of this, *The Economist* concludes, "time may be on the Nationalists' side."

If so we are faced with the horrifying prospect of a new out-and-out Fascist government with the familiar militarism, repression, and master race theory. And this is not some nation struggling out of chaos. It is a member of the British Commonwealth, highly respected heretofore. It is a country peculiarly untouched by either of the great wars. It is a country of whom the world might expect better than reversion to the shameful, discredited, narrow nationalism which ruined Germany and Italy, through them, most of Europe, and which has shaken the whole world.

Belgium, South Africa Hit for Mistreating Natives

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (NNPA)—The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, last Tuesday, by a vote of 9 to 1, adopted a report that Ruanda-Urundi, Africa's most densely populated territory, had made "disappointing progress in democracy."

The report urged Belgium, which has trusteeship over the area, to "introduce, in at least a preliminary way, some form of electoral system," and voiced "concern at the recent recurrence of famine conditions" among the 3,718,545 natives who live in a total area of 20,535 square miles.

At a previous session of the council, the United States led a seven-nation attack against racial discrimination and unsatisfactory advancement in Southwest Africa, a former League of Nations mandate which South Africa has refused to submit for United Nations trusteeship, despite two appeals by the General Assembly.

Worse Than Dixie Conditions

In the debate on South Africa's reply to 50 questions asked in December by council members Francis B. Sayre, of the U.S., made the following points:

Voting and the right to hold office are restricted to Europeans; natives cannot even administer affairs in their own reserves; only 10% of the budget is spent on non-Europeans, 90% of the inhabitants;

The European tenth of the population occupies the better 58% of the land; miners' pay is less than half of what South African miners earn; master-and-servant laws amount almost to slavery;

With urban segregation in effect (ghetto system) more attention should be given to improving housing; $36 is spent for educating each native child, as against $112 for each European child; and the argument that no secondary schools are established "because natives are not sufficiently educated to be eligible for them," was held false.

ARTILLERY TROOPS IN JAPAN SUPPORT SAVINGS PLAN

OSAKA, Japan—Showing full support of a recently inaugurated "Soldier Savings Drive," members of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion in Osaka invested $6,971.75 in Savings Bonds and Soldier's Deposits in the month of June.

Colored S. Africans Oppose Immigration Of Natives, Indians

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(ANP) — Colored peoples mulattos) of South Africa, as distinguished from the native population, are against the Communist party's view that the immigration policy of the country should be scrapped to allow any and all Africans to immigrate into this country without restriction. The colored population consists of those natives who boast of mixed parentage, both native and European.

This group has been persuaded by the British to believe that they are superior to the native class, thus qualifying for better jobs and living conditions. However, they are not regarded as equals by Europeans.

The issue over the immigration policy arose as a result of a statement made by Fred Carneson, Communist candidate for the Cape Flats constituency in the forthcoming election, in Athlone last month that, "I am not against immigration but it should be free immigration.

Africans are being arrested for crossing the borders into our country; Indians are prohibited from entering South Africa; there is still a quota against the Jews. The government must turn away from the idea that its immigration policy will solve the problem of our country."

A. Abrahams, spokesman for the colored population, declared that this statement "must immediately condemn the Communist party as a menace to the colored people and their children."

He held that the unrestricted entry into the Union of South Africa by natives from other parts of the continent and the wholesale entry by Indians would result in unrestricted competition in the labor market, over-crowding in areas already feeling the impact of infiltration by local natives in sections

where colored people live and are employed, and unemployment on a scale unknown in the country's history.

He pointed out that the selective policy of the United party requires immigrants to satisfy a special committee that they are "desirable settlers and have work to come to"; that the party was the announced protector of the interests of the colored working class, by preventing the wholesale influx of unskilled native laborers into the towns.

Pepsi Cola In South Africa Bans Bias In Plant

The Black Dispatch
Okla. City
Sat. 5-29-48

CAPE TWON, South Africa — (ANP) — Assurances that there will be no color bar policy in the new Pepsi-Cola factory opened here recently, was given by Sheldon Wilson, manager, last month. During an interview, Wilson discounted statements to the effect that the company does not employ colored men.

He said it was the plant's aims to fit in with the social life of the people and for Pepsi-Cola to provide a welcome addition to the soft drinks with which the city was familiar.

"Any idea of a color bar will never be tolerated by the firm," Wilson said. "We want to be friends with all sections

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Lebanese Build Quarters For U.N. Body Valued £1,100,000

That the Lebanese Government erected a special building at the cost of £1,100,000 for the exclusive use of U.N.E.S.C.O. (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) meetings and that over 3,000 "automatic interpreters" are used by members of the Unesco and visitors, were some of the outstanding statements made to a representative of the African News Agency by Mr F. J. Nabhan, B.A., Lebanese trader, of 22, Breadfruit Street, Lagos, who returned from Lebanon recently, after a holiday of seven months with his family whom he had not seen for twenty years.

He said that great changes had taken place in Lebanon during his absence of one-fifth of a century.

"I had the opportunity of witnessing the sittings of the assembly of the Unesco," he said, the meeting being held this year in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

The organisation, which consists of forty-four nations, had the first two annual sittings in the United States of America and in Mexico respectively, the third being now held in Lebanon.

An African delegate, Rev. T. T. Solaru of Nigeria, he said, was among the members of the assembly.

Mr Nabhan went on to remark on the great impression which the reverend gentleman created by his speech.

His address received one of the greatest ovations, and the chairman of the assembly, as well as other delegates and visitors, shook his hands warmly and congratulated him on his excellent address which Mr Nabhan said was an exhibition of the highest type of African intelligence.

PROUD OF AFRICANS

Because he is "always proud of Africans wherever they are," Mr Nabhan expressed how he was at the height of glory when the address of Rev. Solaru received such applause from such a distinguished assembly.

Many friends then started bombarding Mr Nabhan with questions about Nigeria and Nigerians, which, he said, he answered with great delight and personal interest.

The building in which the meetings were held was specially erected by the Lebanese Government at a cost of £1,100,000.

Mr Nabhan referred to the "automatic interpreter" which is a recent invention used largely at United Nations meetings as being very handy and useful.

By the use of this portable instrument, members of the assembly as well as visitors could listen to any address in seven different languages at the same time as the address or speech is delivered.

The instrument is small and handy, and does not exceed three pounds in weight.

Concluding, he said "Nigeria is a very good home for anybody who tries to help her as a citizen or otherwise." (ANA).

FREDERICK KUH

Black Record on Gold Coast

(The last of a series of three articles on colonial disturbances in the British Empire.)

Kuh

LONDON

Enlightened action by the British Labor government in giving independence to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon and in encouraging self-government in some other parts of the empire is being offset by a black record in West Africa's Gold Coast. There the performance of the present Socialist leaders of Britain can hardly be distinguished from that of their 19th Century imperialist forerunners.

Starting February 28 this year, riots broke out among the black natives in the Gold Coast's capital, Accra, and spread through the entire colony. For a few brief days the world's attention was drawn to this troubled region. What newspapers then published, however, failed to tell the real story. Meanwhile, the blackout has again descended over this region.

On that February day, black native ex-service men marched in procession to hand a petition to the British governor, Sir Gerald Creasey. They wanted to tell him their grievances. The marchers walked off the route prescribed by the police. Police intervened. Stones were flung, then tear gas. Suddenly, the British officer commanding the police snatched a rifle from one of his men, aimed, fired and killed six natives, wounding others.

'Culprits' with Degrees

In the ensuing riots, cars were burned, shops gutted and the town was sacked. For a couple of days no European, except armed soldiers, could show his face. British troops were rushed from the north of the Gold Coast. Then disturbances began throughout the colony.

In parliament, the Undersecretary of State for Colonies, D. R. Rees-Williams, described the riots as the climax of a Communist plot among the natives.

A government committee was named to investigate, and its report is about to be published. Meanwhile, a former member of Churchill's wartime government, Dingle Foot, went to Accra—as their lawyer—to defend six black men, imprisoned by the British as alleged leaders of the uprising. These six "culprits" were all college graduates. Two have degrees from Lincoln College, Pa.; one is the product of the University of London, one a graduate of Oxford and another of Cambridge.

Foot, since returned to London, has given me a different account of the outbreak. He says that, in this colony of 3,500,000 inhabitants, he could discover exactly two Communists. One is a native named Kname Nkrumah, graduate of Lincoln College, U. S. A., the other a white Englishman, named Burt, a local official of British Overseas Airways.

Nkrumah was secretary of the Convention party, a native nationalist organization, founded in August, 1947, now claiming about 20,000 members. The six arrested men, four of whom are lawyers, have since been freed. Foot dismisses the story of a Communist conspiracy as fiction.

Three Main Causes

He says that three main causes explain the natives discontent, culminating in the February riots:

¶ A British trading concern, the United Africa company—subsidiary of the giant Unilever corporation—dominates the Gold Coast's economy. Until February the British government was allowing this company to exact a profit margin 75 per cent above the pre-war level. Following native charges of profiteering, this figure was lowered to a 50 per cent profit. Gold Coast inhabitants believe they are being robbed by the United Africa company, which has pushed almost all independent traders out of the market.

¶ Twenty years ago the British governor promised to Africanize the civil service. Within 20 years, he said, half of the senior posts would be occupied by Africans. The pledge was broken. Of more than 100 district commissioners in the Gold Coast today, 97 are British. The same ratio runs through the educational and health services in the colony. Almost all top posts are reserved for the British.

¶ Most of the Gold Coast people live by growing or selling cocoa. A plant disease, known as swollen-shoot, has been devastating cocoa plantations. British authorities may have to cut down two million trees to combat this pest. The natives, unable to understand this havoc among their cocoa farms, are furious at such destruction of their livelihood. The chopping of their cocoa trees coincides with their resentment at the monopolistic United Africa company's high prices for all goods.

The commission of three, which has finished its report on conditions in the Gold Coast, consists of an Oxford professor, Keith Murray, a lawyer, Aiken Watson, and a retired trade union official, Andrew Dalgleish. Their findings are expected to include sharp criticism of the British administration of the colony.

Africans Fighting Back As British Bare Fist

By Desmond Buckle

LONDON.—During the early days of March headlines in the British capitalist press pulled up short those who had been led to believe that Britain has given up imperialist methods, and that the subject colonial peoples had reason to be happy and contented under British rule. The shock was all the greater as the news stories concerned the Gold Coast, regarded for some time as Britain's "model" West African colony.

Reports told of police firing on a procession of unarmed ex-servicemen; of burning, looting and rioting; and of the summoning of British naval vessels and the dispatch of soldiers to what has now become known as the "riot" colony.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rees Williams, in the House of Commons, lost no time in blaming "Communist agitation." He defended the police who fired on the ex-servicemen on the grounds that the latter were in an ugly and threatening mood.

BACK ON THE GOLD COAST, angular, acidulated ex-bureaucrat Sir Gerald Creasy, new to the job as Governor, reacted to the situation with a petulant irascibility more becoming to the headmaster of a preparatory school. As though he had hastily consulted some colonial service guide-book, he, too, placed the blame on Communists—an ever-ready excuse for the bankrupt and incompetent the world over.

Then, having suspended the Constitution, Sir Gerald assumed "emergency powers" and banned the press, so that only "official" accounts of the events taking place would be given to the outside world.

Next came an order for the arrest of six leading members of the Working Committee of the United Gold Coast Convention, a political organization formed last October which has the support of the overwhelming majority of the population. These six men, against whom no formal charges have been preferred, **are alleged to have been conspiring with foreign Communists to set up a Union of African Socialist Republics!** They are being held incommunicado at a place specified by the Governor.

WHEN THE SMOKE SCREEN of these absurd allegations (propaganda to add to the anti-Soviet hysteria) has blown away, it will be seen that the events on the Gold Coast are the symptoms of a general crisis situation developing on the African scene. Clashes will inevitably follow from the determination of the British imperialists backed by Wall Street, on the one hand, to intensify the exploitation of the African continent in an attempt to find a solution of the ever-deepening European economic crisis, and the developing consciousness of the African peoples, on the other hand, as their needs and rights.

For a long time there has been simmering indignation in the colony against the ruthless exploitation practiced by the AWAM (Association of West African Merchants), a cartel at the head of which stands the United Africa Co., a subsidiary of Unilever, one of the world's biggest monopolies. (See recent issues of **Fortune**—Ed.)

Since the middle of January the people led by their chiefs had conducted a country-wide boycott of the AWAM stores, refusing to buy goods which, in the absence of effective control, had in some cases increased by as much as 400 percent over the prewar price. The government authorities did nothing until the success of the boycott campaign forced the AWAM to negotiate and to promise a one-third reduction in prices effective on Feb. 28.

THE ECONOMIST (March 13) reports that the crowds assembled at Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, to go shopping when the boycott was lifted on that date soon discovered that they had been tricked. "On going into the shops," says the **Economist**, "they discovered that only a few of the prices had been reduced, while others had actually been increased."

It was into this crowd seething with rage at the deception practiced on them that the ex-servicemen came with their account of how they had ben stopped and fired upon by the police while on their way to present a petition to the Governor, demanding redress of their grievances.

The people's fury and hate exploded. The British-controlled shops caught the brunt of their wrath. Rioting spread from Accra throughout the colony. When the police and military had finally restored "law and order," some 26 Africans, according to official reports, had been killed and upward of 150 seriously wounded.

West Africans Going Pro-Russian

Washington, D. C.—(G)—In a recent report on British rule in West Africa, and presented to the Foreign Policy Association, revealed that more and more Africans would show increasing interest in Russia as they become better acquainted.

The report was prepared by Dr. Vernon McKay, who visited West Africa under the Carnegie Corporation grant. He found many natives complaining that British progress toward Africanization of the colonies. was too slow. "Africans are likely to show a growing interest in the methods by which the Soviet Union has developed its backward areas", said Dr. McKay. In Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, a number of newspaper editors are pro-Russian in their attitude toward the present Soviet-American World conflict.

What West Africa needs in the opinion of Dr. McKay, is on the part of the British to improve industry and agriculture faster Africanization of the civil services, more vigorous efforts. There should also be a great emphasis of the psychological problem of building mutual confidence between races.

Africans Seek Land Through UN

Black Dispatch

LAKE SUCESS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Complaining that the loss of their original lands is causing them malnutrition and other hardships, members of the Bakweri tribe of West Africa appealed to the United Nations last week for return of their farmlands in the plains.

Sat 1-24-48

In a petition with many signatures including four thumbprints filed with the UN Trusteeship council, the Bakweris complained that the women, "by custom the planters of our locally consumed foodstuff," were forced to climb mountains more than a mile high to do their work.

Acting for the petitioners headed by D. Maffany ma Lififfafa l'Endeley, secretary of the Bakweri Land committee and the Bakweri Improvement union, the tribesmen must work on banana plantations to secure a money income to buy certain domestic needs, and cannot help the wives as much as they should.

In telling the history of their lowlands territory, the petition, representing 20,000 tribesmen, told how first the Germans shoved them out in 1892. Then the British took over after the first world war, but did not give them their land.

Now, the natives claim, their land under the administration has been seized once more and turned over to the government's Cameroons Development corporation. They are asking for their lands back which they would farm cooperatively.

German Negro Getting Ready to Take Over Duties as a King in Africa

The Times-Dispatch

(International News Service)

Wiesbaden, Nov. 28. — A German Negro is reported seeking to emigrate to Africa to trade in his truck driver's coveralls for the crown of a king.

Mon-11-29-48

The American forces network said today that Arthur Semonu of Wiesbaden has been informed he is king of a native tribe in the former German possession of Togoland in West Africa.

Semonu told the network he received a letter from his grandmother, who is the queen of the tribe, asking him to return to Africa and assume the royal duties since she is "too old to rule 1,000,000 people."

Mon-11-29-48

The network added that Semonu favored the idea. It quoted him as saying:

"I don't know what will happen but it feels fine to be a king."

The AFN said that Semonu's grandfather, a tribal chief, sent his son to Germany to study. The son fell in love with a German girl, married her and decided not to return to the jungle.

The present prospective king was born to the couple in 1919, after his father returned from serving in the kaiser's army.

Semonu never saw the land or the people he expects to rule, and speaks no African dialect.

Police Closes Its Side In Sedition Lecture Case

Defence Will Be Made When Court Resumes On Thursday

After a total of eight witnesses had been examined, the prosecution closed its case yesterday afternoon in the preliminary investigation of charges of sedition against O. C. Agwuna, Tony Enahoro, Ralph Aniedobe, Ogoegbunam Dafe.

The submission of defending counsel was reserved till Thursday, November 11, after which date, the matter will shift to the Supreme Court if the court holds that a prima facie case had been made out.

Before the sedition case was called up, Mr F. O. Lucas, Magistrate, was busy with overnight cases.

Twice, he had to break up court because resounding cheers from nationalists who had mustered strong outside and made it impossible for him to carry on.

CHARGE ON CROWD

When he broke up court for the second time, he went right down to consult with Superintendent R. G. Henderson, who was guarding the back of the court premises with a strong batch of police constables.

Shortly after, the police officer finding persuasion unavailing, gathered his men and charged the crowd.

This affair caused such a roar that the court audience rose en masse and while some scrambled to the windows, others ran outside to find out what was wrong.

The police succeeded after sometime in dislodging the crowd and keeping them at a tolerable distance.

CASE CALLED UP

Speaking to an ANA reporter, who asked him if the noise was embarrassing, Magistrate Lucas responded that it was rather so.

The sedition case was called up at 10.30 a.m. prompt.

Mr T. O. S. Benson for the defence then applied to His Worship that the case be tried in his court.

He argued that the penalty for the offence was a sentence of two years penal servitude or a fine of one hundred pounds.

As the matter was within the jurisdiction of the court, he was asking the court to use its discretion to see that the matter was tried there.

The application was refused.

FIRST WITNESS

The first witness for the Crown was Mr Robert C. Conroy Jarrett, Acting Superintendent of the Harbour Police.

He told the court that on October 28, he went to the Comet Press, Yaba, in company of another officer, Mr R. P. Rankin.

There he met the first accused (Agwuna) and told him he had a search warrant, and accused thereupon accompanied witness to accused's house at 54A, Simpson Street, Ebute Metta.

There he told accused that he would search the house for seditious literature and asked him if he had any.

Accused went in with witness and his officer-mate and produced six copies of a leaflet entitled "A Call For Revolution!"

PRINTING STENCIL

Accused also agreed that he had a stencil for printing the pamphlets which he produced.

The stencil was tendered as exhibit.

Mr Benson here raised an objection on the ground that it was not covered by the warrant as the warrant stated specifically what the police wanted.

Continuing his evidence, Mr Jarrett said that his companion, Rankin asked Agwuna if he had a draft of "A Call For Revolution."

Accused produced several pages of hand written manuscript and handed this to Mr Rankin.

Accused further told witness that he got one Ebo of the United Africa Company Limited, to print the leaflets as the Trade Union Congress machine was otherwise engaged.

TWO ARRESTED

On October 30, at 9.15 a.m., witness again visited the Comet Press at Yaba, in company of Mr R. P. Rankin.

He saw Osita Agwuna and Tony Enahoro, both of them were arrested one after the other and were cautioned and charged.

On cross-examination, Mr Jarrett admitted that both accused persons were friendly to him.

The accused persons had no question for the witness.

Richard Phillip Rankin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was the next witness.

He corroborated the evidence of Mr Jarrett in every detail.

He only added that Agwuna had said "Yes, a lot" when he asked him if he had much of the seditious literature.

ORIGINAL DRAFT

The original draft of "A Call For Revolution" he said was picked up from a waste paper basket by the accused and handed to him.

When defending counsel asked his first question in cross-examination, Mr Rankin stammered to gain time to clear his throat before answering.

The eager court audience burst into loud laughter at this; the Magistrate then ordered that it be interpreted in three languages that "the whole court will be closed if there is any more murmuring."

The last of the three European police officers to give evidence was Thomas Robinson Pallett, of the Central Police Station.

He told the court how he went to Niger House on November 4, and arrested the third accused, Ralph Aniedobe, after due formalities.

Pallett had also gone to the Oil Control Office at 9.5 a.m. that day to arrest Ogoegbunam Dafe.

ANOTHER WITNESS

Alfred Dibia, another constable, was then called in; he told the court that he attended the lecture, "A Call For Revolution" at Tom Jones Hall on October 27, in accordance with instructions.

He saw Agwuna, Enahoro and Dafe in the hall but could not remember if they came together.

He described briefly the introduction of the chairman (Enahoro) by Aniedobe, third accused.

Witness also heard Agwuna say that two monsters were troubling the country; he remembered him saying that one of these monsters was fear.

Mr D. S. Stephens then gave him a copy of "A Call For Revolution" to see if it will recall anything he heard at the lecture.

COUNSEL OBJECTS

Counsel for defence raised vehement objection and the Magistrate held that witness should remember from memory since he was specially detailed to cover the lecture.

Dibia further said he heard that people should begin civil disobedience by refusing to pay tax, and that Agwuna said he had given an illustration himself by paying his tax to the N.C.N.C.

Foreign churches, Agwuna had said, must be boycotted and the people of this country and the Cameroons should not recruit for service in the army.

All persons going to England for further studies, accused had said, should pay particular attention to military studies.

The chairman, Enahoro, second accused, witness further said, thanked the audience after the first accused had finished his lecture.

C.I.D. PRESENT

Second accused said that he knew his friends the C.I.D. were present.

He had taken a keen interest to go through the lecture and found that all the first accused had said were contained in the text.

He asked the police not to misinterpret the lecture and said it was made easy for them, so they and others could receive the text after the lecture.

It was the second accused who called Dafe to give a vote of thanks.

All of the eight prosecution witnesses were Police and the last of them was Zaccheus Odunfa.

He told the Court that the second and first accused arrived together.

ENAHORO & ANIEDOBE

The third accused, Ralph Aniedobe, distributed a leaflet to people sitting on the platform.

The second accused, Enahoro, had said that it was time for the youths to rise up as one man and fight for freedom.

Accused had further said that he was surprised to come back to meet the youths as he left them.

The first accused, Agwuna, witness further said, told the audience that the present regime had failed to satisfy their wants.

The accused therefore found it unnecessary to pay tax to such a government.

Accused said he had paid tax to the N.C.N.C.

FOURTH ACCUSED

The fourth accused, O. Dafe, witness said, stammered, and so he did not in consequence hear all he said but heard accused say something to the effect that death should not be feared in the struggle for freedom.

The case of the prosecution then closed with this witness.

The matter will come up again on Thursday, November 11, when defending counsel will make submissions. Wed-11-10-48

Policemen armed with batons and steel helmet guarded Broad Street from Tinubu taxi park to N.E.W.A. headquarters.

Behind the Sant Anna Court towards the direction of the General Post Office another batch of police was commanded by Superintendent R. G. Henderson.

Four other Police Superintendents and Inspector Doh, suntanned at Broad Street supervising their men.—(ANA)

Zik Day Celebration Is To Be Held Today

The Zikist Movement of Nigeria and the Cameroons, in accordance with their tradition, will observe the "Zik Day" today, November 16, at 5 p.m. in the Yaba Stadium.

According to the Acting General Secretary, his Movement believes in giving honour to whom honour is due and it looks forward to the forty-fourth birthday anniversary of Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, who incidentally, is the embodiment of the Zikist philosophy.

The secretary adds that the "Zik Day" is an occasion of remembrance of the glorious work of Providence in giving to Africa, Dr Azikiwe.

He advises that members and non-members attending should wear white dress.

The present political situation in the country should act as a spur to the members and other nationalists, he concluded.—(ANA)

Zikist President Is Granted Bail After One Day In Cell

At Sant Anna Court No. I yesterday, bail was at last granted to Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah in the sum of £25 after he had spent a day in cell.

The Mallam pleaded not guilty to a charge that he "did take part in an unlawful assembly and thereby committed an offence"

The alleged unlawful assembly was held at Campos Square on November 12.

Hearing was fixed for November 22. Tues-11-16-48

Abdallah took no food from the time of his arrest till he was showed up in court.

Asked why, by an African News Agency reporter, the Mallam said he started to fast right after bulky Joseph Pritlove, Assistant Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., ordered that none should be allowed to see the "prisoner."

This police officer, who looks like a few, was very haughty, the Mallam said.

He had intended to fast to death if the officer had continued his concentration camp attitude and Gestapo phrases.—(ANA)

MALLAM H. R. ABDALLAH
President-General of the Zikist Movement. He will preside over the Central Executive meeting of the Movement to be held at 18, Akinwunmi Street, Yaba, this afternoon.

President-General Of Zikists Rights "Service" Fabrication

Calling on the young men of the country to rise in support of the Zikist Movement in its attempt to discharge a responsibility maliciously imposed upon it by the Daily Service, Mallam H. R. Abdallah, President-General of the Movement, has issued the following statement on the challenge thrown by that newspaper:

Be it known by all freedom-loving Nigerians and the British Government in Nigeria that the Daily Service of Saturday, November 13, 1948, has thrown a challenge to the nationalist organisations of this country.

The youth rally at Campos Square was convened by a number of youths headed by Mr Bola Kotun, and not by the Zikist Movement.

The fact that they invited Mallam Abdallah to chairman the rally did not make it the Movement's affair.

The letter from the Commissioner of Police to Mallam Abdallah warning him of the illegality of the rally was misdirected.

Such a letter should have been sent to the organiser of the rally.

When it became evident that the conveners had not planned the rally properly it was decided to postpone it.

Mallam Abdallah left the square at 4.45 p.m. after the police had made several baton charges on the people.

Mallams Abdallah and Zungur did not arrive together nor did they at any time meet in the square.

However, my concern is this: that the Daily Service had made the rally Zikist Movement affair. The Zikist Movement can no longer hope to have reason where, it is evident, respect for reason does not exist.

The Movement is therefore calling upon the youths of the country to support it in the present struggle for freedom.

We cannot allow this challenge on our manhood to go.

Await further announcements.

Armed Police Display

2,000 At Youth Rally

Latest On Mob Tactics Are Put Into Fullest Display

Thirty policemen, armed with tear gas equipment and batons ruthlessly dispersed a crowd of about 2,000 citizens which had gathered at Upper Campos Square for a youth rally last Saturday.

The Police would not allow anyone to enter the square.

People went all the way to Obalende to join a bus.

They alighted at the bus stop at the square and dropped into the square.

The police immediately applied their batons and brutally too, until the men were quartered and forced back.

One Police Officer had to warn one of his men against the severe manner in which he attacked one member of the crowd.

The crowd was not allowed in and told to go; but they hung on The crowd increased every minute, so the police decided to do something.

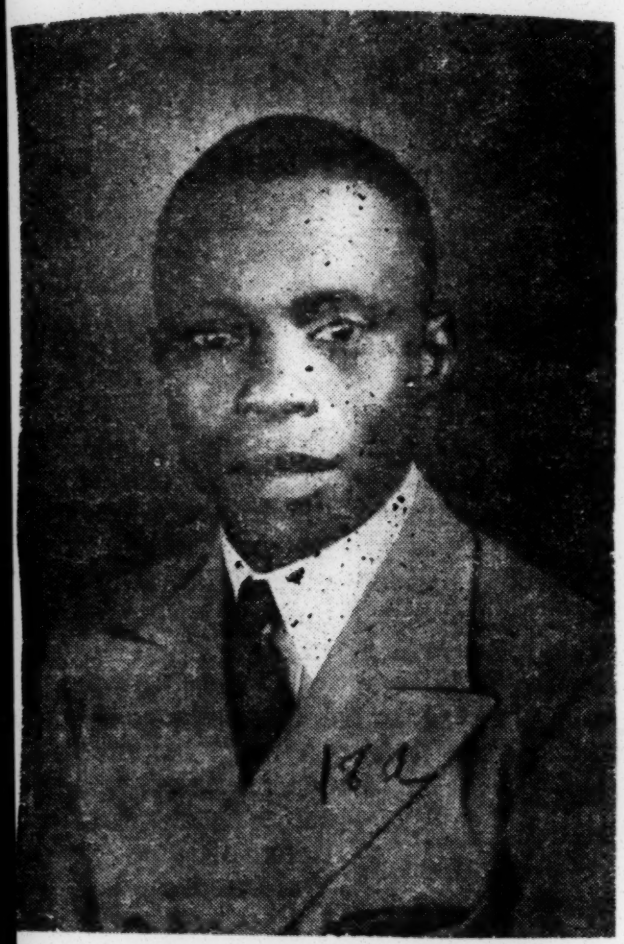
They charged down on them with their batons.

It was not enough to dislodge them; so they descended again on the crowd.

This organised infantry charge with batons succeeded at the fifth attempt and the crowd began to disperse; but many still clustered around.

The Police now decided on mopping up and effecting arrests; this caused a general running here and there.

The Police exhibited all they have learnt of late in practice and in court the following day in connection with this event.—(ANA)



MR FRED U. ANYIAM

Businessman of Labinjoh Street, Lagos, who recently joined the Zikist Movement. Together with two senior officials of the Movement, he was arrested last Saturday morning. They are standing trial on six charges of sedition brought against them by the Police.

MR O. C. AGWUNA

Deputy President-General of the Zikist Movement who together with the President-General, has refused the services of a counsel in the case of sedition in which they are involved.

1,000 Youths Gather To Honour Zikist Banner

President Declares Himself A Free Man On "Zik' Day"

The unfurled banner of the Zikist Movement fluttered high above about 1,000 African youths of Lagos who gathered last Tuesday, November 16, at the Yaba Stadium under the auspices of the Movement to celebrate the date, being the birthday of Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, now aged forty-four.

The President-General of the Movement, Mallam H. R. Abdallah, conducted the celebration as chairman.

During his address he declared himself a freeman on and from that date, besides associating himself with the radical views expressed by his deputy.

The local branch secretary read the Zikist declaration; the Zikist Banner was flown while the first stanza of the Zikist Anthem — "My life has been a joy to me...." epitomising the spiritual balance of Zikism, was sung.

Speeches were made by Miss S. C. Daniels, Messrs O. C. Agwuna, Smart Ebbi, F. U. Anyiam, K. O. K. Onyioha and Oged Macaulay.

The celebration lasted till 7.30 p.m.

THE ZIKIST PHILOSOPHY

By "NIGERIAN WEEKLY PICTORIAL"

As a human being, there may be many faults in Zik.

Who is not faulty, even among those who claim to be clever.

We know this and it is the same in every human being.

But in Zik we have a great deal to follow.

It is a doctrine of social universal order.

It advocates equal work, equal pay, equality in all things.

It hates man's inhumanity to man.

It advocates freedom for one and all.

In Zikism, we find popularity because of its merits.

We are not Zikists, though we wish to be Zikified.

Unlike the selfish ambitions of the old jingoism practised by the former leaders, except one, Zikism does not teach us to ignore or ill-treat low people.

Well, is this why the aristocrats hate Zik?

We, like millions of others in this country, accept the leadership of Zik not without a cause.

That is Zik, all he does is plain to his opponents.

Let them take a leaf from him and they would be popular.

Though they say that Zik loves alphabets after his name, yet he does not work towards knighthood.

In spite of all the faults of Zik as a human being, we are satisfied that he has a message for Nigeria, nay the world.

We say this, no matter what his opponents may think.

In him they see a lot of good things, but owing to personal animosity, they hide this under the table.

In Zik is burning nationalism.

Suppress him and put back the hand of the clock.

Accept this, and hasten emancipation.

Take to his literature and become one of the heroes and heroines of the New Africa.

Supress his literature, sabotage his efforts, cast aspersions on him, and become one of the worst enemies of Africa.

It is only the Lagos aristocrats and the few young men who have been misled by them that are opposed to the leadership of Zik.

The old time has gone, and we are now in an age of reason.

Virtual monopoly and doomed aristocracy has begun to be regarded as anathema.

When America is proud of Abraham Lincoln, we are proud of Zik.

When India is proud of Pandit Nehru, we are proud of Zik.

Let his opponents beware, for whatever they do to Zik as a leader reflects on all the people of Nigeria.

During his ten years in Nigeria, he has shown the light, and we will find the way.

Abdallah Tells Court He Aided Police To Quiet Campos Crowd

Hearing continued yesterday at Sant Anna Court No 1 in the charge of unlawful assembly at Campos Square against Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah, President-General of the Zikist Movement.

The first witness for the day, was Corporal Ben Onwusogbulu, who told the court that on November 12, he was detailed to Campos Square, where he was posted at the junction of Igbosere and Ajele Streets.

Witness said he was near the cement enclosure of the square but did not remain there all the time; he had to go in the direction of Bamgbose Street to keep a crowd who had collected there, moving.

The Corporal saw the accused writing on a car and went toward him to disperse a crowd of thirty people standing around the accused.

ACCUSED NOT INSIDE

On cross-examination by Mr N. Uwechia, Counsel for defence, witness said that he had specific order not to allow people inside the square enclosure; he did not see accused inside it, nor did Abdallah make an attempt to get inside.

Witness knew that Lagos streets were crowded on evenings, at about the time of the event and would say the same of Campos Square; but he did not bother to ask the crowd what they came there for.

The Corporal knew Campos Square well; however, he did not see the car on which accused was writing arrive, nor did he know whom it brought.

Re-examined by Mr D. S. Stephens, witness said he was posted at Campos Square to prevent a meeting holding there.

Magistrate to witness: "I understand from that that you were to keep people away from the whole Campos Square—not only from the enclosure."

Witness: Yes Sir.

LAST WITNESS

The eighth, and last prosecution witness, was Inspector Odofin Belo, of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Zik Counters Charge Of Ingratitude By 'Service' Says He Too Gave Abayomi & Maja Big Chances In Life

That he also gave both Akinola (Adari)-Maja (alias Jabez Pearce) and Kofoworola Abayomi (alias John) a chance in life, by supporting them not only politically, but also by making them earn more money in order to better their standard of living, was the counter-blast of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe to the childish effusion of these two politicians, who had accused Zik of "base ingratitude."

Zik's statement reads as follows:

Because an Editor's Note in this newspaper stated a well-known and recognised fact, that both Kofoworola Abayomi and Akinola Maja were supported by the WEST AFRICAN PILOT in entering the Legislative Council and the Lagos Town Council, they have accused me of "base ingratitude" and "distortion of facts."

MY REPLY

I will reply to them and repay them in their own coins, because their statements are misleading, since they contain half-truths and omit embarrassing truths.

Abayomi and Maja said that I returned from the Gold Coast after a "not-too-pleasant" experience of having just been acquitted of sedition" and that "I was helpless and found it difficult to get bondsmen."

This statement is misleading, because acquittal from a criminal charge is naturally a "pleasant experience" especially where it was proved conclusively that the Crown had no cause of action and that the whole prosecution was frivolous.

It might interest these two men to know that before I decided to return to Nigeria, I was asked by a Greek business executive at Accra, to run a daily newspaper, at the expense of his firm, and that I was also requested by two groups of Gold Coast business men to head their newspaper companies.

NEVER "HELPLESS"

I refused these offers, partly because a clause in my contract of employment contained certain restrictions, and partly because I had accummulated sufficient funds to start a business of my own.

To assert that one was "helpless" is thus seen to be a figment of the imagination.

As far as my limited knowledge of the Nigerian newspaper law is concerned, there can be no difficulty in getting bondsmen, since any person can be one, if one satisfies the Legal Department that one is worth at least £250.

Both physicians cannot claim correctly that they gave me a chance in life, anymore than I can so claim, because I had helped them, severally, to obtain medical retainers from our company from 1938 to 1945, which enabled them to earn more money and maintain a higher standard of living.

A GUINEA AN ARTICLE

In fact, I did help Abayomi to earn money as a free-lance when he ran a health column in the PILOT at one guinea per contribution.

In fairness to the Government of Nigeria, I will not subscribe to the view that "Government was hesitant to take Dr Maja as another bondsman," because this statement is misleading. The truth is that at the material time, Maja was already a bondsman for the defunct "Service," which was then a quarterly; but as soon as Maja had proved to the satisfaction of the Legal Department that the "Service" had been defunct, he was released and the Government did not hesitate to approve his name.

As a matter of fact, the PILOT did not experience any distress between the change over, and I am at a loss to appreciate why this immaterial point should be introduced in an argument prepared by men whose scientific training should make them more objective.

OVERDRAFT NO CRIME

The fact that Abayomi resigned his seat from the Legislative Council in 1941, and that Maja vacated his seat in the Lagos Town Council in 1944, does not prove that these two politicians were not supported by the PILOT when they tried to enter these political asssmblies.

True, Maja consented to stand as surety at the Bank of British West Africa Limited, for overdraft of £200 for Zik's Press Limited, after that bank had refused to approve of Abayomi as a surety, but that is no crime for any business to make use of credit facilities in the banks?

I have been surety for a score of Nigerian business organisations and individuals in the past eleven years, but I do not have to tarnish the reputations of those who had asked me kindly to tide them over their difficulties.

LET ABAYOMI DENY

Will Abayomi deny that I gave him chance in life, when I bought his Chevrolet car (No. A8964) in 1940, when he needed cash badly to supplement his savings to enable him to study ophthalmology in the United Kingdom?

Will Abayomi deny that, on his return, in 1942, certain editorials in the PILOT urged the Director of Medical Service to appoint him (Abayomi) as Government Eye-Specialist at an honorarium of £1,000 per annum?

If so, can these not be construed as a concrete evidence that I also gave him a chance in life?

Will Maja deny that one of the first things I did, after he had agreed to be surety of the PILOT, was to subscribe £100 as a shareholder in the National Bank of which he was, and is still, Chairman?

WHAT OF THE BOASTS?

If so, did that not make it possible for him to have a chance in life to develop as a financial magnate?

Abayomi and Maja prevaricated when they said that they withdrew as our bondsmen because the Zik's Press persistently attacked one of them; the truth is that they are aware that since 1945, the Daily Service had persistently attacked me with low and dirty language, and Maja had been heard to brag that I dared not reply for fear that he would withdraw as a bondsman!

To talk of giving me a chance in life can be seen, therefore, to be the height of impudence, because I have conclusively shown how I had helped Maja and Abayomi not only to enhance their reputation, politically, but to supplement their earnings, economically, just as they had helped me by co-operating with my business.

If, I am to be accused of "base ingratitude," then they stand more condemned than myself.

A WARNING

In conclusion, let me say right-a-way that, the tripe written by these two "pundits" will not be published in our newspapers, because those who insist that the rules of the game should be applied, must, themselves, show willingness to obey the rules.

Neither the two of them, from their past activities and writings have shown respect to "play the game," according to the "rules of the game," excepting according to their whims and caprices.

I can assure them that there is no need for me to abuse them but I must warn them that had they used abusive language, I would have applied the Mosaic law accordingly.

A French thinker said:

"We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to render them services."

Let these two physicians who have chosen to dabble in politics put this home truth in their pipes and smoke it.

21 Zikist Demonstrators Fined By Onitsha Court

Sequel To Stone-Throwing On "Day Of Mourning" Ends

ONITSHA, Nov. 30 (ANA).--Found guilty of the charge of throwing stones at the Lorry Park here, on November 20, the day the Zikist Movement throughout Eastern Nigeria declared as "Mourning Day" in protest against what was considered unsatisfactory handling of affairs in the capital, twenty-one people had to pay fines ranging from two pounds to ten shillings each, and four youths were in addition, ordered to be given strokes of the cane, "if tested and found fit."

This was the sequel to police arrests of twenty-seven people who were charged with throwing stones; molesting people who did not join in observing that day as a day of national mourning, and preventing drivers from going about their lawful trade.

Two of the accused were discharged, of the remainder, His Worship Mr G. F. Dove-Edwin, presiding magistrate, subjected twelve to a fine of two pounds each, seven to one pound each, and two to ten shillings each.

All the accused were also bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

Inspector Kester prosecuted.

MR G. F. DOVE-EDWIN
Magistrate, Onitsha, who sentenced twenty-one Zikists to various amounts of fines, having found them guilty of stone-throwing on the Zikist "Day of Mourning."

Onitsha Zikists Observe National Mourning Day

Markets Closed & Shops Visited With Spasmodic Hail Of Stones

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ONITSHA, Nov. 21.—This commercial centre by the River Niger experienced a noticeable lull, last Saturday, when the markets, shops, and lorry parks were closed and boycotted, at the instance of the Zikist Movement, in protest against the present tense political situation in Lagos.

All the market stalls were empty, and the Hausa, Nupe and Yoruba elements co-operated with the Ibo and other communities in Nigeria to carry out the boycott, excepting in the case of certain meat and foodstuff stalls which were allowd to operate for obvious reasons.

The shops owned by Africans were closed and those which were observed to be open were those belonging to Europeans, Syrians, Lebanese and Indians; even at that, some of these were picketed or their doors were occasionally greeted with a hail of stones.

The lorry park was practically deserted and passengers found no lorries to carry them to their destinations; in spite of the fact that lorry owners agreed to co-operate in this boycott movement, it was mutually agreed that those lorries carrying 'ubili' planks for building purposes should not be hindered.

Early in the week, the Zikist Movement began to educate the Onitsha community on the implications of recent political developments in Lagos and warned those concerned with the attendance at markets, shops and lorry parks to stay away on Saturday, which had been dedicated as a day of national humiliation and the president of the Onitsha branch was scheduled to deliver a lecture on Saturday entitled "The Hour Has Come."

Appreciating that Saturday had been slated to be "A Day of Mourning" when markets, shops and lorry depots were to be boycotted, His Highness, Okosi II, the Obi of Onitsha, caused a bellman to announce publicly to the populace that they should conduct their business and attend markets, shops and lorry parks as usual.

It is significant that, in spite of this royal decree, it was completely ignored by the people of Onitsha, and that the markets were deserted, shops were closed, and the lorry parks were virtually empty, many people concluding that the Obi made the announcement out of deference to the wishes of the British Resident who is stationed here.

So thorough was the boycott that market women and others within a radius of sixteen miles, including towns like Nkpo, Ogidi, Ogbunike, Abatete, Umunya, Nkwele, Nsugbe, Asaba, Obosi, Oba, Oraifite, Ojoto, Nnewi, etc. stayed at home and did not travel to Onitsha that day.

In fact, on that day, it appeared that a pall of gloom enveloped the township and the only signs of life there were the Zikists in their uniforms parading up and down the town to raise the morale of the inhabitants who were solidly behind them.

Interviews with these patriots, some of whom are ex-servicemen who had seen active service in Burma and in the Far East and other theatres of war, revealed that they were prepared to surrender themselves to any form of punishment for their political convictions.

Zikist President-General Is Placed Under Arrest

West African Pilot
Lagos, Africa

Bail Refused On Man Charged With An Unlawful Assembly

Mon - 11-15-48

Arrested at about 12 noon, at the N.C.N.C. Secretariat, last Saturday, November 13, on a charge not quite certain but alleged to be "unlawful assembly" (consequent on the proposed Campos Square Youth rally of the previous day) was Mallam H. R. Abdallah, President-General of the Zikist Movement, who, detained in the cold cell of the Oke Suna Police Station, was refused any bail or interview even with his defence counsel, Mr N. Uwechia, Barrister-at-Law.

When the news of his arrest was received, Messrs Uwechia, K. O. K. Onyioha and Mallam Zukogi rushed to the Oke Suna Police Station to ascertain the charge against him and to bail him.

Mr Uwechia introduced himself as the counsel for the accused to a corporal No. B4879 who was in charge of duty at the station, and requested to see his client, Mallam Abdallah, but the corporal refused.

Then the counsel said: "I demand the right as his counsel, to see my client."

The corporal replied in effect: "I am sorry; it is the superior officer's order neither to allow interview nor bail to the accused." Mon-11-15-48

Counsel: "Do you know it is improper in law to detain a person for more than twenty-four hours for such minor misdemeanor as the alleged unlawful assembly?"

The next few minutes saw silence and embarrassment.

At this juncture another Police Constable on duty ducked beneath the counter and came up with a bundle of shoes, polo singlet, socks and other articles of clothing stripped from the person of the accused Mallam, and said:

"Here is his property."

And Mr Onyioha asked: "Do you mean this is all we can see of him now?"

The police humourously nodded. Mon 15-48

Counsel: "I ask no more questions."

He left the station with his comrades at 3.7 p.m. to make further efforts to contact a Police Superintendent.

Zikist President

Another Lie Of The Daily Service Rag Is Nailed

West African Pilot
Lagos

Zikist Prexy Calls Newspaper Servant Of The British

Mallam H. R. Abdallah, President General of the Zikist Movement, correcting the false publication in yesterday's issue of the Daily Service concerning the search by police of the Federal Secretariat of the National Council and the house of Mr O. C. Agwuna his Deputy-President-General, has made the following statement to the press: Sat-, with previous malicious attacks on the Movement.

The Daily Service in its issue of yesterday published an article captioned "Police Raid Zik's Press and Search N.C.N.C. Documents."

Normally the Zikist Movement should have treated this article with contempt, as it had done

WHY REPLY

But under the present circumstance, I am compelled to point out deliberate untruths contained in that article.

It appears to me that this newspaper, Daily Service, is indeed a "Daily Servant" of the British Government in Nigeria.

Consciously "or otherwise" it has allowed itself on hire to British imperialism as a gardener to look after the imperialist garden of seeds of disunity and confusion.

THE BARE FACTS

Let the reading public note that the following are the truth — and nothing but the truth.

(1) The police did not raid the Zik's Press but the N.C.N.C. Secretariat — of course, in the brains behind the "Daily Servant" the two organisations are one and the same.

I shall not be surprised tomorrow if they bring in the Zikist Movement to create a "notorious trinity." Sat-10-30-48

(2) Unlike these people, Mr Agwuna has never yearned for anything but a free and independent Nigeria.

(3) If Mr Agwuna felt, in his opinion, that the country should not pay taxes to an unrepresentative and undemocratic alien government, he had a right to that opinion.

Officialdom could have described that utterance as "irresponsible, unprintable and seditious."

But the "Daily Service" has used this very language to save the master the task.

N.C.N.C. is not Azikiwe's but Azikiwe is N.C.N.C.'s.

We know this or else we should not be there.

VIRTUE IN NOTORIETY

(4) Mr Agwuna came to surrender himself to the police at the N.C.N.C. Secretariat — he was not taken at the Comet Press. Sat-10-30-48

(5) Mr Agwuna is not President-General of the Zikist Movement.

Mallam H. R. Abdallah is.

If anything is notorious in the eyes of these confusionists, we know we have to look for virtues in that very notoriety.

Finally the Daily Servant said, "It is not known what documents were discovered in the two buildings."

JUST WONDERFUL

Wonderful!

Is there any breakdown in their machinery?

I could have expected them to create "Communist Documents" discovered by the police? Sat-10-30-48

He who knows not and knows not that he knows not ....., gentlemen, what is he?

FIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS
BY THE ZIK GROUP

West African Pilot

We have pleasure to announce to our patrons throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons that the Zik's Press Limited will begin publication of five weekly newspapers in the immediate future. Wed. 12-1-48

The five weekly newspapers are as follows:

Lagos, Nigeria

(1) HAUSA SUPPLEMENT of the West African Pilot.

Published every Saturday at ONE PENNY per copy. Members of the Editorial Board include Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, Mallam Sadiq G. Abubakar Zukogi, Mallam Atta Ohiare. Mallam Yahaya Adda, and Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah.

(2) PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT of the West African Pilot.

Published every Saturday at ONE PENNY per copy. Pictures of local, overseas and foreign personalities, events, and scenes. Cartoons and intriguing features.

3. ABEOKUTA WEEKLY HERALD.

Published in English and Yoruba at Abeokuta and Lagos every Saturday at SIX PENCE per copy. Mr S. G. A. Sowande is Associate Editor.

(4) CAMEROONS VOICE.

Published in English and Bakweri at Victoria and Lagos every Saturday at SIX PENCE per copy. Mr L. N. Namme is Associate Editor.

(5) IBIBIO CHAMPION.

Published in English and Ibibio at Uyo and Lagos every Saturday at SIX PENCE per copy. Mr D. F. E. Essessien is Associate Editor.

We commend these weeklies to the patronage of all lovers of progress for Nigeria and the Cameroons.

NNAMDI AZIKIWE. Managing Director.

New Book Entitled "Zikism" Completed In U.S.A. By Orizu

West African Pilot Thurs. 11-25-48

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Dr Nwafor Orizu, M.A., LL.D., President of the American Council on African Education, on November 11, completed a new book entitled "Zikism" and the following statements made by him are published, uncensored at his request.

To write this book in a sane and inspired atmosphere is one of my primary reasons for leaving Africa for the second time for America.

I am grateful to God that He helped me to maintain my equilibrium to write "Zikism" amid my inner conflicting convictions caused by the swing of the social and psychological pendulum in Nigeria, where jealousy and envy have taken the shape of war of all against all.

I thank God because it requires His grace for any man to be able to think and write out of reason where most people talk and criticise out of emotion.

I thank God that I am able to continue to believe in you and my fellow Africans and to write about that belief the way I have done, all human weaknesses notwithstanding.

I thank God because He inspired me to write systematically the African philosophy of life which is the cornerstone of our ultimate freedom from confusion and disintergration.

I thank God that, in writing that philosophy, I am able to find my hero in a living man — a man whom I know his vices and virtues — but to whose vices my eyes are closed in order to place him among the gods that created and moulded the edifice of African irredentism.

PREPARED FOR ABUSE

In a short time copies of "Zikism" will be available and once more I shall be fully prepared to take all blames and calling of names and other punishments because of my belief and because some human beings consider the philosophy notorious, dangerous and obscure.

May God help Africa to love one another through this universal philosophy of Zikism which is based on real love and service without aggrandizement.

West African Pilot

DR NWAFOR ORIZU

Making a statement on a new book entitled "Zikism" which he completed in America on November 11, he expresses his anticipation of attacks on his person for holding the convictions portrayed in the book.

Zik Explains Away Propaganda That He Can Never Be Seen

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria Tues. 10-26-48

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT .

The myth of the inaccessibility of certain national leaders has been punctured and the true position clarified.

Certain evilly-disposed people are in the habit of misrepresenting duty ridden national leaders by giving impression that they are not easily accessible to them. etc., and for money.

The fact is that they are so overworked by incessant requests, visits, interviews, correspondence, telephone calls, invitations for lectures and other social engagements that some of them find it difficult to lead a normal life.

IDLERS AND DRONES

Whilst it is true that some counterfeit leaders are easily accessible to those they intend to defraud and impose their misleadership, yet it would be admitted that this type of leaders is of the category of vainglorious idlers and drones.

Because Blankety Blank in his vile propaganda against him was deceiving the illiterate elements among the chiefs and market women of Lagos to the effect that he was not interested in their affairs and was inaccessible to them, the African News Agency asked Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe to explain the position and the following is text of his statement to ANA:

My house is visited by all and sundry from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. regularly.

My telephone buzzes intermittently during that period.

50 VISITORS DAILY

Some of my visitors are serious and deserve my personal attention, but some of them are applicants for jobs, for loans, for scholarships, for gifts, for recommendations to high officials or Europeans of influence, for lectures, for chairmanship of lectures

Whilst I am trying to face the situation with fortitude, yet the human mechanism has its limit, as well as psychological repercussions.

You should have an idea of my work.

Letters, average of thirty daily; telephone calls, one every fifteen minutes; visitors, fifty daily (at home or in the office).

You must bear in mind that I am Managing Director of five daily newspapers, a book depot, a paper company, a printing supply concern, and a bank.

You should remember that my personal attention is required for executive decisions in connection with these concerns.

Now, I represent Lagos on the Legislative Council.

The population here is about 200,000 and there are problems of the municipality to be thrashed with my colleagues of the Nigerian National Democratic Party.

Don't forget that I am Federal President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons and that there is a cabinet to be consulted and associated with in the day-to-day activities of that national body.

FATHER, SON, BROTHER

Naturally, I have my own domestic and social problems, and I am expected to play the role of a father, husband, son, brother and provider to my immediate relatives.

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria Tues. 10-26-48

Having only twenty-four hours to discharge all these obligations I cannot multisect myself beyond my physical capacity.

If, therefore, people chose to say what they like about any aspect of my person or activity, I have no choice.

And besides, some of the contacts made by people with me is to drain whatever life or resources I have, for the personal satisfaction of those concerned.

One may say that it is a penalty of leadership, but my retort is that one must be allowed to live before one could lead, otherwise, we simply elect our leaders only to hasten them to a premature grave.

SYMPATHY FOR LEADERS

I believe that the people of this country have genuine sympathy for, and sincere co-operation with, their leaders and compatriots.

With strong faith in the destiny of this nation and unbounded belief that all the nationalities which constitute the various communities of Nigeria and the Cameroons have one common aim, I shall not flinch from the path of duty to my God, my country and my race, until we achieve self-government in our life-time.

FIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS
BY THE ZIK GROUP

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria Wed. 12-22-48

We have pleasure to announce to our patrons throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons that the Zik's Press Limited will begin publication of five weekly newspapers in the immediate future.

The five weekly newspapers are as follows:

(1) HAUSA SUPPLEMENT of the West African Pilot.

Published every Saturday at ONE PENNY per copy. Members of the Editorial Board include Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, Mallam Sadiq G. Abubakar Zukogi, Mallam Atta Ohiare, Mallam Yahaya Adda, and Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah.

(2) PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT of the West African Pilot Published every Saturday at ONE PENNY per copy. Pictures of local, overseas and foreign personalities, events, and scenes. Cartoons and intriguing features.

(3) ABEOKUTA WEEKLY HERALD.
Published in English and Yoruba at Abeokuta and Lagos every Saturday at SIX PENCE per copy. Mr S. G. A. Sowande is Associate Editor.

(4) CAMEROONS VOICE.

Published in English and Bakwerri at Victoria and Lagos every Saturday at SIX PENCE per copy. Mr L. N. Namme is Associate Editor.

(5) IBIBIO CHAMPION.
Published in English and Ibibio at Uyo and Lagos every Saturday at SIX PENCE per copy. Mr D. F. E. Essessien is Associate Editor.

We commend these weeklies to the patronage of all lovers of progress for Nigeria and the Cameroons.

NNAMDI AZIKIWE. Managing Director.

Zik Denies Report That He Apologised To H.E.

Accuses P.R.O. And "Service" Of Spreading False News

Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe has denied the persistent allegation of the Daily Service that he went and begged the Governor not to institute legal proceedings against him and that he was saved from prosecution by the Public Relations Officer.

The following is Dr Azikiwe's statement to the press in which he takes the Daily Service to task for publishing false information, and the Public Relations Officer for encouraging the dissemination of false information.

If the canard specialist called Daily Service and those who print and publish that paper are in the habit of apologising to Governors, I am not.

A BASE LIE

True to its notoriety for manufacturing canards, the Daily Service alleged that I, Nnamdi Azikiwe, had apologised to the Governor, who was alleged to have warned me seriously, following an alleged intercession by the Public Relations Officer.

I denounce this publication as false, because it is a base lie, blatantly concocted in the brains of those at the helm of this purveyor of falsehood.

Normally, I should not have taken these false statements seriously, knowing that the Public Relations Officer would correct same with the least possible delay.

But, strangely, the P.R.O. has been studiously silent, for four days, thereby leaving an impression that the publication has any iota of truth in it.

FALSE RUMOURS

I hereby excoriate both the Daily Service and the P.R.O. for disseminating and encouraging the disseminating of false rumours, knowing same to be false.

Be it known that, I, Nnamdi Azikiwe, have not apologised to our Governor, because there is no necessity to do so, and I challenge any human being, official or otherwise, to controvert this statement.

I am not unkind in blaming the P.R.O., because his offence is an act of omission, which is culpable in the present circumstances.

As a human being, I must admit that, I am not too proud to apologise to any person, when I am in the wrong or when I am convinced that I have wronged any person; but in the present press and communal controversy, I see no need to apologise to any person.

MY OWN STAND

That being the case, I must reiterate my stand in the present state of affairs.

I shall continue to fight and to struggle for a United Nigeria, irrespective of the vituperations of those who control, manage, edit, print and publish the Daily Service.

If complicity in the dissemination of falsehood should now be regarded as one of the functions of the Public Relations Department, with which, of late, I had nothing to quarrel or complain, then the vote of £70,930 plus or minus which was passed at the budget session of the Legislative Council is a sheer waste of the tax-payers' money.

Nemo me impunne lacessit.

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NNAMDI AZIKIWE, Managing Director.

Light Thrown On The Man Called "Maggie"

Zik Gives Reasons To Show His Ingratitude & Treachery

That Magnus Williams is an ungrateful wretch who does not deserve the confidence of any true and sincere political colleague of his ilk, is the view of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, expressed during an interview with the African News Agency.

ANA: Why have you not replied to any of the accusations made against you, since July 1947, by Magnus Williams?

ZIK: Because Magnus Williams, in his associations with me, over a period of time, has proved himself to be an ungrateful wretch, a treacherous colleague, and a political turn-coat.

BASE INGRATITUDE

ANA: Why do you call him an ungrateful wretch?

ZIK: If you had helped a friend when he was in dire need, and paid him for contributing to your newspaper, and then paid the statutory fee for his enrolment as a legal practitioner, and all he did was to repay you with unkindness of the basest sort, you could not but regard such person as an ungrateful wretch.

ANA: Why do you call him a treacherous colleague?

ZIK: For seven reasons:

DR ONI AKERELE

(1) Because what our newspapers published about Dr Oni Akerele's shooting episode in London was written by Magnus Williams, whilst today, Oni regards us as an enemy, because we had dared to publish, in good faith, what Magnus Williams, as one of our London correspondents, has sent to us as a true statement of facts.

(2) Because his written commentaries about the founding of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa in London would lead any reasonable person to regard such organisation as an enemy of Nigerian unity.

H.O.D. & W.A.S.U.

(3) Because his writings to us about H.O.D. cannot but convince any person that H.O.D. had mismanaged W.A.S.U. in London due to his alleged unbearable arrogance, intolerance, perfidy and wickedness.

(4) Because he portrayed H.O.D. in his writings to us as definitely anti-Ibo and anti-Zik, and he accused H.O.D. of inciting Yoruba youths to be well-guarded against the competition which Ibo youths who were trained in the United Kingdom and United States would offer them within five years; it was Magnus Williams who warned me that H.O.D. was bent on stemming the tide of Ibo advance by all means possible to him.

(5) Because his appraisal of Obafemi Awolowo as an alleged enemy of the Ibo people, following his collaboration with Davies in the founding of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa, and the present affiliation of Magnus Williams with these two persons and the Egbe are contradictory.

N.C.N.C. VILLIFIED

(6) Because as Acting President of the N.C.N.C., he abused his high office by villifying the N.C.N.C., whilst he still held office and retained membership on that body, and he accused the N.C.N.C. falsely of manufacturing lies to the public as a matter of expediency.

(7) Because he knew that I rarely visited him up to the time he was expelled from the N.C.N.C., and he knew that I have never visited his residence since his expulsion; so that it is a damnable lie for him to say that I had visited him six times for purposes of reconciliation; in fact, I have treated him with contempt since I discovered his true nature.

POLITICAL IMP

ANA: Why do you call him a political turn-coat?

ZIK: There are six reasons.

(1) After leaving the Nigerian Youth Movement, following the constitutional crisis of 1941, Magnus Williams objected to his being identified as a "Comrade" in the columns of the Daily Service; today, he has gone over to their camp.

(2) He wrote destructively of the aims and objects of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa, when it was founded in London, and did not join at that time; today, he is a member of the Egbe.

(3) When he returned from London, he identified himself actively with the N.C.N.C.; today, he has been expelled from that body because of alleged traitorous acts, and he is now one of the worst antagonists of the N.C.N.C.

BROTHER LAWYERS

(4) Whilst in the United Kingdom, he wrote damaging articles criticising the Nigerian Bar Association and local legal practitioners; it was alleged that, as a result, it was with difficulty that he associated with his brother lawyers normally; yet today, he has eaten his humble pie, realising how impulsive and impolitic he had been.

(5) He denounced Government when he was in London; today he is very keen on getting a Government job.

(6) Yesterday, he was a political associate; today, for reasons well-known to students of contemporary Nigerian history, he has chosen to be my politica antagonist for no just cause.

FOUR PEACE-MAKERS

ANA: Was the story that Magnus Williams genuflected before you true in substance?

ZIK: The story is exaggerated.

ANA: What happened?

ZIK: Messrs Ayo Ajala, Tijani Ashogbon, Fred. U. Anyiam, and Oged. Macaulay visited my residence, together with Magnus Williams, and the first four said that they had brought Magnus Williams to my house in order to effect settlement between us; after the four peace-makers had spoken I offered drinks to all and we drank together, shook hands, and the five of them left me.

VERY UNRELIABLE

ANA: What do you think of Magnus Williams today?

ZIK: I think of him in terms of a most unreliable personality it had been my misfortune to be associated with.

ANA: Would you forgive him, if he asked for forgiveness?

ZIK: Gladly, because it is written, "He who has not forgiven an enemy has never yet tasted one of the most sublime enjoyments of life."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interview was conducted by Mr M. R. B. Otun.

Eastern Zikists Declare A State Of Emergency

Local President Prepares Will Before Giving A Lecture

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ENUGU, Nov. 21.—With the Secretary of the African Club here on the verge of being mobbed out of existence, a detachment of fifty police constables, armed with batons and steel helmets, rushed to the club premises, last week, to save his life, he having dared to obstruct a lecture scheduled to be delivered by the Chairman of the Zikist Movement, local branch, Mr Numasu Amosu.

Entitled, "This Is The Hour," the lecture was intended to be a show of the reaction of the Enugu people to the present political situation of the country, and the lecturer, prepared for the worst, had already prepared and signed his will before proceeding to the lecture hall.

Before the scheduled time hundreds had gathered at the African Club, but were shocked to find that although the premises had been booked for by the Zikist Movement under whose auspices the lecture was arranged, the Secretary of the club blocked the gate.

The temper of the people rose and they made a dash to teach him the lesson they thought he deserved when the police came in to his rescue.

But the Zikist Movement are far from giving up, and already a state of emergency has been declared in the Enugu area, urging all Zikists to be alert and to wait for the hour.

The executives are reported to have been vested with wide emergency powers.

Mr Oged Macaulay And Three Others Arrested

Speeches At A Mass Meeting Are Alleged To Be Seditious

Osita Christopher Agwuna, Deputy President-General of the Zikist Movement and Assistant Editor of the Daily Comet, Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah, President-General of the Zikist Movement, Fred U. Anyiam, Businessman, and Oged Macaulay, Field Secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, were all in the dock at Sant Anna Court No. 1, last Saturday, at 11.30 a.m., listening to six charges of sedition preferred against them being read out to them.

They were arrested on the morning of the same day.

In the Glover Memorial Hall on November 7, the accused persons were alleged to have said that the Governor must be removed from office by force.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

They were also charged with asking that His Majesty's subjects, or the inhabitants of Nigeria should attempt to procure the alteration by force of the Government of Nigeria, as by law established.

The four were charged together, and the third charge alleged that they urged that the laws of Nigeria should not be obeyed.

The accused were further alleged to have said that the United Kingdom and Nigerian Governments were the common enemy of the people of this country, and that allegiance should be given only to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Lastly, they were stated to have said:

"That the revolution against the Government of Nigeria has commenced; the people of Nigeria must continue the common struggle by violence."

ALL BUT ONE BAILED

Mr D. S. Stephens, Crown Counsel, did not oppose bail for the last three accused persons, but objected bail in respect of O. C. Agwuna.

His reason was that Agwuna was already facing three charges of sedition, and was now appearing before His Worship for the second time on the same charges.

Citing the Criminal Code, the Crown Counsel asked the magistrate to exercise his discretionary powers.

"Because the trouble might be repeated if such a man is left at liberty," he submitted that bail be not granted and His Worship should use his discretion.

Mr T. O. S. Benson for the defence stated that it was interesting to note the counsel quoting from the laws of England, where, formerly, before His Worship, and in a case of the same nature, counsel had told him that the laws of England could not apply.

The accused person must be still regarded as innocent since he had not been convicted of the first offence.

It was, therefore, for His Worship to use his discretion in favour of the accused.

SUBMISSION OVERRULED

Although, counsel went on, Government had said accused committed an offence, the alleged offence had not been proved; it was not material, therefore, that Mr Stephens should refer to the first offence.

Since the accused had no previous conviction, the objection to bail was asking His Worship too much.

The submission was overruled and Agwuna was remanded in custody till November 26.

The other three were granted bail in the sum of £200 each.

Preliminary deposition will begin on Friday, November 26, at 10.30 a.m., in Sant Anna Court No. 1.—(ANA)

Accused Opposes Court Probing Alleged Sedition

Two Zikist Officers Under Trial Refuse Services Of Counsel

The storm burst at Sant Anna Court No. 1, yesterday, from O. C. Agwuna who told Mr F. O. Lucas, Magistrate, that he objected to preliminary investigations in the sedition charge against him being taken by the magistrate.

Agwuna, H. R. Abdallah, F. U. Anyiam and Oged Macaulay were charged with six counts of sedition.

Addressing the magistrate, Mr Agwuna said: "I can no longer stand the sight of prejudice; after all, the present struggle is to improve your status."

EIGHT DAYS IN CUSTODY

Agwuna had spent eight days in custody and Mr D. S. Stephens, Crown Counsel, had opposed Mr T. O. S. Benson's application for bail, unless the accused gave a guarantee that he would not take part or attend any political meeting.

His Worship adjourned the court temporarily and retired to his chambers for ten minutes, after which he told Agwuna that he was only conducting preliminary investigation.

The first prosecution witness was constable Uriah Opuela who told the court how he was detailed to cover a mass meeting convened by the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, at Glover Memorial Hall, on November 7.

The hall, he related, was crowded and he sat down and turned reporter to record what was being said.

He was permitted, he said, to read out the note he took down.

CASE AGAINST OGED

The first accused, Agwuna, had introduced the fourth, Oged, as chairman of the meeting, and Uriah accredited the following report to Oged:

If Britain could throw away the imperialistic yoke of the Romans, I see no reason why we should not throw down the imperialistic yoke of Britain.

"If we tell the Governor to come down, he will not: we must drag him down, and take over.

"We must rise against the enemy imperialist.

"Five years ago Sir John Macpherson was an ordinary secretary here, and today, because the country is so good for him, he has come back to rule us."

AGWUNA SPEAKS

O. C. Agwuna, he related, then spoke next, reading from his notes.

Uriah Opuela, the witness, attributed the following to him:

"The revolution has started and will continue; the N.C.N.C. and its Cabinet are behind the Zikist Movement and the two men arrested.

"Laws and orders have been made to debar us, but we shall destroy them.

"We shall rise against the enemy — imperialists."

FRED ANYIAM

Fred Anyiam, witness said, uttered the following:

"The Zikist Movement is a part of the N.C.N.C; therefore, the N.C.N.C. supports the Zikist Movement.

"We are not afraid to go to prison; our betters have been

"I endorse the lecture given by Mr Agwuna.

"Let the Government come and arrest all of us.

"When the Englishman comes here to abuse us, there is no sedition, but how that our people claim our right, they call it sedition.

"It's no good arresting two today and two the other day.

"The N.C.N.C. has made a definite stand, therefore we must stand by it.

MALLAM ABDALLAH

Mallam Abdallah, according to the witness, said the following:

"This is the age of action.

"We must stand as one man and fight.

"I hate the Union Jack, with all my heart because it divides the people wherever it goes.

"Today I, Mallam Abdallah, declare myself a free citizen of Nigeria.

"I owe no allegiance to anybody, even the Governor.

"As long as I live, I will not pay tax to the British Government.

"I re-affirm the lecture given by Mr Agwuna that we should not pay tax.

"I will not obey any law except those international."

OTHER WITNESSES

Two more witnesses, Ben Olubanwo, who also was detailed to the Tom Jones Hall lecture by Agwuna and Alfred Ibiam gave evidence for the Crown.

O. C. Agwuna, Deputy-General, and H. R. Abdallah, President General of the Zikist Movement have both dispensed with the services of a counsel.

Preliminary deposition will continue today at 10 a.m.

Bail in the sum of £200 was granted to Agwuna.

The court, however, retains the right to cancel the bail should accused attend political meetings or lectures for the purpose of defying the law. — (ANA)

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is understood that because bail was only granted Mr O. C. Agwuna on condition he refused to accept the bail.

He therefore returned to custody yesterday.

Police Officer Says Abdallah Played Dispersal At Campos

Two more additional charges were preferred against Mallam Habib Raji Abdallah, President-General of the Zikist Movement, standing trial for alleged unlawful assembly at Campos Square on November 25.

He was further charged with taking part in convening, and directing an unlawful assembly, for which no licence was obtained.

Mr D. S. Stephens, Prosecutor who came in with a pile of law books about eighteen inches high on the desk, opened the case for the Crown by producing a copy of the 'West African Pilot' issue of November 10.

It was therein reported that a youths rally would take place at Campos Square, on November 12, at 4 p.m.

POLICE WARNING

The first witness was Mr M. K. Collens, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who told the court that as a result of a publication in the 'Pilot' issue of November 10, he gave instructions to Mr Arthur Cooper of the Criminal Investigation Department.

He asked Mr Cooper to telephone Mallam Abdallah and confirm same in writing, giving the Mallam an appointment with witness for November 11.

Accused answered the telephone call and received the letter; yet he did not keep the appointment.

Witness wrote Mallam Abdallah another letter telling him about laws guiding such public meetings.

In his letter, Mr Collens had pointed out to witness that in order to convene such meeting he would have to obtain permission from a Superior Police Officer.

NO APPLICATION

Led further by the prosecutor, witness said no such application was refused.

The application would have been refused because Government had decided to prohibit all public meetings in view of the present political situation.

Witness had paid at least three visits to Campos Square on the day of the assembly and confirmed that crowds had gathered there; though they were not actually inside the Square.

The crowds were continually being moved by the police and the police had to charge them twice with batons in the presence of the witness, in order to disperse them.

On cross examination by Counsel for defence, Mr N. Uwechia, witness said people did not remain static in the Square; they were always moving.

In so far as the Square was concerned, witness said the police were successful and he was satisfied with his three visits.

200 POLICEMEN

The order was to keep the people off the Square.

On further cross-examination, Mr Collens said:

"Nearly 200 people (policemen) were engaged that day in our determination to enforce law and order."

The second prosecution witness was Mr Arthur Cooper of the CID.

He told the court how he spoke with Mallam Abdallah on the telephone.

He told the accused to meet him in the morning of the next day, and would be grateful if accused would come with other people scheduled to speak at the rally.

INVITED CHAIRMAN

Accused, he said, had promised to keep the date if nothing else engaged him, but did not guarantee to collect others who were to speak at the rally.

Mr Cooper said he sent the accused a letter according to instructions he received.

On cross-examination by defending Counsel, witness admitted accused told him he was invited to be chairman of the rally, and was not responsible for convening same.

The next witness was Joe Pritlove of the C I.D.

He told the court how he arrested the accused on Saturday November 13, at Zik's Press, Yaba.

On cross-examination by defending Counsel, witness said he knew that policemen were sent to Campos Square.

NOT AT CAMPOS

When asked if he knew that the proper procedure was to arrest accused on the spot, witness retorted that he was not there?

On being asked if it did not occur to him that accused ought to have been arrested on the spot since policemen were there, witness said:

"It's nothing to do with me, I was not there."

Sergeant Kamila Yesufu, next told the court how he had taken a letter to Mallam Abdallah in his residence at 32, Akinwunmi Street, Yaba.

Inspector John Dorgu was next called.

He told the court that he was detailed with a batch of eight policemen, with instruction to disperse any crowd that might gather at Campos Square.

POLICEMAN QUERIED

He saw the accused with a crowd of forty people near a stationary car, L 4899, which was packed between numbers one to five Campos Square.

Accused told a policeman in Hausa "Baka senni ni Abdallah ba?" — Do you not know that I am Abdallah?

Witness broke through the crowd to the accused, and speaking to him in Hausa, asked accused to disperse.

Accused responded "We will be going."

Abdallah was, however, using the car for a table and was writing something to the effect that the rally was put off.

The crowd had said they would be going; but would come back another day, witness further related.

POLICE AND DUTY

The accused had asked them to leave the police alone for they were doing their duty.

Mr Dorgu took the paper on which accused was writing, but someone snatched same from him.

Witness had seen accused with another crowd of 300, twenty yards from Upper Campos Sqnare; Abdallah, he said was waving the crowd towards Tokunboh Street.

Mr Dorgu approached accused, and asked him, "Are you still here?"

Accused said he was asking the crowd to go, but added that in a big crowd such as that one, some would listen, while others would not.

POLICE STONED

Dorgu then lined up his men and descended on the crowd with batons; they dispersed throwing stones at the policemen.

Later a piece of paper placed on a pile of bricks attracted the attention of witness; it was the very one snatched from him.

On it was written "rally postponed temporarily, watch for further announcement in the press;" to this was appended the name of Abam Igwe.

During cross-examination by defending Counsel, witness said that he never saw the accused invite the crowd; rather he would say, he played the part of dispersing them.

DETECTIVE SPEAKS

The last witness for the day was Detective Corporal Michael Bawa who was at Campos Square that day on observation duty.

He had managed to be near enough to the accused and emulated the crowd in taking shelter every time the police charged them with batons.

Hearing will continue today.—(ANA)

18a(1) 1948

Union Of Clerks Demand 34-Hour Working Week

West African Pilot Monday 12-13-48

Mass Meeting Demands Same Conditions As Government

That the members of the Amalgamated Union of Clerical and Allied Workers of Lagos should perform thirty-four hours a week as their counterpart in the Government offices, and that each employee is given not less than two hours for meal and rest, formed part of the recommendations moved and unanimously adopted to be submitted to the Labour Advisory Board for Lagos and the Colony, at a special meeting held at the Glover Memorial Hall, last Thursday, December 10

Mr S. Ayodele Ogundiya, President of the Amalgamation, presided.

The members recommended that:

(a) They should work from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 a.m. from Monday to Friday, and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

(b) The normal working hours shall be six hours on five days of the week and four hours on one day of the week, any excess being on overtime basis.

HOURS FOR MEALS

(c) Every employer shall ensure that each employee is given not less than two hours for meal and rest, such employees being not continuously employed for more than five hours in case of persons from sixteen years upwards, or more than four hours in ease of persons under sixteen years.

(d) Not less than twenty-eight consecutive days holiday with full pay at the ordinary rate shall be granted to each employee in a period of twelve months.

(e) All employees shall be granted sick leave of not less than seven days in a period of twelve months certified by a qualified medical practitioner.

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAY

(f) Sunday works to be performed but employers to remunerate employees at double rate of salary.

(g) Public Holiday works to be performed on remuneration of one day's extra pay.

(h)Every employee shall be entitled to attention by qualified medical practitioner.

(i) Payments of overtime shall be permitted in the case of employees of sixteen years and over up to a maximum of twelve hours a week with a daily limit of two hours

TRANSPORT EXPENSES

(j) Employers to be responsible for payment of transfer expenses in respect of an employee proceeding on transfer from one branch of such employer's business to another branch.

Payment of full wages of such employee is exclusive of the above demands.

The Amalgamation also demanded that every employer should keep records of employment as might be determined by the Commissioner of Labour in addition to the requirements of the Labour Code Ordinance, and that every employer shall exhibit, at a conspicuous place, a timetable showing hours of work and meal of the employees. 13-48

MINIMUM WAGES

Supply of all modern amenities

Amalgamated Union of Clerical & Allied Workers of Lagos

shall be provided at all premises of the employers' establishments for the use and benefit of the employee; and graded minimum wages to be adopted, ranging from chief clerks down to labourers and shop boys, they concluded.

The meeting was closed at 7.25 p.m.—(ANA).

Consumers' Society To Start In Kaduna

West African Pilot

KADUNA.—On Friday, December 10, representatives of both the senior and junior civil service met at the African Club, Kaduna, at 5 30 p.m. when it was agreed to form a consumer co-operative society at Kaduna.

Mr C. F. D. Atkinson, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was chairman.

The chairman gave a short address explaining the purpose of the meeting and the possibility of combatting the present high prices in the market.

He hoped to assist the society by obtaining a loan of about £300 from Co-operative funds.

Mr V. D. Nwemedimo, of the Sub-Treasury, said that there had been an increase of about 300 per cent in prices in the market between 1943-47.

High prices were being charged for local food stuffs, this was confirmed by Mr R. B. B. Eustace, Local Authority.

A sub-committee of six members met on December 15 to discuss details.

Miner Deplores European Bias In Award Of Special Licences

West African Pilot Lagos 12-1-48

"The policy underlying the granting of "special licences" to some favoured few to carry on prospecting operations in a closed area while others are barred from enjoying the privilege is very discriminatory and questionable," emphasizes Mr J. Folorunsho Meyungbe, African miner, at an exclusive interview with a representative of the African News Agency recently.

He added:

"The granting of "special exclusive prospecting licences' is bad in principle, and no amount of discretion or political or imperialistic philosophy can remove the sinister design which many will feel justified in reading into it.

"The system is transparent enough for anyone to find no difficulty in reading at once some ulterior motive into it.

"The fiat has gone forth to the effect that on and after January 1, 1949, Government will be prepared to consider the grant to small operators of special exclusive prospecting licences for gold over areas in the Ife-Ilesha division of the Oyo Province.

"How many of the existing special exclusive prospecting licences are granted to the African miners?

"In keeping with His Excellency's pledge to 'do good to all manner of people without fear or favour, affection or illwill,' it is the wish of all Africans interested in mining that mineral ordinances should be overhauled and be made no longer beneficial mainly to foreign capitalists, to the impoverishment and economic subjection of Africans in his God-given Africa."— (ANA)

Colonies Must Be Exploited By Hook Or By Crook

Ontsha Nigeria Nigerian Spokesman

So Says British Food Minister

Thurs. 1-22-48

LONDON. — Speaking recently in the House of Parliament on the £100,000,000 Overseas Resources Development Bill, Mr John Strachey, Minister of Food declared that the matter was one of life and death for the economy of Britain.

"By one means or another, by hook or by crook," he told them, "the development of primary production of all sorts in the dependent areas, in the Commonwealth, and generally through the world, in far more abundant quantities than exist today, is a life and death matter for the economy of Britain"

Now colonial and overseas development would have three instruments — the colonial governments; private enterprise, and public corporations

The African ground nuts scheme is to be operated by the Overseas Food Corporation under the Ministry of Food

"We don't want to score any party points as to which is the better system," Mr Strachey added

Ontsha Nigeria

"Our national position is really too grave to warrant any such indulgence. 1-29-48

Mr Oliver Stanley (Tory West Bristol) said there was room for all three methods Thurs.

He thought Mr Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, wise in warning against extravagant hopes of quick results

It did not depress Mr Stanley to think that development would not be too rapid or dramatic

Minister will not fall into the error of thinking that nothing is any good unless it can make a big splash and hit the headlines in the newspapers" 1-29-48

£5,000 A YEAR

Lord Trefgarne (formerly Mr G Garro-Jones, Socialist M.P. for Aberdeen), chairman-designate of the Oversea's Resources Corporation, will receive £5,000 a year, and the deputy-chairman, Sir Frank Stockdale, £3,000.

Part-time members of the board, at £500 a year, include Mr E C Tensley, former Marketing Director of the West African Produce Control Board; Sir Miles Thomas, late Vice-Chairman, Morris Motors; Mr H N Hume, Chairman Charterhouse Investment Trust; Mr H M Gibson, Director, CWS; Sir Charles Darwin, Director, National Physical Laboratory; Mr R E Brook, Director, Bank of England; and Mr J Rosa Banker.

Culled from the Daily Express of January 21, 1947.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN BELGIAN CONGO

The Bantu World Johannesburg Sat. 6-3-48

LEOPOLDVILLE, Tuesday.—A request that employers should be compelled to provide satisfactory housing for Native workers and their families has been made by the Provincial Commission for Labour and the Progress of Native Social Affairs in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

If an employer did not supply satisfactory housing himself, said the Commission, he should be compelled to pay his Natives a sufficient allowance so that they could provide comfortable housing for themselves.

This allowance, it added, should be the same for bachelors and for married men without children. That for a man with one or two children should be increased 50 per cent., and that for a man with three or more children should be increased 75 per cent.

Medical care of Natives should be provided by employers, said the Commission, which also appointed a sub-committee to study paid holidays for Natives.

The Commission finally proposed that employers should retain part of the wages of Native employees up to 10 per cent., to be placed in a savings account for the Natives.—SAPA.

African Unions Will Not Be Recognised

JOHANNESBURG, June 13 (R).—The Minister of Labour, Mr Schoeman, has stated that the new Government would not proceed with the Smut's Government Bill to recognise African trades unions.

They had stopped the training of Africans as artisans and would end the mixing of Europeans and non-Europeans in trades unions, Mr Schoeman further added.

Matsema or Compulsory Labour Abolished

Mothotlong Cape Times

The strive to end "matsema" or compulsory labour in Basutoland has, at long last, succeeded. It is nearly thirty years today since the Basutoland Progressive Association started the ball rolling in a fight for the liberation of the Basuto people from rendering free and compulsory labour to their chiefs. After the motion bearing on the subject was discussed and defeated in the Basutoland Council from time to time it was later brought up as a motion from the District Councils by the elective representatives. Quite recently the plea for ending forced labour, was supported by some prominent chiefs in the country who thought that times have changed and that it was no longer necessary for the people to render free labour to their chiefs whose members had greatly multiplied and caused this labour to be irksome. Maseru, Basutoland 1-29-48

Last year a special committee was appointed to go into the whole question and prepare a scheme to be placed before the country and finally to be placed before the next meeting of this Council for discussion. The report of the committee which had previously been discussed in the District Councils was placed before the Basutoland Council to be passed or amended as the case may be. As it will be remembered the Basutoland Council is more representative of the chiefs than the common people and in her opening address, to the Council the Paramount Chief, referring to this important matter had said: "I ask members when they come to this subject to discuss it with open minds looking forward to giving advice which will bear good fruit for our country. In brief, I may say Basutoland like other countries is advancing and must run parallel with modern times in its progress; but in discussing it the privileges of the chieftainship over the nation and those of the nation over the chieftainship should be borne in mind. The freedom of every individual person is a matter that has been discussed all over the world—freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom from fear. But this freedom should not interfere with the rights and welfare of others."

That the people had too many chiefs to work for the Council was aware. It was, however, confronted with the difficulty of defining what chiefs were entitled to this privilege and what chiefs were not. It was only after a lot of time had been wasted that it was finally accepted that only the Paramount Chief and ward Chiefs were entitled to free labour. After attempts had been made to give the Paramount Chief and Ward Chiefs the option to confer on some favoured subchiefs the right to be worked for a motion from Mokhotlong asking for free labour to be commented for a monetary payment was introduced by Cr. Mabina Lerotholi, an

"That all compulsory ma- e abolished and a tax of imposed on all taxpayrs e proceeds of which labour e hired. Further that the should be distri- between the Paramount Chief ncipal and ward Chiefs in nce with the recommenda- a special committee.—The was carried almost unani- with only two dissentients.

One Thousand Railway Men Stage 2-Hour Strike

Management Alleged Failed To Heed Higher Post Demands

Over 1,000 workers of the Carriage and Waggon Section, Nigerian Railway, Ebute Metta, downed tools for two hours last Saturday, because the management failed to heed their incessant demands for more promotions to higher and superior posts.

The men reported for duty in the morning quite all right, and after presenting their tallies went into their work-place and sat down doing nothing.

R.W.U. ASSURES

When the news reached the management, Mr William Powell, Labour Officer, hurried to the spot.

He did not, however, speak to the people as he observed the degree of their anger and disgust

The Superintendent of the Carriage and Waggon did not appear at all.

Some officials of the Railway Workers' Union, including the Vice-President appealed to the men to resume work but they did not accede to their requests.

Later, however, they decided to resume work at 9 a.m. when a letter came through the Union's secretariat urging them to go back to work and assuring them that a commission of enquiry will sit on Tuesday, May 25, to go into their complaints.

THEIR GROUSE

Their grievances include the following:

That there are no senior African workshop foremen on a salary of £600 per annum.

That for a long time now, in spite of persistent demands, labourers and helpers in the section have not been considered for the grades of daily-paid workmen.

It is also reliably understood that similar complaints are being made in the other sections of the department, especially in the Loco Workshop where certain heads of those in the better grades, and that posts of chargemen are not filled by African employees in the section.

sections are alleged to suppress correspondence going between the management and certain members of the staff.

It is, however, hoped that when the commission of enquiry sits on Tuesday effort will be made to look into the complaints in other sections especially those coming from the daily-paid workmen.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Will the R.W.U., as an experienced trade union, set an example of responsibility and be more serious?

"Sit Down" strikes are not to be indulged in with levity.

LAVATORY CLERK

One other complaint is about the way they are being reported by the lavatory clerk.

The clerk sits down by the lavatory with a time piece, to record and report the time consumed by every worker who goes into the lavatory.

In spite of the fact that the number of the workers using the little lavatory available is tremendously large, and people have to wait for one another, the clerk is said to report those on the waiting chamber and those so reported are penalised in one way or the other.

Restrictions on Non-Europeans

Attack on New Proclamation

"We the residents of the Bloemfontein, strongly protest against the proposed promulgation of Proclamation No. 1890 of 1948, which seeks to impose financial restrictions on Africans in particular," said a resolution passed at a meeting held yesterday at the Batho Location, Bloemfontein, under the aegis of the African National Congress. Among the speakers was Dr R. F. Setlogelo, president of the Free State branch of the Congress. Mr J. D. Seekui was in the chair.

"On the Stock Exchange, in dealing with shares, in horse and dog racing and in many other financial dealings," the resolution went on, "Europeans and Africans have lost thousands of pounds, and yet the Government has not seen fit to take action.

"Now it seeks to protect, or pretends to protect, African people from 'chain banks,' which at their best have not robbed people of anything more than about £1 per individual. It is abundantly clear to us that this is the thin end of the wedge by which the Government means to control or suppress any organisation without recourse either to Parliament or a court of law."

At Minister's Mercy

Other arguments against the measure were that it placed all African organisations entirely at the mercy of a Minister of State, whose actions and policy might be dictated merely by partly political motives; it was undemocratic in principle because it interfered with the liberty of the individual; it was racial and would cause bitter racial animosity because it singled out the Africans as a group.

"We therefore demand the immediate withdrawal of this proclamation."

MRS JOAN PREST

She is employed at the Beauty Salon at the new Ringsway Stores which will be open next Monday. Mrs Prest studied beauty culture in London.

18a(1) 1948

U.A.C. Directors Make Grants To U.A.C. African Employees

PORT HARCOURT. — Protracted applause greeted the welcome address recently delivered to the U.A.C. African Workers by Mr Nduka Eze, General Secretary, on the occasion of the formal opening of their Annual Conference here in the Roxy Hall.

The General Secretary left nobody in doubt as to the determination of the Amalgamated Union to wrest from their employers the good thing of life, and to strive its hardest to overcome man-made difficulties confronting the workers.

THE RESPONSE

Mr Okoro, Chairman of the Port Harcourt branch of the union, responded to the address.

On behalf of the members of his branch, he thanked the central executive body for the honour done them by holding the second annual conference in the garden city of Port Harcourt.

He pledged loyalty and co-operation of his branch to the powerful and courageous Amalgamated Union.

With an air of dignity, the heavily-built Mr W. H. F. Porter, the African Personnel Officer and representative of the Board of Directors of the United African Company Limited, in Nigeria, next took the floor and delivered a message of goodwill to the U.A.C. African Workers.

Mr Porter claimed to have inspired the existence of this union.

It was he, he said, who first mooted the question of the amalgamation of several unions of U.A.C. African workers then existing in Lagos into one channel through which he could talk to, and also be talked to by, the U.A.C. employees.

He agreed that his company was a "capitalist" one but he felt that through this channel a clear understanding of the policy of the company and better relationship between the management and the workers could be achieved.

CO-OPERATION

He was glad over the co-operation of the central executive committee with whom he holds meetings on issues regularly cropping up.

He would continue to give the union his fullest support in so far as it is kept free from political bias.

Dealing with some of the points raised by the workers in their revolutionary memorandum submitted last year to the Board of Directors, and to which a reply had already been given, Mr Porter revealed some concessions which the company was now prepared to grant to the workers.

The company now agreed, he said, to set up a department of Labour Staff Manager in the North, Aba and Benin areas, and also for the plantations.

In the matter of acting allowance, Mr Porter declared that where an employee performs the duties of a post in a higher classification he will be paid an allowance equivalent to half the difference between his current salary and the minimum salary of the scale for the post in which he is acting.

LUMP PAYMENT

No one would be eligible for acting allowance, Mr Porter continued, unless he had continuously carried out the duties in the higher grade for not less than one month.

The allowance will be paid in a lump sum at the end of the period, and no employee will be required to act in a higher capacity for a period exceeding six months.

At the expiration of this period he will, Mr Porter assured, be made substantive in the post, and the promotion may be made earlier at the discretion of the management.

Regarding the question of leave and travelling allowances, he would like to examine this further with the Central Executive Committee in Lagos.

Labour Department To Start Courses In Trade Unionism

That lack of education should be no excuse for a healthy trade unionism in Nigeria; that the growth of sound trade unionism in this country will only take one tenth of the time it took in other civilised countries of the world; and that Nigeria has reached its golden age formed the nucleus of the address to the Posts and Telegraphs workers conference by Mr C. R. Curry, a European trade unionist of over thirty years' experience.

Referring to the yearly struggles of trade unions in other parts of the world, he said that neither the Nigerian Government nor the Labour Department could organise the trade unions here, but the unions themselves.

This was the golden age for Nigeria's trade unionism; nowhere in the western world could compare with her in opportunities and facilities for trade union development, he emphasised.

SACRIFICE NEEDED

Much sacrifice in time and leisure was yet needed for building up the union's organization.

The trade union movements in other parts of the world, he said, were built upon sacrifice.

It was no use blaming lack of education for bad and irresponsible trade unionism, and illiteracy and intelligence, he maintained, were not always poles apart.

The trade union movement in Britain he said, was built by men who could be declared illiterates, and there was every possibility of doing same in Nigeria.

By dealing with industrial labour problem, the country could reach the standard of modern trade unionism as in other parts of the world in one tenth the time it had taken those trade unions to reach the present standard.

LABOUR EDUCATION

According to Mr Curry, Government might send, in the early part of next year, six Nigerian trade unionists to Great Britain for training.

A correspondence course in trade unionism would be undertaken by the Labour Department early next year, and radio broadcasts on trade union education were already planned.

Switching to industrial education, Mr Curry said that he had more regard for practical education, than for academic qualifications.

To an African, the latter was looked upon only as a means to an end while the former would make him full of initiative in industrial organisation and development.—(ANA)

LIBERIAN AIRLINE DEDICATED HERE

Times. New York N.Y.

Planes Will Cover 2,800-Mile Route Linking Dakar, Congo —Stettinius Backs Project

Dedication ceremonies were held at La Guardia Field yesterday for an African airline, the Liberian International Airways, Ltd.

The new service will start about Aug. 1 on a 2,800-mile route touching Dakar in French West Africa, Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo.

The company is subsidized by the Liberian Government and was organized in cooperation with the Liberia Company, an American group formed to help the development of the natural resources of Liberia. 7-18-48 Sun.

The ceremonies yesterday centered about one of the line's three DC-3's, "The African Star." Former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the board of the Liberia Company, presided.

He described the starting of the line as "a symbol of progress of an independent republic."

C. D. B. King, Liberian Minister to the United States, said Liberia was trying to make its contribution to the world.

The present administration of Liberia, he went on, was based on four principles: health, education, transportation and communication. The new airline would contribute to Liberia's advance in transportation, he said. Sun.

Dr. Frederick A. Price, consul general of Liberia in New York, presented licenses to the new line's pilots, Fred H. Syphert of Essex Fells, N. J., chief pilot, and Ken E. Douglas of Kingston, N. Y., and Ken Wagner of Freehold, N. J.

"The African Star" was taken to La Guardia Field from Teterboro Airport in New Jersey for the ceremonies and then returned to Teterboro. It will be serviced there for its flight to Africa.

The line plans five round trips a week in the African territory, two cargo and three passenger. It will connect at Dakar with Air France and at Leopoldville with Sabena.

18a(1) 1948

Government Is Asked To Hand Over To N.C.N.C.

Kwales Say They Are No Party To Oduduwa Division Plan

A declaration of "no confidence" in Sir Adeyemo Alakija as member of the Executive Council, and a demand that he be removed immediately from that Council in the interest of peace in the country, formed one of the high-lights of a resolution unanimously passed by the Ukwuani (Kwale) Improvement Union at its meeting last Sunday, September 26.

Demanding that the Government of Nigeria be handed over to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the resolution reads:

Whereas the Western Ibos in Warri Province, have been under British tutelege since the advent of Britain in this country, and have for political miscalculation been included in the Western Provinces of the British Protectorate destined to be known as Western Provinces of Nigeria;

Whereas our interest is not represented in the Western House of Assembly, and there is foundation in the fear that the said Western House of Assembly is being used as a tool to create an Oduduwan-Youth Movement separatist philosophy with a view to creating an Oduduwan-Yoruba State whereby the Ukwuani Ibos would be dominated, and their culture (Oduduwanism) imposed on them (Ukwuani-Ibos);

N.C.N.C. CONSTITUTION

Whereas in the Richards Constitution, we are not represented, either in the Legislative Council or in the Western House of Assembly;

Whereas in the National Council Freedom Charter, our interests are represented, and thereby regard the N.C.N.C as the only government we envisage as the only substitute for British imperialism;

Whereas a British knight who goes by the name of Sir Adeyemo Alakija (alias Placido Assumpcao) of Brazilian parentage, and a Nigerian by birth, does not represent our interest in the highest machinery of the British Government — the Executive Council — which we help to maintain financially;

Whereas the British Government in this country has indirectly encouraged this Pakistan institution in this country destined to be known as the Egbe Omo Oduduwa;

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Whereas we as a member union of that internationally recognised organisation known as the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons are convinced that the sooner the British Government handed over power to the National Council the better it would be to enhance our national solidarity;

Whereas we believe that one country, one constitution, one destiny for this country is a desideratum and that this can only be achieved through the dynamic leadership of Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Order of Human Merit;

Be it resolved at a meeting of the Ukwuani Improvement Union meeting holden this twenty-sixth day of September, 1948, at 177A, Igbosere Street, Lagos, that all the progressive Ukwuanis in Nigeria, Gold Coast, and everywhere under this burning sun move a vote of no confidence in the leadership of this Brazilian British knight who goes by the name of Sir Adeyemo Alakija (alias Placido Assumpcao);

CONFIDENCE IN ZIK

That we repose implicit confidence in the leadership of Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe.

That the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons is the only organisation the British Government should consult before doing anything affecting the destiny of the twenty-seven million inhabitants of this vast country of stately palm — Nigeria;

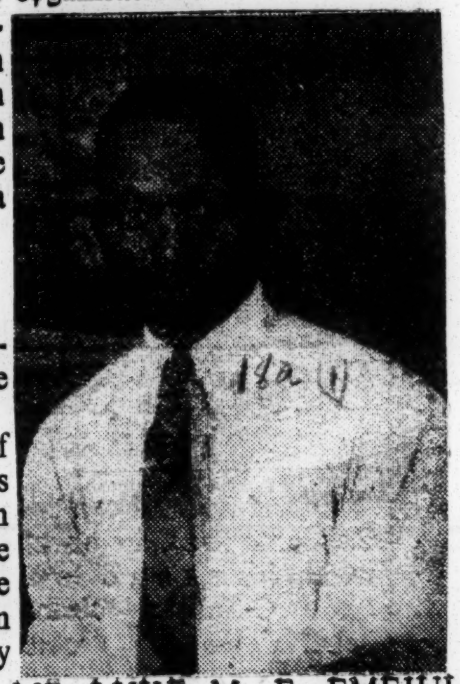
That the British Government should therefore be unhesitant in making every possible arrangement to hand over power to the said National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons;

That every true lover and son of Ukwuaniland should henceforth boycott reading the Daily Service — the official organ of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa-Youth Movement;

WE RESOLVE FURTHER

That all organisations in this country are also called upon to follow suit and do all that lies within their power to destroy the Egbe Omo Oduduwa -- an organisation that constitutes political opportunists, care-free 'noble' outcasts, and those who want to be buried as the late Herbert Macaulay, knowing full well that their days are numbered;

That no member of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa should represent Nigeria in any affair affecting the destiny of this country, with particular reference to Sir Adeyemo Alakija, H. O. Davies, Obafemi Awolowo, Adeleke Adedoyin, and other prominent members of this unprogressive and Pakistan organisation.



MR LUKE M. E. EMEJULU
Assistant Secretary of the N.C.N.C and General Secretary of the Railway Workers Union of Nigeria. He appealed to all Nigerian workers to rally in aid of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

African Family Prepares For Business Career

LONDON—(ANP)—The Branco family has definite ideas about business and how to prepare for it. Four brothers, sons of the late J. F. Branco of Lagos, Nigeria, have been spending some time in England, planning to establish themselves at home in business as cleaners and dyers.

Joao S. and Joseph A. Branco have just left London for Lagos. Joao spent about three years in Achille Serre, England, qualifying in the dry cleaning of clothes, hats, carpets and rugs. He also studied reblocking of hats and took a special course in the moth proofing system of treating clothes.

Joseph was here in England for 11 years. He was trained in electric motor engineering at the Walthamstone Technical college. He specialized in machinery for dry cleaning and laundering.

Two other brothers are still in England. M. A. Branco is studying industrial chemistry at Achille Serre, specializing in dyeing. He will go back to Lagos next year. The other is P. D. Branco, formerly employed by a business firm in Lagos. He is studying accounting and commerce and doing part time work in the office of the Crown-agents here in London. Everyone is agreed that the Branco brothers will know their business from start to finish.

UNION MEN OF U. A. C. ALLEGED VICTIMIZED

According to a telegram he received from the secretary of the Sapele branch of his union, Mr Nduka Eze, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of the UAC Workers revealed that Divisional Manager Graham of the Cowan Oil Palm Estate, Sapele, has subjected a Mr Simeon, who was a delegate of the area to the recent conference of the union, to series of victimisations which might culminate in the dismissal of the said Mr Simeon.

Mr Simeon is the headman of a labour gang in the estate and an executive officer of the local branch of the union.

Mr Simeon recently returned from the conference of the Amalgamated Union of the UAC Workers to face the alleged molestations.

Petition Of The Market Women

LAST week we appealed to the Onitsha Native Administration Council to withdraw the increase made this year on the market stall rents. Then, we were not with the full facts about the increase. Now that the market women have given us the full particulars of the double increase we take the opportunity of demanding again that this year's increase should be withdrawn.

The petition passed to His Honour the Resident Onitsha; a copy of which was sent to the Obi and Council by the market women is published on the front page of this issue. It is really very painful that in comparison, Onitsha pays the highest stallage in the whole of the Eastern Provinces. And upon all Onitsha market stalls cannot be compared with those of Port Harcourt etc. What has prompted 100 per cent increase this year? Whilst Port Harcourt with all its amenities charges twenty-four shillings per stall; Onitsha wishes to increase the stallage from forty to eighty shillings without any justinable reason.

After dealing with this annoying increase in our market stall rents we shall make chance to say something about the embarrassing soaring house rents in the Township of Onitsha. This has become unbearable. Landlords are taking undue advantage. And the authorities seem to be unaware of it.

We may say that for some years past the authorities have taken advantage of the quietness of the traders in this township. We have not seen at any place where rents are increased yearly. This obtains only in Onitsha. May God deliver us from the hands of unsympathetic landlords.

Kaved Secretary Nduka Eze: "These stories of victimisations both here in Lagos Niger House and Sapele Cowan Oil Palm Estate, which I am hearing now are contrary to the assurances cabled to us from the London Board of Directors of this company.

"Through the mismanagement of the local managers I am afraid, the tinder box of this all wealthy UAC may explode.

"I warn the UAC managers, if a general labour eruption is to be avoided, to put a stop to the victimisation of union leaders.

"And before it is too late may the London Board of Directors of the UAC Limited intervene and call the local managers back to the assurances of 'no victimisation' which the board had given the union."

Shipping Workers Union Arbitration Adjourned

West African Pilot, Thurs. 10-7-48
Lagos, Nigeria

U. A. C. Has No Records To Make Demand A Possibility

The Arbitration Tribunal investigating the labour dispute between the Nigerian Mercantile Shipping Worker's Union and the United Africa Company Limited, over the payment of overtime arrears in the Legislative Council Chambers Lagos, stood adjourned sine die, on Tuesday, October 5, after Mr J. T. Alexander, the U.A.C representative, had been cross-examined by Mr Mobolaji Makanju, Secretary of the workers.

In the firm's memorandum submitted by Mr Alexander, it was made known that although the U.A.C. as an act of grace decided to make some increases on basic salary consequent upon the introduction of new consolidated rates retrospective from January 1, 1946, at no time did it contemplate making adjustment of overtime pay for the period prior to June 1, 1947.

Such being the case, payments previously made for overtime completed the contract.

Mr J. Standley Hughes, on behalf of the U.A.C., wished the Arbitrator to note that, a bad precedence would be laid if, because as an act of grace an employer made one retrospective payment of a new scale, it should be compelled to make a similar gesture with regards to overtime rates.

The question affects not only labour in Lagos but throughout Nigeria.

In many parts of Nigeria, Mr Hughes pointed out, during the relevant period overtime payments were made on an "ad hoc" basis and the company has no records by which it would be possible to apply any such adjustment as is now demanded.

The workers themselves, he went on, are not in a position to furnish any relevant information on which the small individual adjustments involved in the Union's claim could be made.

They agreed to the Arbitration only on the narrow issue involved in their case but would deprecate any extension of the scope of arbitration to include other firms.

They did not visualise the possibility af extending the case to others, whose cases may not be paralled to theirs.

Mr Alexander said, the dispute was not brought in good faith because not all the members are interested.

The cost of living allowance was only a make-up payment to meet the increase in the cost of living and was adjusted from time to time.

Mr W. Newton of the Barbers Line, who was present said, the workers of his firm were not paid cost of living but their salaries were consolidated. (ANA)

Building Trade Workers Want Conditions Probed

The Nigerian Union of Building Trade Workers, whose members have been on strike for some time now both in Lagos and in Ibadan, have demanded that an arbitration court be set up to consider the dispute between them and the Building Trade Employers Association comprising Messrs H. E. B. Greene and Company, Costain (West Africa) Limited, Cappa and D'Aberto, and Taylor Woodrow (West Africa) Limited.

The union also urged government should warn these firms to stop the use of private contractors in carrying on the jobs since they never resigned but were merely on strike.

In a memorandum to the Commissioner of Labour, the men emphasized that if there was no immediate action taken by the government, they were equally prepared against any contractor who would be found laying hands on any of their jobs and to deal with such contractor in the way they deemed best.

It was stated that on July 12, the union forwarded a memorandum to the firms demanding improved wages, trade test, and grading and better conditions of service, but this was not replied to until after a reminder on August 19, and an ultimatum of September 12, when a short reply, rejecting all the points raised, was received.

On November 12, the union wrote and submitted to His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Secretary to the Government, Commissioner of the Colony, Commissioner of Labour and the Labour Officer, the history of the union, copies of their demands and other pertinent correspondences having reference to the present issue.

The Commissioner of Labour invited the firms and the union to a conciliatory meeting and, despite the fact that the Commissioner referred the employers to the Labour Code Ordinance, there was no agreement reached because the firms refused to take to the advice of the Commissioner.

The union is rejecting, therefore, the late call of the Commissioner for a settlement by the Labour Advisory Board.

18a(1) 1948

Posts and Telegraphs Linemen's Union

Over 17 Branches Attend 1st West African Post Linemen Union Annual Parlev

Over seventeen branches from different parts of the country and the Cameroons were represented at the first annual conference of the Posts and Telegraphs Linemen's Union, which commenced on Monday last September 27, in the Foresters' Hall, 22, Odunlami Street, Lagos, under the chairmanship of Rev. G. Umeanya, President General of the union.

The President of the Federation of Government and Municipa Non-Clerical Workers of Nigeria, the Assistant Labour Officer, Mr S. O. Adenekan, and the President of the Trades Union Congress, Mr N. A. Cole, were also present. Dat-10-2-48

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr J. A. Gundry, graced the conference in session with his presence. Lagos, Nigeria

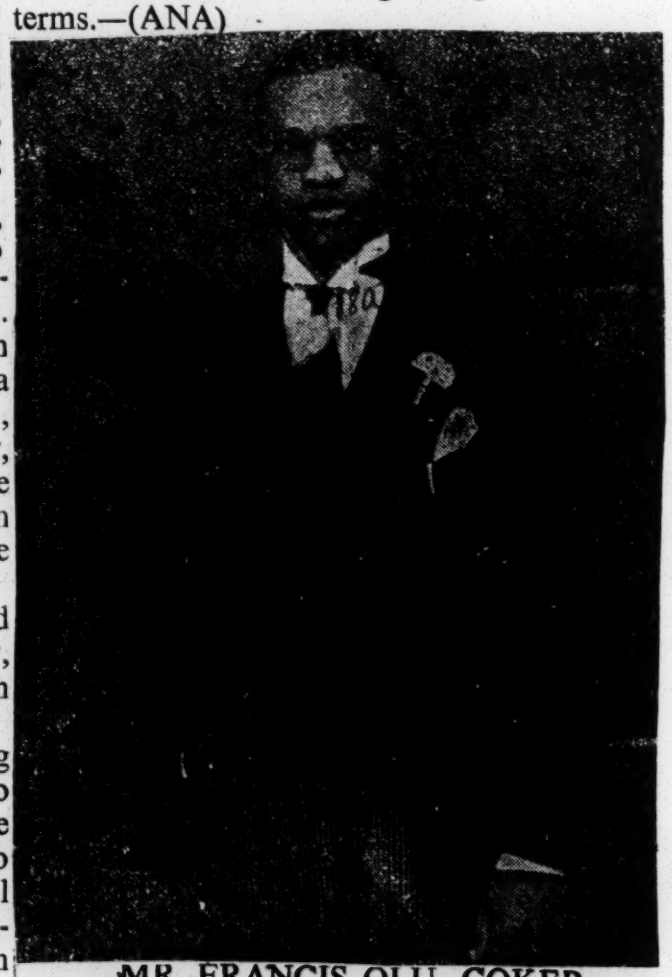
After the chairman's opening speech in which he pleaded to all delegates to be co-operative and use their good offices to responsible actions, the General Secretary, Mr Charles Obi, introduced all the delegates from different stations.

The conference members were then formally addressed by the President of the Federation of Government and Municipal Non-Clerical Workers of Nigeria, Mr Beyioku, followed by the presidential address of the General President and the General Secretary's Annual Report.

After the reports were read, Enugu delegate moved a motion for confirmation of the President's address which was seconded by the Ibadan delegate supported by the delegate from Kano and was unanimously adopted.

The motion for adoption of the Secretary's report was moved by the delegate from Kaduna and was unanimously seconded, ——supported and carried.

Mr J. A. Gundry also addressed the assembled men in glowing terms.—(ANA)



MR FRANCIS OLU COKER

General Secretary of the Posts and Telegraphs Workers Union, who is one of the officials attending the annual conference of the union now in progress. The union has made some amendments to its regulations, consequent on the restoration of official recognition.

Railway Workers Ask For Forty-Hour Week

Luke Emejulu Pleads For Action

As a result of the decision of the Railway technical workers to resume duty at 8 a.m. and close at 2 p.m. as from October 1, following a false publication in the Daily Times that all Government departments in Lagos would, as from October 1, 1948, work one stretch, the following text of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Labour from Mr Luke M. E. Emejulu, General Secretary, Railway Workers' Union of Nigeria, subjoining a resolution, speaks for itself:

"I am directed to forward the attached copy of resolution from the Railway Workers' Union of Nigeria for immediate action.

"I am to add that it was with difficulty that the officers of this union could get the men back to normal working hours.

"It is therefore hoped that you will give no further cause for a repetition of today's incident probably on a larger and country-wide scale.

"It is to the best interest of all to get things settled as quickly as possible."

Text of the resolution:

"Whereas the annual conference of the Railway Workers' Union of Nigeria has asked the General Manager, Railway, and the Government for an early introduction of a forty-hour week into the Railway industry;

"Whereas the Government have completely failed to take the necessary steps to ensure that the request of the workers as conveyed to them (Government) by the accredited representatives of the union is granted;

"Whereas the Government on the other hand published a notice to the effect that all Government departmental workers should from October 1, 1948, work one stretch, but did not specify the particular sections concerned, which sin of commission is not in the best interest of all workers and;

"Whereas Railway workers have been exasperated at the attitude of Government;

"Now therefore be it resolved:

"(a) That Government be called upon to introduce a forty-hour week in the Railway and if possible all other Government technical departments within twent-one days from the date of the receipt of this notice;

"(b) That if Government finds it difficult to inttoduce the system, we shall be paid the difference in salary between a forty-five-hour and forty-hour week;

"(c) That Railway workers hereby decide to see to it that the present level of output is maintained provided that the Railway management supply the tools, materials and spare parts which hitherto had been conspicuously lacking."

Rhodesa Refuses Tax Exemption For Low Income Brackets Natives

Daily World Sat.
Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON—(ANP) - Native Africans of Northern Rhodesia, who are in the low income bracket, will not be exempted from the native tax, according to Mr. Mayhew, M. P. here last month. Answering a question put to the secretary of state for the colonies as to what recommendations the committee set up in Northern Rhodesia had made on the question of automatic exemption of Africans whose incomes were below a certain figure, he said: 5-29-48

"The committee, which included an African member, recommended that there should be no automatic exemption from native tax of Africans in urban areas whose cash earnings are below $4. a month, but that the present powers of district officers to reduce or remit tax should be generously exercised when the capacity to earn had been lost or reduced by any cause."

He also said that he did not know what action the Rhodesian government had taken on the recommendations. Daily Herald

NONE EXEMPT

It was pointed out that while Africans earning less than $4. a month were not exempt from taxation, a European with a wife and two children in the country pays no tax until his annual income reaches $2,000. Atlanta, Ga.

"Does not that seem a little unfair, and does it not look rather like discrimination between white and black that in one case there should be total exemption and in the other case none at all? Mr. Mayhew was asked. Daily Herald

He replied, "Yes, but I should not like to prejudge this matter until I have heard the decision of the government." 5-29-48

SURVEY CARRIED OUT OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The Bantu World, Johannesburg
Sat. 1-3-48

For the first time a sociological survey has been made of Johannesburg African domestic servants whose numbers were reckoned in December 1945 to be at least 60,000 (28,000 male, 32,000 female), reports the Institute of Race Relations.

The area chosen for this pilot survey was Houghton, 68 households were visited and 204 servants, 147 male and 57 female, were interviewed by Mrs. T. J. Moriskin, a former lecturer in the Social Studies Department of Wits. University and a team of 12 African students from the Jan Hofmeyr School. The Bantu World

Impact Of Cultures

In her report, Mrs. Morisken points out that studies of resident African servants have been neglected in the past because, although they do comprise an aspect of the migratory labour problem, they are usually well-housed, fed and paid. Johannesburg

"This increasingly large group of men and women come into closer and more intimate contact with the European mode of life than any of their urban fellows, and thus afford a sharp and graphic picture of the impact of European and Bantu cultures." Sat. 1-3-48

The bulk of the servants questioned came to the city as casual recruits, and obtained work through recommendation by a friend or relative. Of the 147 males, the bulk of them came from the Transvaal and Natal, only 19 being from outside the Union, and 104 of them still had homes in the rural areas.

BIGGEST AGE-GROUP

Of the 57 women, 39 still had homes in the country districts. Only six had never attended school whereas among the men 30 out of 147 had had no schooling.

The biggest age-group for both was between 25-34. The report adds: "We were surprised to find that nearly 50 per cent. of the males and over 50 per cent. of the women had never been married."

spouses living together on European premises."

MAIN WAGE-GROUPS

The main wage-groups are between £4 and £5 a month for men (with free board and quarters) and round £4 for women, the report adding that the group surveyed are probably the best of their kind in Johannesburg. (The general average for the city is reckoned at £3 a month, plus food and quarters).

Of the 76 married men in the 147 questioned, 55 were married by Native Customary Union; 7 by Native Custom plus either Church or civil marriage and 14 dispensed with Native Customary Union altogether. Eleven of the 17 married women out of the 57 questioned were married by Native Custom. Of the 30 unmarried women 12 of them had between them 20 illegitimate children, a figure which is attributed to the break-down in the old tribal sanctions against illegitimacy. 1-3-48

Most of the children of domestic servants are left with relatives and are completely without parental guidance and control, a factor which plays a big part in juvenile delinquency.

"It is clear," says the report, "that more family solidarity is attained in the case of male domestics for although their visits home are less frequent, they are of longer duration than those of female domestics, and the children of males have the added advantage of the constant presence of their mothers."

It adds: "A great deal of attention has been paid to the social evils of family life which result from the migratory system of male labour, but it has never been sufficiently appreciated that women's work, which entails separation from their children has a more far-reaching and disturbing significance." Sat. 1-3-48

The survey was financed by the Bantu Welfare Trust and conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations.

"Sjambok's" Complaint

Bantu World
Johannesburg
S. Africa

After congratulating the City Council of Bloemfontein for granting trading rights to Africans, Sjambok, a regular contributor to this journal, complains that "our leaders have hitherto concentrated on organising for the battle for democratic rights to the almost entire exclusion or neglect of our economic power."

We can assure Sjambok that this is the complaint of every right-thinking African. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that as a people we are having too many political leaders whose activities have succeeded in creating confusion and misunderstanding among the people. Our educated men seem to think that it is only in the political field that leadership is needed, and yet we need leaders in every sphere of human activities; we need spiritual, educational, social and business leaders; we need thinkers, philosophers, writers, musicians and poets. Sat. 2-14-48

"The African National Congress," says Sjambok, "ought temporarily to set aside the question of the vote and the boycott . . . and help to put our feet as a race on the road to a land from which poverty has been dethroned and economic independence enthroned."

It must be clearly understood that in writing in this strain, Sjambok does not suggest that as a people we should leave politics alone. What he wants us to understand is that we should not all of us concentrate on politics. Those who are gifted in other directions should devote their energy and time in the promotion of undertakings which will enable us to make our distinctive contribution to human progress and happiness.

Many educated Africans think and believe that it is in the political field only where greatness is achieved, and that is one of the reasons why there is a great deal of misunderstanding and squabbling among our politicians, who are more concerned with the promotion of their own interests than those of the people.

As we have already pointed out that as a people we need leaders in every walk of life. Greatness can be achieved by any man or woman in any sphere of human activity. So let those who have the ability and the means concentrate on organising business enterprises. When Booker T. Washington, that great American Negro, realised that his people were living in a state of abject poverty, he organised and established the "Negro National Business League" for the purpose of helping them to improve their economic conditions. As the result of his efforts and foresight, the Negroes to-day are making themselves felt in the national life of the United States. They are making their distinctive contribution, in art, literature, music, science and business.

Surely what has been achieved by our kinsmen in America is not beyond our power and abilities. We have the necessary abilities, but we are not using them properly. We have many business men and women, but they do not know how to pool their resources and their efforts. They need, organise them into a body Washington founded in America, neglected, and in which men of therefore, someone to lead and similar to the one which Booker Here is a field which has been ability and character can become

Sat. 2-14

worthy leaders of their people. Let our young men, who are aspiring for leadership try this field.

NEGRO UNIONS UPHELD

South African Labor Convention Rejects Disaffiliation Move

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 2—A resolution opposing the affiliation of Negro trade unions with the South African Trades and Labor Council was overwhelmingly defeated on a card vote in the annual convention of the council, which closed here tonight. The convention decision provided for a referendum on the question.

Negro unions are excluded from collective bargaining and other benefits of South Africa's Industrial Conciliation Act, but are admitted to membership of the Trades and Labor Council.

Developments of the convention virtually assured Left-Wing control of the council's National Executive Committee.

South Africa Hits Negro Unionism

An anti-labor-racism bill barring union membership under certain conditions has been prepared by the ruling party of Premier Daniel F. Malan for introduction in the Union of South Africa Parliament.

Called the "Industrial Conciliation Bill" it provides that, within 30 days of passage, all native-born Negro Africans must resign from labor unions.

After this all members of mixed unions will be subject to a $400 fine and one years' imprisonment.

The bill provides that Africans dropped from regular unions will be permitted their own "native trade unions"—except for the 80% of African workers in mining, agriculture and domestice service.

The "native trade unions" would be subject to regulations forbidding them to call strikes under any circumstances, on pain of a $2,000 fine and three years in jail.

"Native trade unions" would be forbidden to hold meetings unless government officials are present. These officials would be required to pass on the agendas of all meetings and whether a vote can be taken on any question. African union officers, too, would have to be approved by government agencies.

War Boom Still Going in South Africa

Chicago Tribune Foreign Service

PRETORIA, South Africa—The boost given to secondary industry in South Africa by World War II was so big that the Union is undergoing an industrial revolution. It is as far-reaching as the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand in 1886.

Factories are springing up, employing thousands of new workers and adding millions of dollars to the national wealth.

LAST YEAR 700 million dollars was invested in 3,600 new companies and to expand existing ones. More than half this money came from abroad, particularly Britain.

Official figures just published disclosed that last year the gross output of secondary industry climbed to $1,364,000,000, compared with $384,000,000 from gold mining and $480,000,000 from all forms of mining.

Within five years the gross value of South Africa's industrial output has doubled, the volume of production increased by two-thirds, and the number of employes in secondary industry increased by about one-third.

South Africa to Grant Loans To Aid in Soil Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Capetown

Farmers all over South Africa have been cooperating to a remarkable degree in the Government's "Save the Soil" campaign. Now the eagerly awaited financial regulations under the soil conservation scheme are "out."

The Department of Agriculture has just announced that the farmer can now get a loan to cover the full estimated cost of all conservation works and measures carried out by him in accordance with an approved conservation scheme.

The loan will be registered as a charge against the title deed of the land.

It will be free of interest for six years from the date of the first advance, or for three years from the date of the last advance, whichever is the shorter period.

The loan after that will bear interest at 2 per cent a year and the debtor will be allowed 20 years from that date in which to redeem it.

He will have to repay the loan in equal annual installments and also have to pay interest annually. He may, however, at any time pay any amount over and above the annual installment or at any time redeem the entire balance of the loan.

The farmer to whom a soil conservation loan has been granted, and who fulfills all the obligations placed on him, will be entitled to a rebate of 50 per cent on the total amount of the loan advanced.

If the farmer carries out at his own expense the works and measures in an approved conservation scheme, he will be entitled to a subsidy of 50 per cent of the estimated cost.

The estimated cost may include essential capital purchases. Subsidy payments will normally be made from time to time, as definite portions of the prescribed works or measures are satisfactorily completed.

If a person to whom a subsidy has been paid subsequently fails, however, to maintain the works and measures, he may be called upon to refund to the Government the full amount of the subsidy paid to him, together with interest at 4 per cent a year from the date of payment of the subsidy.

The regulations also provide that the Minister of Agriculture, in consultation with the Soil Conservation Board and with the approval of the Treasury, may make grants to the farmer as a recompense for temporary loss of production.

Any farmer whose land falls outside proclaimed soil conservation districts may submit to the Minister a soil conservation scheme for his land. The Department on the other hand on the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Board may have a soil conservation scheme prepared for that land.

During the first year of the Soil Conservation Act, 108 soil conservation districts covering over 13,000,000 morgen of land were proclaimed and with new applications from farmer groups coming in at a fast rate, it seems likely that a large part of the total land surface of the Union will be proclaimed within the next few years.

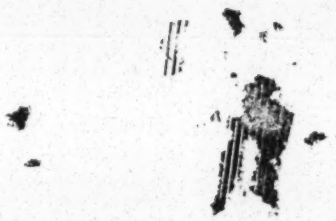
CUSTOMS UNION SET UP IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

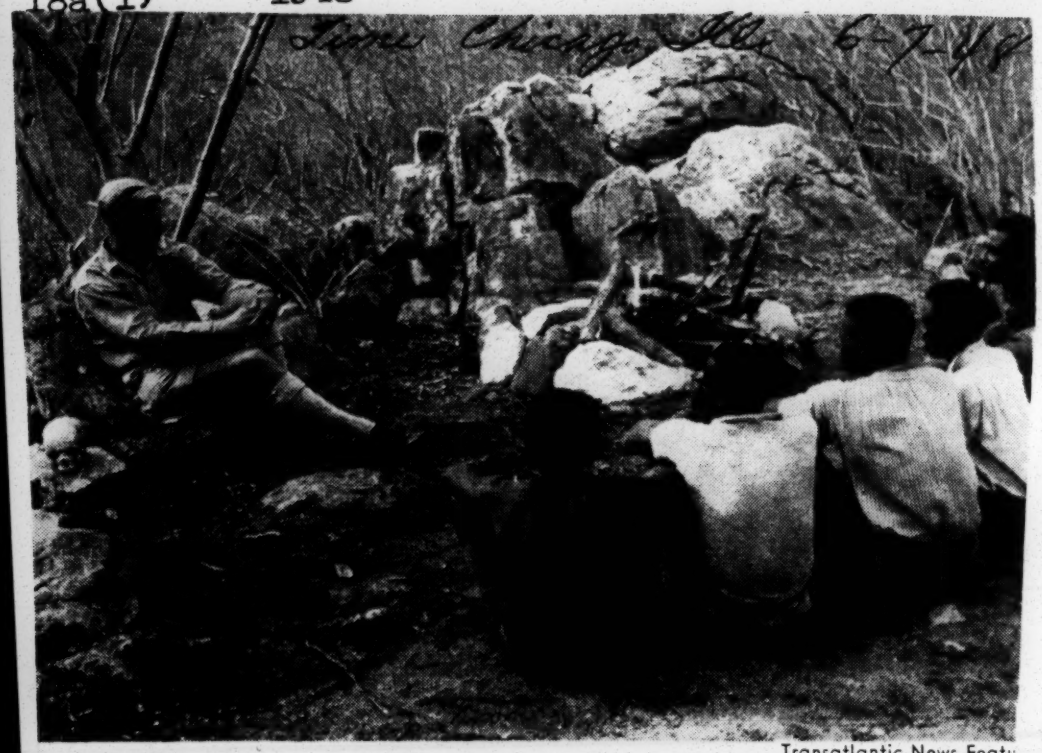
PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 6—Theophilus E. Donges, Acting Minister of Economic Affairs flew from Pretoria to Salisbury today to sign the trade agreement recently concluded between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The occasion was noteworthy for two reasons:

First, the new agreement may prove a foundation for a Pan-African customs union; second, that it should be signed in Salisbury is considered as recognition of the improved place that Southern Rhodesia now occupies in the subcontinent. In other words, the center of gravity is moving north.

The agreement creates a customs union to be administered by an independent body known as the Southern Africa Customs Union Council, with a provision for the admission of other African states or territories. The agreement establishes virtual free trade with temporary protection for industries in Rhodesia and tobacco interests in the South African Union. Moreover, the customs duties levied by signatories on imports from other countries will be made uniform.

During the debates on the trade agreement in the Rhodesian Parliament spokesmen for the Government rejected all suggestions that it might lead to political unity. In 1922 a Rhodesian referendum went against union with South Africa and since then the veteran Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, has worked for the creation of a Central African dominion comprising Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. This would be a step toward realization of the concept now defined as Capricorn Africa, linking the British colonies and mandated territories from the equator to the southern tropic but excluding the South African Union.




Time Chicago Ills 6-7-48

Transatlantic News Featu

WISDOM FROM THE BAOBAB

Last year Britain's planners decided on a five-year program to clear 3,000,000 acres of Tanganyika and plant them in groundnuts (peanuts). They hoped to reap big benefits in margarine and cooking oils. The scheme has run into obstacles. One of the most serious: a shortage of tractors and bulldozers. Last week, the London *Daily Mirror* told of a lesser obstacle which a Briton had overcome with the old imperial aplomb. Time

He was sandy-haired, young Gerald George Watterson, directing Wagogo tribesmen in the clearing of bush land. When a Wagogo-operated bulldozer crunched into a baobab tree (of a giant breed which the Wagogo tribe sometimes uses to entomb its dead) a human skull fell to the ground. A hush spread among the shocked natives. Watterson had to move fast to keep them from downing tools and melting into the forest. Chicago, Ill.

"Call a council," ordered Watterson. Wagogo worthies gathered in a semicircle around Watterson, who put the skull on a rock beside him (*see cut*). "It is true we have disturbed the skull of the Unknown One," said Watterson. "That is bad. But let us gain from this mischance. Let the skull of the Unknown One be placed at my right hand, in the council, and let the Ancient One whisper wisdom in our ears. That is good, is it not?" The elders nodded assent. The Wagogos went back to work, whispering among themselves: "The Unknown One is to help the white man with his wisdom." Mon. 6-7-48

The white men could do with a little help. At last year's end, only 13,000 acres of the peanut project, instead of the planned 150,000, had been cleared.

Gold Coast Industrial Challenge

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS in the British West African colonies seems to have much brighter prospects on the Gold Coast than in any other of the sister colonies. While legislations were being discussed in the British Parliament for projects like the Overseas Development Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, the Gold Coast Government was putting forward a Bill for the Gold Coast Industrial Development Ordinance.

"The object of the Bill," explained the Attorney-General of that colony, "is to provide for a corporation primarily to establish secondary industries based on the agricultural products of the country, to investigate the possibilities of other industries and to establish pilot plants to demonstrate the practicability of such industries. It would have as a secondary object to assist . . . . the development of established industries . . . . and for this purpose would assist in the purchase of modern equipment and machinery . . . ."

It is easy to see how this project is broader in scope and more definite in terms than the vague and passing reference made to the question of secondary industries by an official during one of the sessions of the Legislative Council last year.

Barring the Cameroons Development Corporation which is, in the main, extractive, exploitative and commercial in its projects, besides being limited to the Cameroons, our prospects here in Nigeria seem to be little or nothing more than the village crafts or cottage industries for which the government has such pronounced partiality. We know of the new oil mills, the cotton ginning projects and a few others sparsely dotting the country over. But what we want to see is the serious planning embodied in a bold comprehensive venture directed towards the establishment of "secondary industries based on the agricultural products of the country"—the Gold Coast industrial challenge to Nigeria.

First Class Hotels

By OLAYIMIKA FASANYA

Recent press news indicate that a chain of first class hotels has been planned to operate in West Africa by a new British firm.

After a careful study of the document forwarded by the Managing Director of G.E. Development Co., Limited, one can see clearly that the main reason for building these hotels are for intending visitors to West Africa.

Any visitor to a foreign country, whether on business or otherwise, desires to have first hand knowledge of the country and the people, and this information can be rightly given by those efficient and capable i.e. the Africans themselves.

These visitors want to know how the Africans live, what they think and what they do.

The visitors would even desire, if facilities are available, during their short stay, to share African life and thought thus enabling them to compare and decide on their various projects.

In a British owned and controlled hotel this is not only difficult but impossible.

An African visitor to England who spends all the time at the W.A.S.U. Hostel, in London, and moves exclusively amongst the Africans there, will know less about the British people, just as a European visitor here who spends all his time say at Ikoyi or one of these hotels.

Moreover, economically, the establishment of these hotels by the said British firm which finances the project, is of no benefit to us.

Most tourists (and there will be many of them) will come from all over the world bringing fresh capital to West Africa.

But under a British controlled and financed chain of hotels the capital will not stay in West Africa but back to Britain.

Whilst it is admitted that first class hotels are necessary institution to the British colonies of West Africa, yet still the hotel is a public service and should be operated in the interests of the public.

There is a Development Scheme in Nigeria and I understand the Barclays Bank Limited has a Development Fund for the British Colonies.

These funds can be loaned to efficient Africans who can, with capital, operate as good an hote as any other person.

LAGOS.

African Academy Seeks Sum From Government

Grant Asked To Be Spread Over Period Of Three Years

The Campaign Committee of the African Academy of Arts and Research requested the Nigerian Government last Saturday, October 23, to make a contribution of £12,000 towards the work of the Academy in New York City, U.S.A.

The appeal was signed by Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe as President of the Academy; Mr A. S. Wynter-Shackleford, Chairman of the Campaign Committee; and other officers of the committee, including Chief W. H. Biney, Miss H. M. Douglas and Mr H. U. Kaine.

It was based on the detailed memorandum submitted to the Right Honourable Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In their appeal, the committee requested a-three-year grant of £12,000 out of £25,000 needed, beginning from September 1948, to September, 1951.

It points out that it would cost the Nigerian Government more than three times the sum if it desired to maintain a welfare centre in the United States for Nigerian students.

The grant, according to the committee, will be used to liquidate existing mortgage on the building for general maintenance, administrative purposes, endowment and for the general welfare of the students.—(ANA)

ETHIOPIA IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—(ANP) — Ethiopia's plan to educate its children and adults had already be begun with the importation of Dr. Christian A. Ruckmire of Chicago as superintendent of education.

Under the Ethiopian plan, the government hopes to have 800,000 children in schools in 10 years. Already, after only a few months under Dr. Ruckmire, the nation's schools have enrolled 40,000 young people.

Although this seems to be a very small out of a total population of 15,000,000 people, it is indeed a good start. During the war nobody was educated in Ethiopia, and the few who could read and write were massacred.

The first problem of the educatic department was to find teach To get them Ethiopia had to look to foreign countries. From the United States have come Dr. T. T. F. Fletcher, Nicholasville, Ky., Ruckmick's wife, Mrs. Katherine Ruckmick; Clarence Perry, New York; Adolphus Hughes, Galveston, Texas, and William Howard, Baltimore.

They have taken over Lanlowners school and renamed it Savior of the World. Under its old setup this school was set up only for the wealthy landowners, the only ones who could pay for an education for their children.

Students, 5 to 25 with each extreme represented in the first grade, attend the school. They all like sports, something new to this nation, introduced by Hughes. Hughes is enthused over a high jumper, Mohammed Oman, as a possible Olympic prospect.

Educator Leaves For Ethiopia

NEW YORK—Charles J. Fowler, former anthropology professor at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., who has been requested by Emperor Hailie Selassie of Ethiopia to manage the establishment of a university in Addis Ababa, left La Guardia Field last week for Ethiopia on a Trans-World Airline plane.

Ex-Harlem Woman Bringing Light Into Dark Places; Founded and Directs Big Ethiopian Private School Survived Italian Occupation

By Chatwood Hall

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — Tucked away in a lovely and quiet dale amidst tall ecalyptus trees in the southeastern outskirts of Addis Ababa nestles Ethiopia's largest and only private school (excepting missionary schools), with a former Harlem colored woman—Mrs. Innis Ford—as its founder and director.

Coming from New York, where she studied at the Braithwaite Business college, with her husband, Arnold Ford, shortly before the Italian invasion, Mrs. Ford immediately saw the great need of educational facilities in Ethiopia. But the fascist Italian attack and occupation, through which she lived, delayed her plans until after the liberation.

After expulsion of the Italian and Emperor Halie Selassie's return to his throne, Mrs. Ford began her school in a small way in modest quarters. Appropriately enough, she named her small school "Beit Auriel" (House of Light). It had only eight pupils; education under the Italians, for the light of education, that "Beit Auriel" soon outgrew its cramped quarters.

The emperor and empress, who are great and energetic supporters of education in their empire, came to Mrs. Ford's aid. Thanks to this royal interest and assistance, larger and spacious quarters were provided on property belonging personally to Empress Manen. The emperor made financial donations from his private purse.

No longer could this greatly enlarged and growing school now be called "House of Light." True, it continued to spread light, but it had now outgrown the dimensions of a mere house. With its newly-acquired four large rambling buildings covering a large area, a new name was necessary. It was decided to re-name the school the "Princess Zanabe Worq school" in honor of the emperor and empress second daughter.

From eight pupils back in 1941, the present school, which is co-educational, now has a total of 175 pupils—80 girls and 95 boys ranging in age from five to 16 years for boys and five to 19 years for girls.

Lisabi College Will Not Open In January 1949

Part Played By The Education Department Fully Revealed

ABEOKUTA.—How it has come about that the new Lisabi College is being disallowed by the Education Department at a time when hundreds of boys hang about Abeokuta for lack of secondary schools, has been explained for the information of parents and guardians here by My E. Akinola Solanke, Secretary of the Lisabi Education Trust.

He says:

The Lisabi Education trust was formed with the desire of promoting higher education in Egbaland, even though the occasion of its formation was the founding of a secondary school by the people.

The inaugural meeting was held on April 15, 1948, and plans for education activities were discussed.

RESIDENT OKAYS IDEA

At the meeting it was decided that the Resident, the native authority and the Education Department be informed of the formation of the Trust.

The Resident and the native authority wrote back to say that they noted the proposal with the greatest pleasure and interest.

The Provincial Education Officer sent us the usual form of application to open a school.

It was at this time, too, that I wrote to the Provincial Education Officer intimating that I have handed over the buildings to the Lisabi Education Trust which body will be competent to ensure a continuity of policy and discharge the duties of an educational institution in the best interest of the community.

On May 26, 1948, we submitted the application Form S.68, duly completed with the plan of the building.

The Provincial Education Officer suggested that we might meet the Chief Inspector of Education, Western Provinces, on June 29, 1948, to discuss details of our application and the prospects of Government assistance.

At the interview, the Chief Inspector of Education made it clear that the hope of receiving Government aid from the beginning must not be entertained and that the question could not arise until there was some evidence of fine performance.

Secondly he stated that if he could be satisfied that suitable staff were available and found the building satisfactory, permission to open in January 1949 would be given.

He went with a delegation of the Trust to inspect the proposed building, checked the actual dimensions with the plans and expressed satisfaction that the dimensions of the rooms were above the minimum requirements.

But he did not approve of the staff.

On leaving, he promised to write stating his objections in writing.

On June 30, we received a letter from the Provincial Education Officer stating generally that "as there are objections, the school must not be opened until you hear further from me."

Naturally we felt this was rather irregular as the Education Ordinance required that the particulars of the objections must be stated in the objection letter.

We therefore wrote back to ask for the specific objections on the ground of which permission to open was being withheld.

AT OTHERS' EXPENSE?

It was then that the Chief Inspector of Education, Mr J. G. Speer, wrote that the objection was on the grounds of staffing.

His letter No. CIW 3777|96 dated August 11, runs as follows:

"With refrence to your memorandum Nos. GV|12, 13 and 14 of 21st July, 23rd. July, and 2nd. August, 1948 respectively, the permission you ask for to open the school in January 1949, cannot be given as you have not obtained the necessary staff.

"I am not willing to allow an entirely new venture to commence operations at the expense of those already established.

"In the meantime I return your form S.68, to be re-submitted when you have obtained the necessary staff."

In order to obtain the necessary staff we advertised in the Nigerian Daily Times of September 10, 1948.

It was in the same issue that an editorial comment occurred in the Times about the proposed Lisabi College.

BLESSING RECEIVED

In that issue, it was stated, among other things, that the venture had received the blessing of the Education Department.

This brought about an invitation from the Provincial Education Officer on September 20, 1948, asking for the plan and form S 68.

As Secretary of the Trust, I went to see Mr H. W. Church, the Provincial Education Officer.

The interview, to say the least, was stormy.

In the course of the interview, he said that he would see that the college did not open in January 1949.

He made another inspection of the building after this stormy interview in the company of the Sanitary Superintendent and the Building Inspector, but without any member of the Lisabi Education Trust.

On September 24, we received another letter from the Provincial Education Officer requesting that we should submit a fresh form S.68 as soon as possible as the matter must now be referred to a special Sub-Committee of the Board of Education.

DIRECTOR DISAPPROVES

The form was duly resubmitted together with the plan on September 27.

Curiously enough, we received another letter from the Provincial Education Officer, returning the form together with the plan, adding, "You will be notified in due course of the decision of the Regional Board which is expected to meet in January or February.

"You will notice from the plan that the Regional Deputy Director does not approve of it."

We found this position rather difficult to understand because a former inspection by the Chief Inspector of Education had found the building satisfactory.

This inspection was made by the Chief Inspector of Education in the presence of Mr H. W. Church, Mr S. O. Awokoya and myself.

DR OKECHUKU IKEJIANI

This is how the future Senior Lecturer in Pathology in the Ibadan University looked while at the Dennis Memorial Grammar School in 1938. He arrived yesterday after ten years study in America and indicated his disinclination from politics.

Notables Witness Ceremonial Opening Of Ibadan University

IBADAN, Noy. 19 (ANA).—The Olubadan and Council, obas from all over the West, Emirs from the North, members of the Legislative Council, church dignitaries and leading personalities from all parts of Nigeria assembled, here last Wednesday to watch the ceremony of the transfer of the permanent site of the University College to the keeping of the University Provisional Council and see the Right Honourable Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, inaugurate the building of the University College of Ibadan.

By 9.30 a.m. when the Olubadan arrived at the new site, crowds had gathered thick and the students of the university, some of whom were wearing their academic gowns, were busy conducting guests to the their seats.

At 10 a.m. there was the academic procession -- a long string of students, lecturers and professors in their brightly coloured robes.

THE HAND-OVER

After the introduction of the Olubadan and the Osi by the Principal, Dr Kenneth Mellanby, the Osi made the opening speech, and. on behalf of the Ibadan Local Authority, handed the site to the Government.

Next rose the Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces on behalf of the Government, to hand over the site to the Provisional Council of the University College.

In a lengthy speech he praised the effort of Ibadan, described the prospects of the university, and counselled the students to be alive to the responsibility which was being placed on their shoulders.

Then Dr K. A. Abayomi, in a speech made both in Yoruba and in English, thanked the Olubadan for the great gift and assured the gathering of the determination of his council to see to it that the University College lives up to expectations, and if possible, beat all records made by any institution of higher learning.

FIRST SOD TURNED

Then followed the turning of the first sod by the Right Hon. Arthur Creech Jones, after which he made a lengthy speech on the aims of the Colonial Office and its enthusiasm towards educational and social progress in the colonies.

He was happy to see coming into reality what some of them had dreamt of a few years ago and made a happy recollection of having been a member of the Elliott Commission that recommended the building of the University College.

He thanked the people for the hospitality shown at the time of the delegation and said he had not forgotten all the promises made then.

He advised the students and hoped that when they leave college they would employ their experience in the betterment of the peoples of Africa as a whole.

ARCHITECT SPEAKS

Miss Jane Drew, Architect, then described in a nutshell the complete building of the University College as it will be in 1958, a site of immense beauty.

Then the Emir of Gwandu for the North, and Mr Lewis Mbanefo for the East, brought messages of goodwill to the University.

The Principal then wound up with words of thanks to all present.

Among those present at the ceremony were Usuman Nagogo, the Emir of Katsina; the Atta of Igbira, Bishop A. B. Akinyele, Dr the Hon. F. A. Ibiam, Hon. A. Ikoku, Reverend E. A. Odusanwo, and Mr and Mrs A. W. Wynter-Shackleford.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Text of Dr Kenneth Mellanby's speech will be published later.

Colonial Contab Okays Electoral College System

Policy Of Local Government Development Is Endorsed

LONDON, Oct. 3 (R).—In the West African regional meeting of the Conference of African legislators here, according to a Colonial Office report, most delegates favoured the retention of the present system of electoral councils with territorial councils used as electoral colleges for the Legislative Council.

One or two speakers, it was stated, advocated immediate introduction for direct election to legislative councils.

An other question discussed was the necessity for modifying the use of traditional tribal institutions in local government.

Several chiefs described modifications, which they had already made and their system of permiting commoners of merit to sit with their councillors.

Several speakers emphasised the need for bringing terms of service of local officials into line with those of the central administration and for procuring outstanding will towards personnel.

The Colonial Office statement added the Conference generally endorsed present policy for creating efficient democratic local government.

African Academy Obtains 40 Scholarships For Africans

Sat. 1-24-48

Nigerian Spokesman

Submits Memorandum To S Of S

African

LONDON, Jan. 23— The African Academy of Arts and Research's Memorandum divided in two parts has been submitted to the Right Honourable Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It was announced on January 14, by Mr K Ozuomba Mbadiwe, President of the African Academy of Arts and Research, at his hotel Headquarters in London, 112, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W 8

The first part of the Memorandum dealt at length on

1. Financial Aid to the Academy
2. Africa House and African Students' Welfare
2. Students' financial problems 1-24-48

Mr Mbadiwe informed the Colonial Office that the Academy has won the sympathy of the American people and their Press; that it has the support and co-operation of the American Educators

Mr Mbadiwe also named distinguished Americans who support the Academy

In discussing the financial situation of the Academy, the Memorandum disclosed that the Academy has raised and expended over twenty thousand pounds sterling in establishing and directing its work

On this subject, the Memorandum said:

"One-third of this sum has come from the public and the balance represents contributions and loans from the members and friends of the Academy

"There is no doubt that the American people will help the Academy in a large way financially; but it so happens that in the "Western World" organizing a financial appeal, no matter how righteous one's cause may be; requires an outlay of enormous amounts of money

"Because we lack this, we have been unable to utilize the following 3areas: Nigeria; the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Uganda and Kenya

The Academy's further proposals stated "that a committee of Africans and Europeans be set up in each territory to select the candidates, and if necessary execute the entire programme

That the Colonial Government under its Development Fund, undertakes the transportation, general maintenance, and insurance of these students

Mr Mbadiwe submitted this memorandum by the virtue of the power invested upon him by the Board of Directors of the African Academy of Arts and Research, in its Special Resolution of December 23 1947, in New York, and attested by its seal

The memorandum offered the Colonial Office forty tuition-free scholarships granted the Academy by the Board of Education of the City of New York on November 5, 1947 Sat. 1-24-48

Under this arrangement, the students are to be admitted in the the vocational high schools of New York City, to be trained in the following skills.

Automotive Trades, seven students; Electrical Trades, five students; Machine shop, four students; Needle trades, seven girls; Wood work, four students; Plumbing, five students; Office Practice, eight girls.

The African Academy's Memorandum value this grant as sixteen thousand pounds sterling and called upon the Colonial Office to take care of the transportation, general maintenance and insurance of these students for four years' training which will cost approximately thirty-two thousand pounds sterling

1-24-48

The memorandum suggested that these tuition-free scholarships be distributed among the tremendous goodwill of the Academy

"The Academy has therefore been maintained at great sacrifice to its members"

Mr Mbadiwe informed the Colonial Office that the Academy plans to raise this year by grants as well as by public appeals, the sum of fifty thousands pounds sterling or two hundred thousand dollars

The Memorandum further said: 1-24-48

"There is a limit to what American people can do for the Organisation, unless the Africans themselves take some pride and leadership in it"

According to Mr Mbadiwe, more than one-half of the total amount raised will be earmarked for Africa House, liquidating the existing mortgage, and endowing it for welfare purposes for students and for limited training scholarships

In conclusion, Part One of the memorandum called upon the Colonial Office to join in the Academy's task

The Academy asks the Colonial Office for (a) A grant for twenty-five thousand pounds sterling or five hundred thousand dollars to be utilized for endowing and maintaining Africa House and for students' welfare

(b) An assurance that the money raised in Africa for the Academy's work could be used in the dollar areas 1-24-48

(c) An assurance that qualified students seeking higher education in the United States and who have funds to pursue their courses will be permitted to do so

The second part of the African Academy of Arts and Research's Memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, came as a tremendous surprise to many who in no way anticipated the contents which it carried AC

BEADWORK IN ZULULAND

Bantu World 1-24-48

There is an art of bead-work in Zululand which is mostly done by the illiterate women. Many years ago this valuable art had not reached such a standard of development.

Today it is gradually flourishing. It is usually done by unmarried women for their lovers.

I think it would be wise if it would be made for sale, because it is quite clear that it would sell well as it is something of Zulu tradition.

African girls should be trained to work-out and restore this good art. I wish it should be also introduced at schools as part of manual work.

I hope the educated ladies will not look down upon this art.

Edgar M. Biyela.

Johannesburg.

Amplified History Of Eko Boys' High School Told

Foundation Of New Building Billed To Be Laid Today

MUSHIN, NOV. 26 (ANA) His Honour, Mr Justice Olumuyiwa Jibowu, M.A., B.C.L., will perform the laying of the foundation stone of the new school site for the Eko Boys' High School, here, today, Saturday, at 4 30 p m., the board of Governors and the trustees of the school having issued out invitations to prominent citizens in the community to grace the occasion with their presence.

The Eko Boys' High School was founded on January 13, 1913, by the late Rev W. B. Euba, formerly of the Wesleyan (now Methodist) Boys' High School.

The school was housed at 30, Broad Street, Lagos, with only twenty-eight pupils and, on October 14, of the same year was shifted to the new building at Oil Mill Street, where the number of boys increased to ninety-one.

SCHOLARSHIPS

In the annual competitive exhibition of school work, the school took part and won many prizes.

In 1915, ten boys sat to the college of preceptors examination out of which six passed with distinction.

In January 1918, three of the boys won scholarships to Kings' College Lagos.

Among the tutors in the early life of the school were the late Amos Delo-Dosumu, B.A., LL.B, Montacute Thompson, M.A., LL.B., (visiting teacher), Rev. D. J. Lapite, C. B. Kuforiji, B A., Rev W. G. Nicol, M.A.

In July 1920, Rev. Euba appointed Mr O. E. Roberts Assistant Principal and in 1927, the founder finally retired from active school work.

On October 8, 1931, the founder handed over to Mr Roberts the proprietorship of the school in appreciation of his co-operation and loyalty.

In January 1932, the school removed from Ricca Street to Ajela Street, Lagos.

Rev Euba, the founder, died on November 29, 1933, at Agbado Station and in December of that year, Government approved the school for Middle IV.

On February 22, 1943, the Governor appointed a commission chairmanned by the then Chief Secretary to the Government, to go into and report on private schools in Nigeria.

The commission visited the school and the chairman suggested that there should be a board of governors and trustees for the school.

ON TO CLASS SIX

The board was subsequently formed and registered under the Land Perpetual Ordinance, and certificate of incorporation was received in October 1943.

In order to cope with the difficulty of boys in getting admission into Class V elsewhere, the school started a "Remove Class" and the only school candidate for the senior Cambridge was successful.

The school started Class VI in 1946, having been approved by the Education Department.

MR DENNIS C. OSADEBAY
He was called to the English Bar on Wednesday, November 17, by the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn.

Dennis Osadebay Is Called To The Bar

LONDON, Nov. 22. — Mr Dennis C. Osadebay, formerly Supervisor of Customs attached to the Customs and Excise Department of Nigeria, British West Africa, was called to the English Bar on November 17, by the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr Osadebay was formerly a member of the executive of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Government Proposing Award Of Six Scholarships To T.U.C.

It is learnt from reliable sources that the Government of Nigeria has offered and approved six scholarships for the Nigerian Trade Union Congress to be drawn from different fields of learnings.

Four of these scholarship holders will do one-year studies at Ruskin College, followed by three months practical works with a contemporary British Trade Union responsible for the training.

The other two will do six to nine months with a contemporary British Trade Union.

It was further stated that the Trade Union has its separate political side which does not allow its politics to interfere with its works.

It was stated that some correspondence courses would be issued jointly with the Nigerian Trade Union Congress both on functions and organizations of trade union.

Booklets and pamphlets, which will contain information to full-time trade union officers, will be published at no distant date and week-end school on trade unionism, it is hoped, will be extended to provincial areas during the year.

It was finally stated that the British Trade Union Movement gives assistance to the Nigerian Trade Union Congress.—(ANA)

Nine Teachers Leave Ansar-Ud-Deen Job

Nine teachers of the Ansar-ud-Deen Lagos Schools have all resigned their appointments to take effect from December 31.

There were six resignations from the Alakoro School including the Principal, Mr N. E. Okon.

Two others are from Okepopo School, and the last one is from Otta School.

All these include certificated and uncertificated teachers.

The cause of such resignations was understood to be dissatisfaction with the management.

According to Mr Okon, the reason could not be wages as all the schools are assisted, and teachers' salaries are as per Government scale.—(ANA).

N.C.N.C. Starts Collection Of Funds For Its Scholarships

"Preliminary steps are being taken in the distribution of donation forms to various Government departments and so far, these forms have been deposited with the following offices: Posts and Telegraphs Accounts and Savings Bank, Central Telegraph Office, Health Office, Commissioner of the Colony's Office, Medical Headquarters, Posts and Telegraphs Engineering and Wireless Sections."

So states a National Council statement issued yesterday on its move to raise funds for award of scholarships to Northerners.

Names of donors and the amount donated will be entered on these forms to be released later in the press, continues the statement.

This Secretariat is very grateful to the various heads of the above mentioned departments who did not make our task difficult.

We very much regret, however, to remark that the attitude of the Civil Service Commissioner to us left very much to be desired, when we visited the Nigerian Secretariat last Saturday, especially when it is realized that even the Government itself sponsors office to office collections in connection with the Red Cross Society and other Government sponsored schemes.

We expect that every person, in his or her private or official capacity, will realize the great need for educational advancement in Nigeria today, particularly for Northerners, towards whom the Government has somehow failed in the past, in its educational responsibilities.

Registration certificate has been received from the Secretary, Eastern Provinces, for public collections in the Eastern Region, towards the N.C.N.C. Scholarship Scheme.

Meanwhile, collections in Lagos proceed and we do hope that the public will give their full support and co-operation.

Ojike Grants School Two Scholarships

SAPELE, (ANA). — Mazi Mbonu Ojike, accompanied by Mazi G. E. Okeke, proprietor of Abbot's Business and Secretarial Training College, recently paid a visit to the United Africa Company plywood and sawmill industries.

He also visited the Abbot's College and addressed 400 school children.

For the work Mazi Okeke was doing in the field of education, Ojike offered the School two scholarships tenable in the United States of America for studies in technology.

He also paid a visit to the Z·k's College of Commerce and the Sapele Academy, accompanied by Mrs Sam Edah.

In the latter institution, the students entertained Mazi Ojike with songs.

"How the dog became a domestic animal" was Ojike's subject of a lecture to the children.

National Council Decides On Country-Wide Tour Will Raise Fund For Education Scheme & Discuss Constitution

The constitutional proposals of the National Council and the proposed revision of the Richards' Constitution are some of the main subjects forming the mission of the N.C.N.C. to the provinces of Nigeria and the Cameroons whither a delegation is shortly to conduct a country-wide tour.

According to an announcement from the N.C.N.C. Secretariat, this decision was taken at a cabinet meeting held on September 20, 1948.

The tour will commence on November 8, with Jebba as the starting point.

The delegation will cover the Northern Provinces first and then it will do part of Eastern Nigeria, entering the Cameroons via the Ikom-Mamfe road; later it will return from the Cameroons to complete the rest of the Eastern Provinces and enter the Western Provinces through Asaba and may return finally to Lagos on April 4, 1949.

Full itinerary will be released to the press and to all member-unions and branches of the N.C.N.C.

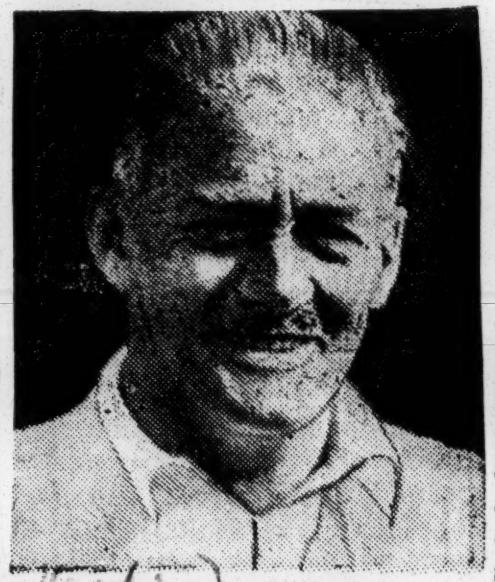
The main subjects of discussion during the tour will include (1) the proposed revision of the Richards' Constitution and N.C.N.C. constitutional proposals;

(2) The so-called African Conference held recently in London by African Legislators and N.C.N.C. attitude towards it;

(3) Funds will be collected towards the N.C.N.C. Scholarship and Education Scheme in accordance with the decision of the First Annual Convention of the Council held last April;

(4) Contact also will be made with all branches of the Council with a view to strengthening the machinery of the Council's Administration.

The full personnel of the tour will be released later.



LORD NUFFIELD
British millionaire and philanthropist. He has donated £250,000 to help young surgeons coming into Britain for more advanced studies.

African Lecturer Of Pathology Returns Home After Ten Years

Amongst the numerous passengers that arrived here yesterday September 29, were Doctor Okechuku Ikejiani, M.D., D.Sc., and Mrs Ikejiani, Messrs A. A. Adio-Moses, Full-time Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and V. C. Ikeotuonye, B.A., (Lincoln).

On an interview Dr Ikejiani expressed he would remain in Lagos till about January 1949, when he believed laboratories and equipments would be provided for the University College where he has been appointed a Senior Lecturer in Pathology and Bacteriology.

He was not sure however of the exact position of works already done in the University College.

On asking him how he compared England to America, he said he would not be fair to either as he only stayed five weeks in England whereas he spent over nine years in the United States but emphatically assured he would have nothing to do with politics.

Asked about Messrs Disu and Okala, he assured that both are doing well --- Disu studying for his Ph.D. degree in history at Columbia University and Okala a Lecturer in Anthropology and also studying for the Ph.D. degree at the New York University.

MR J. O. AJIBOLA
President of the Nigeria Union of Great Britain. He will lead a group of Nigerian entertainers in concert to be staged in aid of the Dean of Westminster's appeal fund for African students' welfare.

DR OKECHUKU IKEJIANI
Lecturer in Pathology in the Ibadan University College. He lectured on "The Study of Medicine in U.S.A. and Canada" last Monday, October 4.

ALHAJ USUMAN NAGOGO (RIGHT, CENTRE)

His Highness the Emir of Katsina, seen above with Mr A. Weatherhead, Clerk of the Northern Chiefs Conference, and the Emir of Kano (left, in black robes). Alhaj Nagogo was among the representatives of the North at the ceremonial opening of the Ibadan University College.

Education in Basutoland

Mochochonono

(Molula Qhooeng)

The appointment of Mr Pickett as the new Director of Education in Basutoland is, very opportune, and many will welcome it. Already the Editor of Mochochonono has given us a good account of our new Director of Education whom we all know so well that no other remarks are necessary. We hope that he will live up to his high reputation and that he will be given sufficient latitude by those above him to work unfettered for the good of his people, the Basuto.

Some of the "hard knots" for him to untie are of long standing, and therefore rather difficult. Others, we know, are not so stubborn, and he certainly will undo very easliy, from what some of us know of him. We also know the power of official pressure both direct and indirect, that can be brought to bear on any official no matter his position. 6-5-48

At the moment, many of our hopes have not materialised and we are generally disappointed. Although our educational record can be considered good we have had very little gain in the matter. For example, how many teachers have qualified in Basutoland since 1880? How many of them have gone out of Basutoland as pioneers to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State? What is the proportion of teachers qualified in Basutoland to the rest in the Free State and in the Transvaal? How many teachers are being turned out by the Training Institutions annually in Basutoland? How many of them take up teaching in Basutoland? Why do they seem to flow out to the Union? What is the comparative ratio of the qualified teachers in Basutoland to those unqualified; and those in the Transvaal or the Free State? Naturally, we have no figures to show this impressively, but every one knows that we have contributed more for the education of Basutoland. The Transvaal and the Free State, but have received the returns for all these labours.

The fact that we have an overwhelming majority of unqualified teachers in Basutoland makes it extremely difficult for our children when they go in for higher education. I have noticed, for instance in English: a child who is good in English is one who attended school in a Camp or at a Mission Station. Here we have mostly qualified teachers. Should a child be backward in English we usually know hat it is one who attended school at an out-of the-way place, far from the Mission Station or from a Reserve. This type of child, unfortunately, is representative of the vast majority. This is true of other subjects. The root cause is that we may have no qualified teachers, we know. But the root cause of the scarcity of teachers while so many are being trained has never been studied or removed.

This, in fact, means that we are spending our money and energy in vain. Some say our teachers are too fond of money. But who is not fond of money, anyway? The very people who say so are those earning or otherwise making a lot of money. At any rate, such foolish and idle talk will not make the teachers who have left the country come back, or make those unqualified excellent teachers. This villifying simply sends them farther away and makes them feel justified in doing so. Sat. 6-5-48

So long as the salaries are poor the teachers will continue to "run away". So long as the conditions of service are unpleasant in any way whatsoever the teachers we need will continue to go out of the country. Those who will stay will do so for sentimental reasons, or just simply because they cannot help it. That sort of thing cannot continue indefinitely.

For more than ten years we have been giving to Fort Hare for education alone, a sum of £300 annually. But we have hardly had more than ten students at that place during any year. We are now beginning to doubt whether that has been a wise step. The few graduates that go there are so far as we see not working in Basutoland. Naturally, they are very welcome elsewhere. We, and we alone are the players and it appears the losers. Shall this sort of thing continue indefinitely, too?

Our pace in all these things has been that of the snail. The conservative policy is now becoming a tradition. Maseru.

Before 1930 the Orange Free State and the Transvaal were far behind Basutoland in everything pertainining to education. At that time Basutoland came next to the Cape only, educationally. During the same period there was hardly a student at Fort Hare from the two Northern Provinces. But right from 1916 Basutoland has always had a representative at Fort Hare.

Up to about 1938 there was hardly a High School in the Transvaal or in the Free State run entirely by Africans for Africans. Today there have sprung up like mushrooms all over these two Provinces a number of big and efficient High Schools of this type. The Transvaal alone can boast of more than ten. All of them have African Principals. Some of them have staffs of more than fifteen African graduates each. Many of them have our own men. These schools have to be seen to be appreciated.

In Basutoland we are always told among other things that the "time is not yet ripe". We are sometimes told that "a suitable Mosotho has not yet been found", while the Union finds suitable Basotho in these rejected and neglected cornerstones. What is the sense in the whole thing, anyway? These people who keep on telling us how we are not yet prepared and all that sort of thing show that if this be true, they have failed lamentably in their duty to give us such education as prepares us for higher and efficient service to our fellowmen.

I would not be surprised to be told that the so-called "experiment of granting scholarships for medical training has failed". But I doubt if we shall be told just how or why it "failed". What about nurses? I have never heard any good answer given why our nurses should not write the same examinations with the other nurses in South Africa. The reasons that I have heard advanced so far, are, to say the least about them unsatisfactory

Hitherto nothing has been done to adapt or reorientate our education as a whole, and make it something really worthwhile. Our system of education "is not designed to make the Basuto B.A.s," as one Mission it is alleged declared; it is not intended to make teachers who can serve in Basutoland, as I have just pointed out, though our teacher training is one of the best in Southern Africa; it has failed to make our children know more about indigenous arts and crafts, as the Paramount Chief's query revealed some time back; even our technical education does not seem to to have been properly planned; it does not seem to lead anywhere in particular. Meanwhile money is being poured into this white elephant. Again, may I be allowed to ask, how long is this sort of thing to carry on? How long shall we be forced to put up with it?

Taken as a whole, our education in Basutoland has been somewhat lop-sided and characterless and aimless. We have concentrated on the three R's but even there we have only succeeded in producing babus. The educational problem or "mistake" of India has come to "Basutoland, and the mischief cannot be removed by hard words.

These are some of the immediate problems ahead. We sincerely hope that the apprenticeship Mr Pickett has had will enable him to remove all these obstacles. It is for the present Director to be given a chance by all concerned to rebuild good work begun and to show what he can do.

In conclusion, allow me to voice our hope that our Director will continue to co-operate with all the Basotho even though some may not be his subordinates, as he has done in the past. No one knows better than he how every Mosotho is keenly interested in education. Should he maintain the same friendly attitude we have known him to bear towards the Basotho he will find his task pleasant in spite of all the difficulties that lie ahead. We wish him every success in his new post, and will keenly await developments.

Training of African Medical Students

Mochochonono

Arising out of Mr Parker's questions in the House of Commons about Basutoland recently is the question of the training of Africans as Medical Officers. He asked "Why the ten-year Development Plan for Basutoland includes the construction of a new administrative centre valued at a sum of £16,000, four times that set aside for the training of African medical officers and whether this sum will be spent instead on productive purposes." Mochochonono

The question of the training of the African medical students has been the subject of discussion in the Basutoland Council and in the columns of this paper on more than one occasion and the Basuto have shown a keen desire for a more intensive training of their boys in medicine with a view to looking after the health of their people, and many good reasons have been advanced in support of the scheme but they were told that the training had been suspended because the Government would not be able to employ them. This suspension was a great disappointment to the Basuto people more especially as the training of Basuto in medicine started before the ten-year Development Plans were thought of and the scheme was financed from current revenue. As Mr Parker's reference to this matter in the House of Commons was made after the suspension had been announced in Basutoland the Basuto people would be interested to know whether or not the training has been resumed?

The desire for Africans to be trained in medicine and to practise among their own people is a very strong one among the Basuto and there are good reasons to support that desire. The insufficiency of doctors in Basutoland has been recognized even by the Medical Department in this country. In a pamphlet setting out the Development Plans it is stated that there are 4,000 people to each doctor which means that thousands of people die without receiving any treatment at all. There is so much congestion at the government dispensaries that there is already a complaint that as a result some patients do not receive proper attendance. These are strong reasons why more Basuto should be trained in medicine than are required for employment as medical officers. Professor Ryle quite recently drew the attention of the Afri-African doctors to attend to the ance of health services to the Union Government to the import- cans and the need of training more health of their people. He spoke

as he did at the time when in the opinion of many people the Union was carrying on an intensive training of African medical students, how much more therefore is it necessary for the authorities in Basutoland to follow the example of the Union.

Medical Officers in Basutoland in addition to their heavy hospital work and attending to the many out-patients waiting at their dispensaries are, we are told, allowed to undertake to private practice to supplement their salaries which are considered low for their profession. The Basutoland Council on one occasion raised an objection to this practice for the reason that the medical officers may pay more attention to private practice than to their main work for which they earn salaries. Reasonable though the objection was, it seems, it did not influence the authorities.

We would that more information was given to the members of the House of Commons to enable them to assist the Basuto by voicing their views and wishes especially with regard to the training of nurses and doctors where the views and wishes of the majority of the Basuto people have apparently been disregarded though they pay the piper to a considerable extent.

Scholarships For Africans From India

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —India has implemented her championship of South Africa by taking steps in development of intercultural relations with the peoples of Uganda and Kenya.

Five scholarships have been offered by India to East African students in India. The government has granted a fund for $65 to each student in addition to capitation fees. Three students from Uganda and two from Kenya are now studying in Delhi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Rourke, and Benares universities.

Two Africans Given High Appointments

BENIN Nov. 14.—Two promising Africans, Messrs E. M. O. Chukwuogor of Awka extraction aged twenty six, and O. Akpata of Benin aged thirty, have recently been promoted to the grade of Assistant Regional Forest Officers.

Mr Chukwuogor had his elementary school education in Government School, Awka.

He entered the D M G S, Onitsha in 1936 and came out in 1939 at the age of eighteen with brilliant colours.

In 1941 he was employed in the Forestry Department and received training the same year as Forest Assistant.

He has kept such a splendid record which gave him his present post.

Mr Akpata attended King's College, Lagos from where he entered the Yaba Higher College as a Forestry student in 1940 and later went to Ibadan Forestry School.

At the end of 1943, Mr Akpata passed out with others as Supervisor of Forests.

Immaturity Of Students In The Union Causes Alarm

One Year More To Be Spent Before Entering Degree Courses

By OUR EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG, June 13 (R).— South African educational leaders are perturbed about the immaturity of students when they enter the universities and are considering a scheme to start "Freshman years," through which all students will have to pass before starting on degree courses.

If instituted, this post-matriculation-university year will at first be in the nature of an experiment.

But, it may well become a standard practice in all universities in the Union.

This means that students would have a year added to the time necessary to graduate.

There is no doubt that the immaturity of the majority students, and their comparatively low standard of education, is throwing a great strain on the universities.

Although some private schools have made an effort to give South African pupils the opportunity of post-matriculation study, high schools under a provincial administration have so far resisted this extra strain on their finances and facilities.

The "Freshman year" plan, now being considered, will, if it is adopted, provide post-matriculation and a pre-university course which educational leaders see as one of the main needs of higher education in the Union.

"Developmental" subjects such as history and geography, with some specialisation, would provide a basis for the freshman course.

Lane College Will Confer LL.D. Degree On Mr Nwafor Orizu

JACKSON, Tennessee, May 24.—Lane College will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr Nwafor Abyssinia Orizu, M.A., on Thursday, May 27, according to Dr D. S. Yarborough, President of the College.

Mr Orizu, a son of Nigeria, came to America early in 1939, was educated at Lincoln University (Chester County, Pennsylvania) for one year, and was graduated from Onio State University (Columbus, Ohio) with the B.A. degree.

He pursued graduate studies at Columbia University (New York) where he obtained the M.A. degree.

He is author of "Without Bitterness" (Creative Age Press) and founder of the American Council on African Education.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The conferment of the LL.D. on Mr Orizu will swell the number of known Africans who had been thus honoured to ten, as follows: Edward Wilmot Blyden (of Sierra Leone), C. D. B. King, Edwin Barclay, W. V. S. Tubman, C. L. Simpson, Gabriel Dennis, C. A. Cassell, L. A. Grimes (all of the Republic of Liberia), and Nnamdi Azikiwe (Nigeria).

We should be grateful for more information concerning any other African who had been so honoured with this degree, not overlooking, of course, our own Henry Carr, who was honoured with the D.C.L. by the University of Durham.

G. Onyiuke Returns With LL.B. Degree

Mr G. C. M. Onyiuke, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, was among the passengers who disembarked from the M.V. "Accra," last Friday, from the United Kingdom, whither he had proceeded to qualify for the legal profession.

Born in 1922, at Nimo (Awka Division, Onitsha Province), Mr Onyiuke was educated at St. Mary's School, Onitsha, and at Christ the King College, Onitsha, obtaining the Cambridge School Certificate in 1941 and the London Matriculation in 1942.

He taught at his alma mater for two years, and on June 26, 1943, he proceeded to the United Kingdom and enrolled at University College, London University, where he passed the LL.B. three years later.

He studied law at the Middle Temple and was called to the bar in January, this year.

Mr Onyiuke is guest of his brother, Mr Felix Onyiuke, at Igbosere Road and is expected to be enrolled some time this week.

£12,000 For African Academy

THE DEMAND recently made on the Nigerian Government by the African Academy of Arts and Research for a contribution of the sum of £12,000 towards the promotion of the work of the Academy, is a demand of the moment, worthy of careful consideration and a favourable response.

It all reminds us of the experiences of the mission to Africa of the West African Students Union of Great Britain and Ireland. A paltry and fluctuating sum of money formed a sort of yearly grant made by the Government to the W.A.S.U. in London. The Government, however, refused not only to make direct official contributions to the W.A.S.U. Appeal Fund but even forbade the native administrations to give whatever they could, unlike their kind on the Gold Coast. All entreaties on behalf of W.A.S.U. fell on deaf ears.

But the case of the African Academy, more than demanding parity of treatment with that of W.A.S.U., goes further to demand a more urgent and substantial help than was W.A.S.U's fate. For while the welfare of African students in Great Britain is partly being catered for through the new and various welfare institutions of the British Colonial Office, their comrades in the U.S.A. and Canada have no such provisions. There the all-important role of the African Academy, and its hostel comes in.

The ever rising number of Nigerian students flocking to America should occur to the Government as a matter of urgent consideration. That the Academy is backed by responsible people both in America and here in Nigeria, and that it has the backing of all sections of Nigeria are facts well known to the Government. The Nigerian Government should therefore consider seriously the demand of the Academy, besides other West African governments whose students are in the minority of African students in America.

Uncle Sam Educating Africans

EVER SINCE the Aggrey days of the tail end of the nineteenth century and Azikiwe's era of the second decade of this century, Uncle Sam has been giving Africans scholarships whereby the creative Yankee education is availed many of us. The list is long and impressive. We are greatful.

One feature of this basic international relation is its continuity. Another is its uniqueness, for no other nation has so generously treated us, the struggling peoples of the continent, that Europe has for three centuries made a common farm yard. The diversity of those scholarship grants comes in as a third reason why we are compelled to signify again our appreciation.

Only last Tuesday a former Harbour Police was numbered among the recipients of Uncle Sam's generosity. Mr Simon Okeke has struggled for many years to scale the academic ladder many have crossed. An American friend he met here enabled him get an admission to Simpson College, Iowa, on scholarship basis.

Perhaps, Europe, particularly Britain, should emulate this American friendship built between individuals of different nations. On such cultural grounds is peace insured between the nations concerned. Surely, international scholarship grants of this American brand count above everything else in preparing us towards nationhood in our life time.

Idea To Name College After Roosevelt Foiled

Story Behind Ambition To Establish College Revealed

ABEOKUTA.—How the proposed Lisabi College was originally to be named after the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of America and how this proposal was foiled by the authorities for political reasons is the story told by Mr E. Akinola Solanke, Secretary of the Lisabi Education Trust, Abeokuta, who has appealed to parents in particular and the public in general against the attempt of the Education Department to prevent the new college being opened in January, 1949.

Says Mr Solanke:

I aml aunching this on behalf of the Lisabi Education Trust to inform 450 parents and guardians who have applied to enter Lisabi College next year, that the proposed college may not open next January because the Education Department has not allowed us to open, for reasons best known to the department.

I feel that this is also an occasion to inform the public what the Lisabi Education Trust stands for and what is the hope of the founders of the proposed Lisabi College.

ONE MAN'S IDEA

I must admit that the idea of founding another secondary school in Abeokuta was purely one man's idea originally.

I felt that the need for secondary education is very acute and decided that I would contribute my own quota to improve the position.

After deep thought, I decided to go in for the scheme in a big way and not to stint the amount of money I could spend on the scheme.

It actually turned out to be a very expensive proposition, more expensive than I had estimated.

And it involved me in a great financial sacrifice before I could reach a respectable stage.

While the building was in the course of erection, I thought of a suitable name that would be used for the institution and it occurred to me that if it is named after President Roosevelt, it would be a memorial in this part of the world to a worthy statesman, a world benefactor.

FIRST IMPEDIMENT

Then came the first impediment encountered.

My letter to Mrs Roosevelt asking for her permission never left the shores of Nigeria and the proposal to name the College after President Roosevelt had to be abandoned.

I shall quote from the letters that are relevant so that everyone may judge for himself.

My letter addressed to Mrs Roosevelt was in the following words:

"I most humbly and respectfully beg to ask for your permission to name a college for the education of African youths after your most amiable husband.

"The proposed name of the college will be 'President Roosevelt Memorial College.'

AN ARDENT DESIRE

"It is my ardent desire that an institution for the training of future leaders in this part of the world should have from its beginning a name that is in itself both an inspiration and a symbol of what genuine humanity and love of mankind means.

"I hope it will also serve as a fitting memorial in our part of the world erected in humble appreciation of your husband's services to humanity and to the growth of democratic ideas.

"I hope you will graciously grant this my humble request."

The lettter was to be sent through the American Consul in Nigeria.

Meanwhile I applied in my own name to the Education Department to open a secondary school in Abeokuta and the usual form of application was forwarded to me.

On January 22, 1948, I received the following reply from the American Consul-General:

"I am now in a position, however, to state that it will be impossible to grant permission for the use of the title 'President Roosevelt Memorial College' for the school to which you refer.

"I have learnt that the use of President Roosevelt's name for public institutions of this nature cannot be granted.

"I hope that this will be readily understood and that your worthy motive in establishing the college will not in any way be affected."

I have recounted the above incident in order to present all the facts without fear or favour.

It was quite apparent on the face of the facts that political considerations are at work.

But since the provision of secondary education is the vital issue, I thought that a more acceptable name might be used.

THE TRUST MOOTED

It was while I was debating the question of a suitable name for the institution with one of my friends that he advised me that if my intention was indeed to see a first rate secondary school running, I must get together a body of men keenly interested in education to run the institution and take charge.

He added that I might hand

over the buildings to that body and be just a member of the controlling board.

It was urged that such a step would ensure a continuity of policy for the institution and eliminate the dangers to which one man institution was proned.

I accepted the suggestion readily and set about organising what is now known as the Lisabi Education Trust.

FOUNDATION MEMBERS

The foundation members of the trust are as follows:

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WEST RAND TEACHERS FORM NEW UNION

A new teachers' union has been formed by African teachers on the West Rand. The new union is designed to cater for the welfare of teachers in this area, and to lend assistance to members in cases where immediate help from the Transvaal African Teachers' Association cannot be procured.

The new organisation has already started along these lines.

Mr. N. M. Setlolamathe is Chairman of the union and Mr. A. D. Motuba, Secretary. The new union has stressed the need to revive the West Rand T.A.T.A. branch which has not been active lately.

At a recent T.A.T.A. branch meeting attended by 22 teachers at Randfontein, the following were elected office-bearers:

Chairman, Mr. B. Masipha; Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. S. Monyai; Mr. A. D. Motuba, Secretary with Mr. S. D. Gumenke as his assistant; Miss Hitty Matome and Mr. J. Monkoe Committee Members.

Among other teachers present were Messrs. F. Mabandla, Ben Mapule, M. Make, E. Moerane, B. Nyenye and J. Sandlana. Mr. J. L. Ntombella, Secretary of the East Central branch of the T.A.T.A. addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of that association.

Broad Education Needed For African Masses..Coan

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

The only hope for the African masses today is in broad education, designed to counter the limitations and restrictions of illiterate chiefs, it is the opinion of the Rev. Josephus Roosevelt Coan, a returned AME missionary and teacher.

Rev. Mr. Coan, who resides at 936 Ashby Circle, N. W., Atlanta, went to Africa in 1938 under auspices of Bishop R. R. Wright and returned to America on furlough last August to assemble a team of workers and acquaint his connection with the needs of Wilberforce Institute in the South African Transvaal. He is also remaking the acquaintance of his wife, Mrs. Sammye F. Coan, principal of E. P. Johnson School, from whom he had been separated during the long overseas stay.

Rev. Mr. Coan formerly taught at Morris Brown College here and served in pastorates before taking up the deanship of religion at Wilberforce Institute and becoming general superintendent of the 17th Episcopal District of the AME Church in the Transvaal.

Busily lecturing nowadays, Rev. Mr. Coan can entertain and inform for hours on end, telling of the life of the native and of the colored man in one of Earth's dark spots.

Lethargy Maintained

According to the teacher-missionary, there is no great movement in all of South Africa for liberation from the yoke of the British and Dutch rulers. He said that attempts of Indian infiltration, while notably strong at first, have now been checked and the influence of their freedom philosophy stymied by the continueding successful application of divide and conquer rule by the white man.

The chiefs still dominate all the native life and many of them easily can be bought off by the white man, Rev. Mr. Coan said. Those natives who get an education in foreign lands are "set above" their people upon their return and the chiefs disdain their influence.

There is native representation in the national legislature, but it does not compare with the representation of whites. Their votes are worth only a fraction of others, because they vote in communal and tribal elections and not according to population. The vote of the colored or mixed African is counted along with the whites, and through a system of qualification much akin to that of Great Britain proper and the United States.

The Transvaal, although a part of the British Union of South Africa, is still locally ruled and dominated by the Dutch who colonized the territory and possessed it before the Boxer War which the British won, it was pointed out.

"Mean" Rulers

The Dutch are "mean" rulers, adhering to a strict class line and reprimanding the native at every opportunity to keep him with a feeling of inferiority, Rev. Mr. Coan revealed. Natives may attend the British universities in South Africa, but may never attend the Dutch institutions, he said.

There are about 1100 students regularly attending Wilberforce Institute, which has primary, teacher training and secondary divisions, together with a ministerial training school. The natives are taught home economics, agriculture, carpentry, masonry, tailoring and other vocational subjects.

Communication by language is one of the chief problems in Africa, Rev. Mr. Coan pointed out. A recent attempt to produce a language combining parts of the different tribal speech met with strong opposition and final defeat by the chiefs who could see nothing but the loss of their own tribe's language. A teacher at Wilberforce Institute worked on the project for some time, but had to give up in disgust, the missionary revealed.

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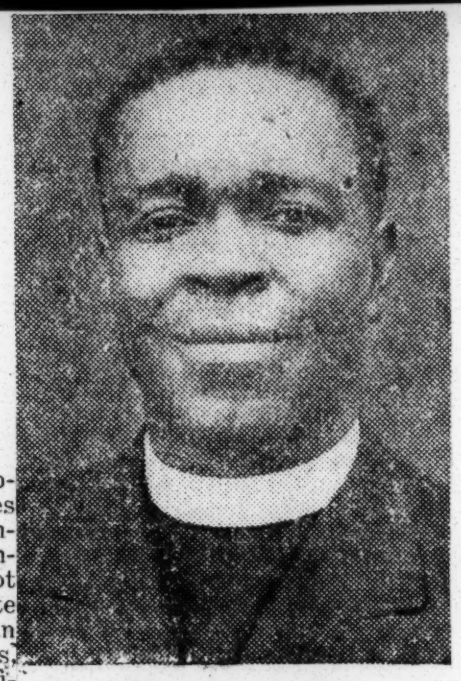
Travel from place to place requires a retinue of native interpreters, since their are so many tribal tongues. The natives will have nothing to do with those



REV. J. R. COAN

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Despite the problems and inconvenience, the missionary hopes to return to his field of labor following the next AME General Conference.

Self-Help In Pietersburg

By Matlho

The idea of Adult Education took hold of Mr. C. K. S. Ngoma in 1945 when continuation classes were introduced at Wilberforce Institute.

In June 1946, South African authorities on modern education organised a vacation course at Fort Hare. Invitations were extended to students willing to attend. Mr. Ngoma was among those. On that occasion he had the honour of being introduced to various authorities on modern education. Prominent among these authorities were Dr. E. Eyben and Dr. D. F. Malherbe whose lectures on Adult Education remained a 'golden treasury'.

At the close of 1946 Mr. Ngoma left Fort Hare for Johannesburg when he stayed till May 1947.

Arriving in Pietersburg in January 1948, less than three weeks passed before he had got a study syndicate going, the first classes ranging from Standard VI to matriculation being held in the A.M.E. Church. Classes were given gratis.

Mr. Langa of Khaiso and Vice-Chairman of the Non-European Welfare Society, Pietersburg, visited the Syndicate. He left

The Syndicate has the moral support of men and women of eminence, such as Major Hartmann, The Chief Native Commissioner of Northern Areas; Mr. E. Franz, Chief Inspector of Native Education Department; Mr. F. Clinton, M.A., Principal, Khaiso Secondary School, Pietersburg; Mrs. K. Willet, President, National Council of Women.

The Syndicate has dreams which it may never realise: "to make Pietersburg Night Schools, as we know them, a thing of the past". "to help in Physiology and Hygiene and Botany; Mr. Asvat in Mathematics and Bookkeeping and Mr. Nkoana in Junior English.

At first the difficulty of accomodation was acute, but as we will be *Ideals* over. To-day, three buildings are offered to us, for which we shall have be its lot. But it has inspiration emanating from those men and women whose works are among the monuments of our day. B. T. Washington and his Tuskegee in America: Dube and his Ohlange in Natal: Magaya and his Wilberforce in the Transvaal.

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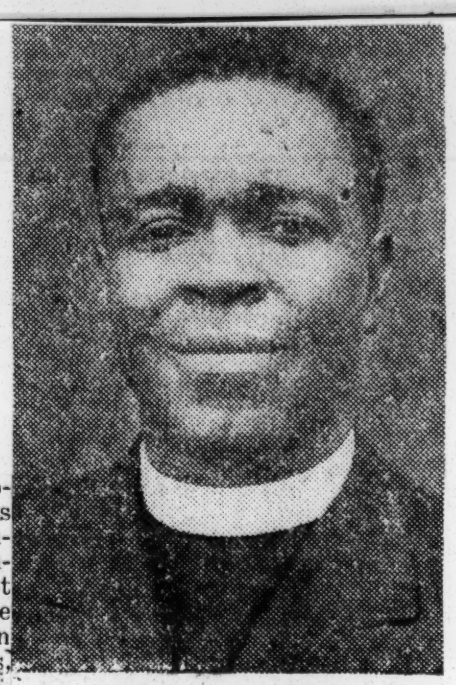

REV. J. R. COAN

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Negro Surgeon Is Refused Post At Ibadan College

West Africans In U.K. Shocked By Rebuff Of Dr Wellesley-Cole

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

EAST CROYDON, June 1.—Despite his top grade qualifications and support from eminent medical authorities and university professors, a brilliant West African surgeon, who applied for the professorship of surgery at the University College, Ibadan, was informed that he is unsuitable.

He is none other than Sierra Leone born Dr R. B. Wellesley Cole, M. A. (Durham), F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), F.R.C.S. (England), whose disappointment has shocked West African circles here in London.

As is known, plans for the university at Ibadan are being made; the Principal has been over to England and America (we are informed) to look for suitable members of staff.

In the British Medical Journal there have been repeated advertisements for the chairs of surgery and medicine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

In December, when the advertisements first appeared, Dr R. B. Wellesley Cole applied for the post of Professor of Medicine.

There was complete silence for three months; then he enquired if his application had been received.

After some more delay, he received a communication from the Secretary of the Inter-University Advisory Council informing him that he was not suitable and his application would not be forwarded; but they had not yet got a candidate.

They say, at least the Secretary says, Dr Wellesley Cole is not suitable, but he did not say on what grounds.

Has he not got the necessary qualifications?

CREDENTIALS

Examine Dr Wellesley Cole's credentials and judge for yourself.

He is M.A. (Durham), B.A. Honours (London) in Philosophy, M.B., B.S. with first class honours and distinction in medicine and surgery, M.D. (Durham), M.S. (Durham), F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), and F.R.C.S. (England).

He is also a member of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Dr Wellesley Cole read for his B.A. (Durham) and B.A. Hons. (London) at the same time.

He was also reading a B.Sc. course concurrently with his medical course but was stopped by the university authorities.

As a medical student he won every prize except one.

He is the author of many theses—medical and non-medical.

GOOD TEACHER

In addition, Dr Wellesley Cole is a West African, with up-to-date knowledge of conditions.

He knows the country and he knows the people.

He has our interest at heart.

On what grounds then is he not suitable?

Is it because he is too well Ajibola, S. L. Akintola, B. Alli Balogun, J. O. Becklev, G. N Or just because he is African and we must always have European "overlords?"

It is very interesting to note that Dr Wellesley Cole's application was supported by the highest medical authorities in this country — by professors in the university and also the Ministry of Health.

It seems to me that the old order changeth not.

We have always been told that we have not got the men to fill the higher posts.

Can this be said in this case?

Fundamental principles are involved.

The country is ours; education is important in the forward march of a nation.

FOREIGNERS

Must we always have foreigners to occupy all our important posts?

As West Africa remains almost the last "colonial possessions," must we be used to ease the unemployment of the "mother country" and to rehabilitate displaced persons whose non-status is due to the recent carnage of civilised Europe?

We in West Africa need to think long and deeply and clearly.

Vital principles are involved.

Are we on the road to progress and self-determination?

Drive For Night Schools

The great hunger for education among Africans is reflected by the growing number of adults who attend night schools in the towns and cities of the Union. Reports coming in from various centres indicate a growing desire for self-improvement through education. On the trains each morning and afternoon, it is common to see African men poring over the contents of their text books or files of notes.

In the Witwatersrand area in particular, at the first fall of dusk, many flock to the various night schools, while in some homes study is carried on late into the night by candlelight. In this last category fall the large number of teachers reading for examinations varying from the junior certificate to degree work.

It is all the story of a heroic struggle against heavy odds on the part of a people whose home conditions are not conducive to concentration. Lacking tranquil quarters, a study or an apartment far removed from noise and other sources of irritation, African teachers have no choice other than to sit up till late when practically all the world has gone to bed.

Added to this is the great amount of preparation of lessons, and this coming on a full day's hard work in the classroom.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, many private students are taking their examinations successfully. At the 1947 academic examinations, the names of several "private study candidates" appeared on the pass lists.

GREAT ENDURANCE

The strain of grappling with text books after a hard day's work calls for great endurance, and the fortitude of these scholastic battlers is illustrated by an African member of the C.I.D., Mr. Godfrey Rankapole, a young Mosuto aged 22, who recently passed matriculation.

Despite the obstacles set in his way by the nature of his employment, Mr. Rankapole found time to attend night classes at the Retreat Adult Night School in Cape Town.

GOOD SAMARITANS

The struggles of the African in the field of learning have not missed the attention of a growing band of Good Samaritans in the European community. At Or-

lando, for instance, valuable assistance is being lent by The Transvaal Education Workers' Association.

University students throughout the Union have launched a campaign to raise money for African night schools which are organised voluntarily by the students to teach the rudiments of the "Three R's" to domestic servants and other Non-European students.

AFRICAN STUDENTS AT ARKANSAS STATE—Seven students from Nigeria, West Africa, are attending Arkansas State A. M. and N. College in Pine Bluff. They are here under the auspices of the American Council on African Education. Left to right: Ekejekwu Dallah, the mechanic arts; Josiah Nzewi, education; Chukwuemeka Onyemolukwe, agriculture; Olojo Kosoko, auto mechanics; Obieze Orizu, political science; Hanacho Atako, pre-med, and Chukwuemeka Ebo, English and the social sciences.—Adams Photo.

AFRICAN TEACHER STUDIES EXTENSION WORK IN ALA.

TUSKEGEE—John Manly, a teacher in a mission school of Sierra Leone, West Africa, is studying the Extension organization and program, as well as practical farming methods in Alabama.

Training has included a three-week tour of duties as a field hand. On this farm, he learned to drive a tractor, operate a corn planter drawn by a mule, plow, drive a truck, and milk a cow.

African Academy Gets Donation From Nigeria

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The president of the African Academy has announced a donation from the people of Nigeria amounting to $4,000. K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe has been in Africa working to raise funds to reach the goal established of $200,000 for West Africa. The entire amount to be raised is $60,000 for the natives and $48,000 has been asked of the government.

Accommodations for some 50 to 100 students, is to be provided for in a vast building program envisioned by Mr. Mbadiwe and his African and American donors.

Africa House, facing City College, was opened over a year ago in pomp and ceremony. Dr. Channing Tobias and members of the trusteeship division of the United Nations were on hand to give their support of the movement.

U. S. ASKED TO-AID AFRICAN EDUCATION

Nigerian Prince Urges Steps to Make American Ideals More Effective Abroad

The United States must take greater interest in African education if American ideals are to have any permanent influence on that continent, Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu of Nnewi, Nigeria, warned here yesterday.

An intense struggle now is going on in Africa between exponents of American education and those who prefer European-centered training, the 28-year-old native declared.

He explained that his experiences in the United States, which he entered as a student in 1939, convinced him that American education "is best for Africa because it is education for living and emphasizes the creative outlook."

A member of the reigning house of Nnewi, which his family has ruled for several centuries and which is one of the most advanced kingdoms of Nigeria, Prince Orizu is a graduate of Lincoln University and Ohio State University, and holds a master of arts degree in Public Law and Government from Columbia University and a doctor of laws degree from Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.

In 1943, with the cooperation of eminent educators and private citizens in the United States, Prince Orizu founded the American Council on African Education, which has headquarters at 105 Nassau Street. The council's purpose is to procure scholarships for African students in American universities so that they may be trained for positions of leadership in their native lands.

There now are fifty-five young men and women in this country under the council's auspices and by next February 100 will be here.

Prince Orizu said that "millions of dollars are being spent by the United States in Europe and Asia but nothing in Africa." He added that "only $1,000,000, even $100,000 for Africa would mean a lot to us" and that a little financial aid would be "the most effective way to spread Americanism in Africa."

"American educated Africans," he declared, "are the only ones capable when they go home of creating such things as schools and industries independently. American education makes one independent in his thinking, free in his action and frank in his expression."

Educating Our Children

TODAY WE publish the third of a series of articles on the Norwegian educational system by Mr S. D. Onabamiro. The article is a pleasure to us because it is not only an example of intelligent research work, but a pointer to the fact that many more of our people are beginning to go abroad with the desire to return home with knowledge beneficial to their country.

Apart from this, Mr Onabamiro today points to one thing which the authorities in charge of the Education Department should learn and that is the method of examining children. The system just now is to send our children to secondary schools and after many weary years learning nothing but the history of Great Britain and the geography of her gigantic Commonwealth, university authorities in far away Cambridge are asked to determine the fate of these boys and these girls by examination papers.

The result of this faulty system is that our children, after secondary education, are woefully ignorant in the knowledge "of things surrounding them" and are mainly unfit to offer leadership to their less fortunate brothers. Yet, we have year in and year out, made it abundantly clear that this type of things pure miseducation, and if anything at all, it only makes us slaves in a free world.

We trust that the Education Department will borrow a leaf from Norway, now that they know that the people are aware of the fact that the British system of education is not necessarily the best in the world and for the fact that they seem to adore the Aggrey of Africa who said: "Only the best is good enough for Africa."

Onabanjo Obtains Scholarship To Study Locomotive Works

West African Pilot Monday 29-11-48

18a(2)

That Mr W. A. Onabanjo, President-General of the African Loco Drivers' Union, has been awarded Government scholarship to study locomotive works in the United Kingdom, was the announcement made from the secretariat of the union at the third sitting of the Loco Drivers' annual conference, last Thursday, November 25, at the African Staff Tennis Club premises, Ondo Street West, Ebute Metta.

It was stated that Mr Onabanjo would take the study in a Railway organisation in England.

The conference-in-session moved that heat or shed allowances should be paid to overseers, engine-turners and trimmers and this was unanimously carried. Lagos, Nigeria

The uniforms for all enginemen, they said, should be left in the hands of their executives.

The union also agreed to affiliate with the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria.

They viewed with serious concern and sympathy the way and manner some of the footplate disciplinary measures were taken by authorities of the Railway Department and cited instances where the men so connected with such measures had been reduced from either grades I or II drivers to permanent shunting drivers.

The case of driver A. O. Ekabome, of Zaria, who was reduced from a salary of £210 to £136 per annum was vehemently viewed to be very uncomplimentary, taking into consideration the fact that this driver had put in eighteen years of service without a hitch.

The executive committee of the union was requested to follow up this and other similar cases constitutionally with the authorities of the department.—(ANA)

Kenya Endows Veterinary Course

NAIROBI, Kenya, East Africa —The government of Kenya announced here recently the granting of $200,000 to the Makerere College in Uganda for the endowment of a "Kenya Readership of Veterinary Science."

The money is part of a reserve balance of $460,000 accumulated by the livestock control scheme for from June 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1946, and represents an attempt on the part of the government to return some of the benefits to African stockowners of the scheme who contributed to its successful operation.

Britain Builds New Arsenal In Kenya

MOMBASA, Nov. 28 (R).--Britain's biggest overseas arms depot, the thirty-six square miles arsenal at Mackinnon road, Kenya, seventy miles from Mombasa harbour, was being opened yesterday.

The vast depot will become a hut for Britain's and Africa's defence and an important factor in an overall Commonwealth defence.

Kenya was chosen in the late summer of 1947 as the site for the new base after Britain had made her first move to leave Egypt and when the withdrawal from Palestine became a possibility.

By last June there were 10,000 British troops housed at Mackinnon road and a thousand more were due from Palestine.

There will still be big jobs ahead after "Mackinnoon" is finished.

Civil administration will be needed to handle the complete African society that will grow up around the huge base and in the regions on which it will be partly dependent.

LIBERIAN STUDENTS TO PLANT OWN FOOD

Aim of New College Is to Give Its Class a Well-Rounded Course, Says Bishop, Here

Students at a new college in Liberia now being built by the Protestant Episcopal Church will be taught to plant their own crops and feed themselves, Bishop Bravid W. Harris of the Missionary District of Liberia said yesterday.

A guest of Bishop Henry K. Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the church, in the church offices at 281 Fourth Avenue, Bishop Harris who went to Liberia three years ago was back on his annual visit to report on education and health for the country whose rulers are the descendants of slaves born in this country. An American Negro, he was rector of a church in Norfolk, Va., before becoming a bishop.

The farm training to be given at the Liberian College is in line with Bishop Harris' belief in teaching a rounded education, so that a student "will not be sent out looking for modern food stores in a country that has a long way to go in education and economic development."

Bishop Harris said that he found the situation in Liberia made "critical" by the industrialization carried on by the Firestone Company in its two operations, and pointed to even larger developments projected by the Liberia Company under Edward R. Stettinius and his associates. The main problem today, Bishop Harris said, is "detribalization"—a social condition brought about by the transfer of large numbers of Liberian men from their rural society, which was completely under tribal moral and economic control, to an industrial slum situation brought about by poor housing and poor leadership.

He said that all Africa has been affected by industrialization, and Liberia was now getting "bad conditions along with the situations which we feel will bring a measure of the good."

The immediate plans for the college — Cutting College, near Gbarbga, on the main highway from Monrovia to French Guinea—will be to complete, as soon as possible, five staff homes, an administration building, five classrooms, a library, a laboratory, an auditorium and an agriculture building "from the ground up," he said, to house a faculty of ten, and ten advanced students trained in Episcopal Church grammar schools.

When completed at costs originally set at $64,000, but now at more than $150,000 because of price increases in the United States, the college will accommodate fifty students, he said.

The new college has procured 300 chickens from New York, 10,000 Nigerian palm seed for palm oil, "a money crop;" 24,000 cocoa seed, 5,000 citrus food trees, 10,000 pineapples, 200 mango trees—a five-year crop—fifty avocados and "odds and ends" to produce this year a crop of lettuce, sweet corn, cabbage, sweet pepper and 1,000 pounds of tomatoes.

HERE FROM LIBERIA

Bishop Bravid W. Harris

Liberia Nurse School Has 1st Senior Class

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) — Students who only a few years ago pioneered the opening of the school of nursing of the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts in Monrovia now make up the senior class, and are preparing to become the school's first graduating class.

These students will be the first class to complete all their nursing training here at this school. The school was first opened in March, 1945, under the direction of Miss E. Vashti Hall, assisted by Mrs. Inez Butler, both of the nursing education mission of the United States Department of State.

It was affiliated with the United States Public Health Service Mission under Lt. Col. John B. West, an affiliation the school has today.

Miss Clara Beverly and Miss Lillian Holley now head the nursing mission. The U.S. State Department is no longer connected with the school. Students take the standard courses from a faculty of 22 members.

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PUBLIC OPINION

Higher College Vacation

By INTERESTED.

W. Africa Pilot

Higher College students usually have their long vacation during the months of July, August and September.

It is customary at this time for some of them to take up jobs temporarily. Tue-12-16-48

This is done mainly as a means of augmenting the pocket money of the students concerned.

It is true, however, that a couple of these students work out of mere interest in the particular jobs.

For some time now this arrangement has been going on smoothly.

During the last long vacation of the college, however, two setbacks cropped up.

The first came from some principals of schools; the second and more serious one from the Education Department.

The former happened in this wise: Tue-12-16-48

Some of the principals of the schools to which some students applied for temporary teaching posts said they needed no temporary teachers.

Later some of these same principals employed or arranged to employ their former student or students from the towns in which the principals work.

These two sets of students were Higher College students on vacation.

Worse still, some principals did not think it necessary, nay courtous, to reply to applications even when accompanied with stamps!

As for the Education Department it passed round a circular that Higher College students on vacation should not be paid anything above £4 monthly!

This, to my mind, is very unfair especially when it is remembered that the School Certificate or its equivalent—which entitles its holder to £7 per month under the Nigerian Government — is the qualification for admission to the Higher College!

In civilized countries like the United Kingdom and the States students who work during vacation usually receive the same pay as members of the permanent staff.

Where students agreed or were forced to receive less pay than members of the permanent staff, the latter have been known to protest strongly against cheap labour.

In my own opinion therefore the government should assist and not put obstacles in the way of these sensible students who try to forego their rest in order to be able to provide necessary clothes, books and pocket money.

AKURE

Higher Education In Ijeshaland

By S. O. ASHAOLU

W. Africa Pilot

The leader in the West African Pilot of recent date concerning higher education among the Ijesha, is very revealing and enlightening in fact at this transitional stage of a post war era any attempt to relegate to the back-ground the educational advancement of any tribe must be strenously combated with all the forces at their command. Tue. 12-16-48

The lack of higher education among the Ijeshas is rightly their fault but who dares blame the home people when it is evident that most of them are acting in the light of their limited experience by squandering away their wealth in unbridled purchase of consumer's goods manufactured in capitalist Britain to the utter neglect of the proper education of their children?

Another factor is that the very few educated Ijeshas are so scattered throughout the country in quest of wherewithals of maintaining life that they are at a great disadvantage in influencing the Ijeshas at home to the realization of giving higher education to their children.

But the problem is not without solution, it lies in the hands of those Ijeshas of economic strength and those resident at home to make a concerted action, pull their financial resources together and hatch out a practical and workable plan to provide higher education for their rising generation.

Quite fortunately there exists a body today known as Ijesha Higher Education Committee.

This committee is very inefficient and inorganised, it has no practical plan, centralised headquarters or central executive directory to reach the masses of Ijesha people, it simply solicits for fund from the general public to pursue its aims and this will not satisfy the situation.

What the committee urgently needs is drastic re-organisation and reformation to have a clear-cut policy and programme reaching the Ijesha masses and once this can be achieved it will serve as a useful medium of propagating and accumulating subscription from all Ijeshas in the country towards providing this much needed higher education. Tue. 12-16-48

Hardly is there any important town in Nigeria where the Ijeshas have not organised themselves into unions and societies and are not prepared to contribute their quota however little towards the cause of higher education in Ijeshaland, a co-ordination of these unions is a desideratum now.

It is therefore incumbent upon all Ijeshas to work harmoniously towards this goal for once they are able to provide higher education for their sons by collective effort, those rich men who are today lacking in the experience will see the light and follow suit thereby solving the problem which now stares us all in the face.

BUKURU.

Adult & Mass Education

W. Africa Pilot

FOR A long time, the Nigerian Government has disseminated news about mass education experiments being carried out in rural areas. A great deal of noise was made about them, and even when the Oxford Extra-Mural Studies Group landed on these shores, it was lauded as a mass education movement. Government was again wrong.

The nature of the studies themselves and Mr Henry Collins' article on adult education, point out quite clearly that what is had in mind differs a great deal from orthodox mass education. The Oxford Studies Group's move is destined, sooner or later, to open the eyes of many Nigerians as to what does not constitute a political creed. Wed 7-28-49

Through peepings into contemporary world history, and by objective analysis of European, Asiatic, and American political scenes, students are enabled to extricate themselves from the confused atmosphere in which they have long wallowed. The studies being of a socio-political nature, therefore, deserve the notice of all those who dare to enter the political arena of Nigeria today. They will be embarrassed to realise how much they are yet to know and how many times and often they have blundered.

As for mass education, which Government so much talks about, Nigeria is still a long way from it. The tiny little experiments being boosted by officialdom do not impress any one, especially since the few grade one schools in the country today have age and height barriers. Let us not therefore mix up these two things.

Task For Principal H. H. Jeffers

Daily Service Lagos 1-7-48

THE AFFAIRS of the Government College situate at Ibadan, according to reports reaching us, are becoming really disturbing. There can be no greater opportunity to press in for a change of policy, than at the moment when the government is appointing a new Principal.

First and foremost of the problems that face this college is that of shortage of staff. It is alleged that for the past four years, this college has been suffering from this ill one way or the other. Members of the staff are said to have been pushed to and fro, on unwarranted transfers, thus exposing the students to the alternative of working most times on their own.

Nigeria

Old hands which understand the school and its traditions, in and out, are alleged scattered all about to dissipate their energy. For instance, the old boys of the college complain that such men as Mr V B V Powell, S. O. Bisiriyu and C. A. Ekere — all able hands who have had long and creditable connections with the college have been carried away by a questionable transfer procedure.

The policy of banning some newspapers, pursued consistently by Mr A. D. Porter, former Principal of the college, also came up as object of resentment. Past and present students of the college feel that freedom to read and to think ought to be allowed as of old in the days of Captain H. T. C. Field and Mr V. B. V. Powell. So, we call upon Principal H. H. Jeffers to examine these complaints as he takes up his new post.

Lagos Nigeria

General Manager To Explain

The Nigerian Spokesman

WE KNOW there is a law in the Civil Service which does not allow a civil servant to run another business as long as he is under the employ of the Nigerian Government. But we do not think if one has a property before joining the Civil Service one would be forced to do away with it before one is registered as a civil servant. So far, we have not seen any such thing under the Civil Service. But this sort of thing is being introduced here by the Church Missionary Society under the influence of a certain government department.

Onitsha, Nigeria

A certain youngman after many years of labour succeeded in establishing a school in Onitsha Township. He engaged efficient hands to man the school and later picked up job under the Church Missionary Society as headmaster of a school. He engaged a manager to look after his school after he had been transferred to another township. So far, we have not heard any adverse complaints against his school from the Education Authorities as a result of his absence.

Under the influence of certain Education Officers, the General Manager of the CMS School is forcing the youngman to sell his proprietorship to another person in order to be eligible to teach in his school. Is it fair to deprive one of his property because one picks up appointment under a society? We would like the General Manager to explain to the public why this youngman should not continue to be a proprietor of a school he founded before taking up teaching appointment under the mission.

Daily Service 1-13-48

In the new Education Code to be introduced very soon, allowance is even made for such a one to own a school with the permission of one's employer. We feel the General Manager is not justified in interfering with this youngman's business. Being a proprietor of a school does not render him unfit to work for the Church Missionary Society. If this kind of thing is allowed to continue, we would one day be forced to sell our father's lands and other personal belongings before obtaining any job under the white man.

Fate Of African Owned Schools

Nigerian Spokesman

MOST of the Nigerian people are ignorant of the calamities that face this country of ours today. Some who know have been bought up by the imperialist agents in Nigeria. Some time ago we lamented bitterly at the danger which faces the country at the introduction of the new Education Code. We had some rumours of the annoying discrimination contained therein. Now, we have been able to wade through a copy of the proposed new code. It is not as bad as we thought. We have not much criticism to make on the proposals therein except that nothing was mentioned about the African owned institutions or what they erroneously call Private Schools. Where do we stand without these African owned schools? The only proposals or suggestions made were wholly directed to European owned schools, alias Voluntary Agencies, and Government or Native Administration Schools.

Onitsha

But for the African owned institutions only God alone knows what should have been the fate of thousands of boys who are refused admission into European owned secondary schools in this country after their elementary school course.

Nigeria

In order that the education of our children may be curbed it seems to us that the minds of Cambridge Authorities have been biased against the schools which are owned by Africans. During the Cambridge examination of this year some one flew from Cambridge to Nigeria to announce that as from or after 1948 African owned schools will no longer take part in the Cambridge examination. Only the European owned schools may go in for it. And then it would be known as the Nigerian Examination.

Warri

The delegate from Cambridge was of the opinion that Nigerian land was wasting and therefore the people should return to the land. This might probably mean returning to the land in order to give Britain their needed raw materials. It is for the Nigerian people to put their heads together to know what is to be done about this nonsense. We know those who are behind this proposal. Very tough time lies ahead and except we begin now to protest against it our fate is doomed forever.

12-29-48

God Or Schoolmaster At Kaduna?

West African Pilot

AS IF they can stay the hand of destiny, apostles of disunity in their attempt to cut the north away from the south are now invading northern schools and colleges with questionable rules and regulations

At some places national papers are banned from students, and at some others they are told to boycott the Furthermore, to remind them of their place as Africans, Nigerian fashion of dress. At Kaduna College now, for students of Kaduna College must not wear shoes, except instance, only canvas shoes are allowed the students, in the other words their marked love for Hausa-made materials are in they are leaving the compound. No shoes must be worn rein the class-rooms or in the college compound. Acting Principal C. Bell, however, carried his orders beyond bounds, to be nipped in the bud.

Lagos, Nigeria

when he enacted that every student should come to him every morning "to bow and worship" him. *Wed.*

We have been told, even by Christians that only the Lord God is "Zaki." But when officials of a Christian government go so far as to rule that they be worshipped as the Almighty One, then we are bound to raise a voice of protest against this unholy inroad into our national intelligence. Far be it from us to encourage disobedience among the youngsters of Kaduna College. But blasphemy and idolatory cannot be tolerated even for the sake of a schoolmaster's prestige. *12-10-48*

Support The Gillion Mission!

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria

THIS GREAT country owes a debt of gratitude to the European gentleman who, a few days ago, lifted the veil off the great drama going on in the Education Department of Nigeria. Ever since he gave the cue, it is surprising at what speed other revelations have followed.

Yesterday it was Dr Alice Whittaker; day before it was a K. B. Forge; today it is a Robert Gillion. And so the Education Department is gradually weeding out those species of humanity who had the grasp of what real education connotes, in order to make room for the forces of greed, discrimination and shortsightedness. *Mon.*

Little were we aware that Robert Gillion had the commonsense to refuse a heating house even in colonial Nigeria, where the tropical sun is enough to heat anyone. Little were we aware that that kind-hearted British preferred that such extravagance should be avoided and such luxuries turned to class-room material to benefit the African boy thirsty of education. But Gillion got official disfavour for it, while he has now the praise of posterity. *12-15-48*

We are also just knowing that liberal-minded educationist Gillion preferred to import leather specialists from Czechoslovakia to train young Nigerians in the art of leatherwork; that he preferred to import American technicians who knew their job better than a heap of "saw-dust specialists", whose only qualification for being recruited into the colonial services is that they helped Britain win the war. We know more than all these. But are these instances, even then, not enough to show the direction of the wind? We join our European friend to call on all men of goodwill to back up this Gillion challenge.

West African Pilot Lagos, Nigeria

Twilight Dawning Over Agege Hausas

IT MUST have thrilled all lovers of Nigeria's progress two days ago when this newspaper came out with the news that the few literate Hausas at Agege had started a mass education scheme and that about seventy-five grown-up illiterate Hausas have already reported to take part.

We all know what this means. We all know what to expect when from the present twilight the Northern Nigerian masses will have been ushered into the full day-light of literacy and all its exposures. The news from Agege might give a wrong impression of the pace at which the mass education drive is progressing. But the very attempt at a beginning is praiseworthy and calls for every support the country can give Agege education missioners.

Even His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government recently urged on Northern rulers to tackle more seriously the problem of education for their people. Of course it is the business not only of the Northern rulers but of the central government, on whom we call to give every encouragement to the efforts of the Northern Elements Progressive Association at Agege. *Mon. 12-15-47*

This attempt at self-help among the Agege Hausas is also a challenge to others at home, the home branch of N.E.P.A. in particular. By starting with members of the N.E.P.A., others outside the fold will be induced to enter the association and join hands with their comrades in the march of progress. *West African Pilot*

West African Pilot

The Suffering Teachers

By A SCHOOLMASTER

Lagos, Nigeria

The members of the public who are outside the pale of the teaching profession in Nigeria, owing to silence in all fronts in the rank and file of mission teachers, will think that all goes well with them.

Actually, nothing goes well with them.

They have suffered and are still suffering. *Mon. 2-9-48*

Owing to their weak financial position, they cannot afford diet that will give them a reasonable measure of immunity against pain and disease; they cannot make both ends meet in their homes; not a few of them have now become bankrupt and have consequently fallen easy victims to the greed and cupidity of many moneylenders.

Poverty and hardship are staring them well in the face and by now they seem to be entering the very jaws of starvation and death.

If the causes of these sufferings are analysed they will be found to be as follows:

(1) Cessation of payment of COLA to non-Government teachers since October, 1947;

(2) Cancellation of house rents and other allowances by their Mission employers;

(3) Tardiness and dilatoriness on the part of the Nigerian Government in responding to teachers' demands after grudging consents have been given;

(4) The alarming rise in the price levels, especially the prices of imported commodities.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of these teachers who have no separate market from which to buy at pre-war price levels, we strongly appeal, through public opinion, to the Nigerian Government to expedite the payment of "Harragin scales" which the government declared would take effect since last October.

Moreover, the efforts of the government to develop this country have been appreciated. *Mon.*

It is hoped that education will be given its due place on the development programme. *2-9-48*

But it should not be forgotten that proper and balanced development is not feasible unless the best brains of the country are kept in the teaching profession.

One of the surest methods of keeping people of the right stamp in the job and preventing the gravitation of intelligent young men from the profession into the Civil Service is to make teaching an attractive and adequately remunerative occupation.

Finally, if we are to look for a better, more civilized and prosperous future Nigeria, the lots of teachers must be improved.

EBUTE METTA.

Grouping Into 3 Regions Is Rejected By Citizens

N.U.S. Debate Shows Nigerians Prefer Grouping On Language

"Be it resolved : that regionalisation is the shortest and safest solution to Nigerian freedom," was the subject of a lively debate held under the auspices of the Nigerian Union of Students in the Glover Memorial Hall last week when the opposition won by fifty votes against twelve in favour.

The proposition, headed by Mr J. S. K. Sagoe, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Nigerian Youth Movement, was supported by Mr Olu Akinfosile, while the chief opposer, Mr Increase H. E. Coker, Editor of the West African Pilot, was supported by Mr Olu Odebiyi, President of the Yaba Discussion Group.

The chairman, Mr Olubunmi Thomas, after the introduction of the two chief speakers and their supporters, called upon the chief proposer to move the subject.

FREEDOM DEFINED

Rising amidst cheers, Mr Sagoe defined freedom in four distinct ways.

In his opinion, self-sacrifice, knowledge, free opinion and equality in the struggle for freedom were factors to be reckoned with.

He said that Nigeria should be regionalised as there was no other avenue leading to true and safe self-government.

The speaker took his listeners to as far back as 1885 when in the Berlin Conference, the British agitated for regionalisation on a federal basis.

The feudalism of the North, the monarchial system of the West and the republican outlook of the East, all divided the country into three regions which were for long being mistakenly welded into one by the imperialist rulers.

Neither of these three regions would agree to be subjected to another, Mr Sagoe said.

Each possessed inherent peculiarities and traditions and should be allowed to develop along such lines.

The average Northerner would not allow anybody else to solve his problem for him while the Easterner would be proud of his own traditions, he submitted.

The speaker referred to Canada and Switzerland as being regionalised and as examples of the usefulness of regionalisation.

Wales in the United Kingdom, he said, is yet clamouring for regionalisation.

Nigeria, Mr Sagoe urged, cannot be run successfully as a unitary state.

He would support any unity that recognised the peculiarities of different regions.

Leading the opposition, Mr Increase Coker displayed for the view of the audience a large wall map of Nigeria, and on it showed how the present regionalisation plan of the Richards Constitution was arbitrary and artificial.

The Ibos, Ijaws, Urhobos, Binis, Etsakors and Itsekiris, Mr Coker contended, were all part of the Western region under the Richards plan.

If, as Mr Sagoe had said, the plan was to facilitate the growth of these people in the light of their customs and traditions, then it was absurd, since the Edos, the Yorubas, Western Ijaws and Ibos, the Urhobos and Itsekiris, do not all have just the same customs and traditions.

The same applied to the grouping of the Ibos, Efiks, Ibibios, Ogojas, Ijaws and Cameroonians together as the Eastern region.

RELIGION NO GUARANTEE

The North, Mr Coker assured the audience, at present appeared united under one religion only because the mass of the people are illiterate and ignorant of their rights.

Tomorrow, the Munshis, the Kanuris, the Igbiras, the Igaras, the Masadaras etc. will surely rise up to assert their cultural and linguistic identity as distinct from the Hausas or Fulanis.

The disunity among Lagos Muslims showed clearly that religion is no guarantee for unity.

It was far more expedient, he submitted, to start right away in grouping the people on the common basis of language, in which case there must be many more member-states in a federated Nigeria than the three implied by the advocates of regionalisation.

Demonstrating on the map, Mr Coker reminded the audience of the recent claims of the Edos through Oba Akenzua for a separate state, and of the Ibibios who were already calling themselves the suggestive name of "state."

CONFUSING MEANING

Supporting the chief proposer was Mr Akinfosile who retouched all his leader had said and accused Mr Coker of confusing the meaning of regionalisation and helping to establish the case of the proposition.

In a sonorous voice, Mr Odebiyi, the supporter of the chief opposer, elaborated on Mr Coker's points, keeping the audience spellbound by his incursion into political literature to prove his case.

He referred to many books and read a relevant portion of an Indian political writer who defined regionalisation in the following terms :

"It is a system of government in which a vast territory is delimited into compact areas for purposes of administration.

"It is a system generally adopted by imperialist governments to stem a whole-sale rise of a depressed people to nationhood."

LANGUAGE GROUPING

He dared anybody to say that Northerners, when educated tomorrow, would not claim their respective languages and insist on asserting their separate identities, the vaunted unity of religion notwithstanding.

The best way to Nigerian freedom is grouping on the common basis of language, with a federation at the top, Mr Odebiyi submitted.

He reminded the audience that India never regionalised, the diversity of languages and cultures notwithstanding, until after she had outfought imperialism.

"From the point of view of the imperialist," Mr Odebiyi said, "it is progressive in as much as it keeps off each region from the other and it tends to expose each region to intensive exploitation, politically, economically, religiously and culturally.

DEADLY WEAPON

"From the point of view of the people, regionalisation is a deadly weapon in that it tends to make unanimity of purpose, and a concerted action impossible."

The chief proposer, Mr Sagoe, also gave his winding-up submission before the debate ended.

The chairman having reviewed the points of each speaker, the resolution was put to vote and the opposition won.—(ANA)

5,000 At Mendi Service

This year's anniversary service in commemoration of the sinking of the troopship Mend, thirty-one years ago, which took place at the Bantu Sports Club last Sunday afternoon, was probably one of the most impressive ceremonies of its kind seen in a long time, writes a "Bantu World" representative.

About 5,000 people were present punctually at two o'clock when uniformed detatchments, comprising mixed units of the St. John's ambulance with a personnel of about 150, African members of the South African Police, municipal police and Boy Scouts were inspected by Major F. S. Rodseth, Under-Secretary for Native Affairs. Bantu - world

Bleeding Hearts Healed

Addressing the large gathering Major Rodseth, Under-Secretary for Native Affairs, said that while the African community still grieved over the loss sustained in the sinking of the Mendi with 615 members of the South African Native Labour Contingent in the English Channel in 1917, he hoped time had largely healed the bleeding hearts of those who were left behind and made the incident part of the country's national history. South Africa

"We rejoice in the grief we share with those who were bereft, that also in the last war the Africans produced their Heroes who proved that the blood of their brave forefathers still flowed strongly in their veins.

"On this day we think not only of those who disappeared in the icy waters of the far north, but also of those who spilt their blood on the burning sands of Egypt, the land from which God called upon Moses to lead his people from misery and suffering to a land flowing with milk and honey." Sat. 2-28-48

MENDI-ALAMEIN MEMORIAL

He thought it fitting in honour of these heroes that a Mendi-Alamein memorial should be built to commemorate also the famous battle which was the turning point of the last war and in which for the first time the Distinguished Conduct Medal was won by an African.

The memorial would not be a lifeless one of stone, but of living flesh and blood and a spirit of striving after a higher ideal.

The Mendi Memorial Scholarship fund was such a one—the best monument to the memory of our heroes which should receive the wholehearted support of the entire African race.

In what seemed a digression to politics, Major Rodseth said the Africans must not heed critics of the government who urged others not to put their hands into their pockets for the education of their own people because, they argued that was the government's duty.

The government was making tremendous strides in the advancement of African education. Expenditure on this had grown from over £2,800,000 in 1945-46 to an estimate of over £4,880,000 for the financial year 1947-48.

This included expenditure in constantly assisting 30 Africans studying medicine at the Witwatersrand University to which the government, through the South African Native Trust, granted over £32,000 to enable it to erect a special hostel for the students.

Several of the students so assisted had already qualified as doctors, and the latest manifestation of how education was expanding in other directions was the impending opening of a large vocational school at Zwelitsha, near Kingwilliamstown, following the closing down of the successful C.O.T.T. training scheme for ex-soldiers.

African Woman Appointed Education Officer

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, South Africa

A new era in the history of African education is marked by the appointment of an African woman to a senior post in the Education Office of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government. Miss G. K. T. Chiepe, a Bachelor of Science graduate who took her degree at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, has accepted a probationary appointment as Education Officer on the staff of the Bechuanaland Education Department.

Sat. 1-31-48

So far as it is known, Miss Chiepe is probably the first African woman to be appointed to the full schools' inspectorate in a Dependency.

Miss Chiepe, a sister of Mr. M. T. Chiepe, B.A., who himself graduated at Fort Hare in 1937, is a product of a Protectorate school from which, as a reward for her outstanding work, she was awarded a bursary which admitted her to the well known Tiger Kloof Institution near Vryburg where she continued with distinction her academic career which ultimately led her to Fort Hare.

Her duties as an Education Officer will not be confined to girls' work since the Protectorate schools are co-educational; but as the African teaching staff includes a considerable number of women teachers, a large majority of whom are unqualified, Miss Chiepe will in particular be able to afford much help in connection with the education of girls—a matter of vast importance as the total school enrolment of the Protectorate includes approximately seventy per cent girls.

There is reason to believe that Miss Chiepe's work will not be confined to one particular circuit, but that she will have educational responsibilities throughout the Protectorate as a whole.

The Protectorate administration is being congratulated on a progressive step which, it is believed, will be of considerable consequence for the future development of African education, not only in the Protectorate, but in other parts of Africa.

The Bantu World
Johannesburg

TEACHERS CONFER ON IRKSOME PROBLEMS

The Bantu World - Johannesburg

Animated discussion characterised the Orange Free State Teachers' Association Executive Committee meeting held at Bloemfontein last week-end, reports a "Bantu World" correspondent. Irksome problems such as the cost-of-living allowances, the teachers' service contract and the proposed bill for teachers figured on the agenda.

A letter from the Free State Provincial Secretary referring to payment of the cost-of-living allowances explained the Provincial authority's policy.

Sat. 2-14-48

The letter pointed out that the C.o.l.a. was paid on a fixed basis throughout a financial year, and that this was done irrespective of any increase or decrease in the percentage C.o.l.a. for the Public Service.

For the financial year April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948, the percentage of the Public Service cost-of-living allowance was placed at 34 per cent.

TEACHERS' VIEW

In the course of the discussion it was revealed that the cost-of-living had now reached the 40 percent mark, and yet the African teachers in the O.F.S. were still being paid on the 34 per cent. basis. This was a painful grievance to the African teacher whose salary was meagre in comparison to that of the European teacher, and particularly when consideration was of the fact that the Union Government has made the money available for payment of the African teachers' cost-of-living on a higher percentage basis.

As the Committee could not understand the reasons for the Administration's ruling, it was decided to appoint a deputation to seek an interview with the Administrator in order to put the Association's point of view. Should the Administration hold on to its expressed policy of non-discrimination among its employees, the Committee will request the Administration to abolish forthwith the existing discrimination in salaries, pensions and conditions of service.

Several alleged cases of victimization of teachers as a result of the present service contract were discussed by the Committee. It was pointed out that efforts had been made by the Committee to institute a test case, but legal opinion had indicated that with the existing service contract no case could be made.

Sat. 2-14-48

The Committee, however, was pleased to learn that efforts were being made by the Advisory Board on Native Education to make it possible for the teachers to be heard whenever they were involved in cases of dismissals.

TEACHERS' BILL

A short discussion took place in connection with the proposed Teachers' Bill drawn up by the European Teachers' Associations. It was stated that this bill was intended to make the teaching profession self-regulating as the medical and legal professions. The most disturbing defect of the bill was that a teacher was defined as a person of European descent. This meant that all Indian, Coloured, and African Teachers would be excluded. This was strange, indeed, as there was no colour-bar in the Acts regulating the Legal, Medical and Nursing Professions. The delegates from the Federation of African Teachers Association reported that the Federation was drawing up a memorandum deprecating the colour-bar clause in the bill, and a report would be made at the next general Conference of the O.F.S.A.T.A. to be held at Theunissen in June.

Sjambok On:

EDUCATING GIRLS

The Bantu World

I am simply fuming with righteous indignation. The cause of all this trouble is the nonsense I hear spoken about educating girls. Africans say it is a waste of money to educate a girl, for no sooner does she leave school than somebody else's son pounces upon her and turns her into his wife.

It is just because girls are married into other families that they should be adequately educated.

Johannesburg

Africans must stop thinking they are making investments for themselves when they educate their children. Children must, of course, support their parents who have given them their means of earning their livelihood, but parents should not be so foolish and improvident as to set nothing aside "for a rainy day."

S. Africa

Idiotic

Sat. 1-17-48

It is idiotic for a parent not to save merely because he expects to be fed and clothed by his son or daughter when he or she has left school. A wise parent is one who works and prepares for his old age as if he was childless even if he has two or two dozen children.

Helping Themselves

Listen here! We must educate our children primarily in order to enable them to help themselves, and when our children grow older and they have their own children, they must educate their own children primarily in order to enable there children to help themselves. If this principle were adhered to, there would be an end to all the nonsensical talk of making our children our future sources of income.

Builders of Race

Let girls be educated as thoroughly as, if not more thoroughly, than, boys for they are the mothers, the nurses the educators and the builders of the race, for it is fundamentally true that **"the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."**

Where can the world be if it is ruled by ignorant and untrained rulers? No girl should leave school without a definite professional certificate. A girl must be a teacher or a nurse. It does not pay simply to have passed Std VII or J.C. or even Matric.

Shun Them!

Sat. 1-17-48

I advise all young men who have been to school to leave uneducated girls severely alone. They should not marry them, and their foolish parents will soon realise that sons-in-law are not drawn by illiteracy or "uneducatedness."

Illiterate Widows

Husbands die, and no people are more to be pitied than illiterate widows who have to struggle hard to maintain their families.

Africans, educate your girls. It is necessary and wise.

Progress Cited In South Africa

Sat. Evening Courier

NEW YORK — In line with the trade development of South Africa, the Government of the Union has in recent years created two bodies to implement its policy of research. Said Dr. B. F. Schonland, president of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, one of the two bodies: "The Union of South Africa is at present undergoing a process of development which is unprecedented in its history. In a quarter of a century its population, both white and black, has doubled and its income trebled. Originally an agricultural country, its minerals, particularly gold and diamonds, have within the last sixty years brought it great wealth, and gold is still its most important export."

Sat. Evening Courier

AFRICAN TRADES' SCHOOL BEGUN

The Transvaal Education Department will provide greater opportunities for the African artisan in the new scheme it has launched for the training of 800 Africans annually as operatives in a number of trades. Work has been started on a new industrial school at Vlakfontein near Pretoria and accommodation will be available, eventually, for 800 Africans to receive training in building, bookmaking, tailoring, pottery, gardening, cooking and catering, weaving, watchmaking and motor repairing.

SERVING THEIR OWN PEOPLE

Actuated by the increasing demand for accommodation in the various African schools in the Province, the department set out on an experiment to train African builders at a departmental training centre at Middleburg. The success of the experiment has encouraged the department to broaden the experiment in its new Vlakfontein scheme.

Africans will be trained to serve their people; those finishing their courses will either be absorbed by the Education Department or placed in the locations to carry out their work.

Admission to the new training centre will be open to entrants who have reached the Standard VI level, and at the end of three years, the students will sit for their industrial certificates. A further two years' practical work with the department will be necessary, however, before the young African is classified as an operative.

Remuneration for the qualified artisan will be on the same basis as that set down for the African Industrial teacher in African schools—between £120 and £150 a year, with increments of £9 annually.

The Fight Against Illiteracy

There are men and women among African teachers, particularly here on the Rand, who have realised that education plays an important role in the advancement and civilisation of a people, and that, therefore, it was their duty to help in the fight against illiteracy among the African people. These men and women have become conscious of the fact that unlike Cain they are their brothers' keepers.

They have realised, too, that so long as the majority of the African people are illiterate there can be no progress and national unity. For this reason they are devoting their time and energy in imparting knowledge to the uneducated and unenlightened. They have organised night schools for adult African men and women. These efforts are praiseworthy, and the spirit behind them should be encouraged by all who have the welfare of the African people at heart.

There can be no doubt that these men and women are rendering a great service not only to the African people but to South Africa as a whole. It cannot be gainsaid that ignorance on the part of the African is largely responsible for the rising tide of lawlessness and hooliganism. It is ignorance also which is responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding between white and black. Because of ignorance, the majority of our people commit acts which are incompatible with the civilised way of life, and these acts have the effect of embittering race relations.

The fight against illiteracy is the fight against ignorance and superstition, and for the emancipation of our race from the chains of darkness. It is the bounden duty of every man and woman who has had the fortune to drink at the fountain of knowledge to join in this noble fight. Literacy among our people will enable our race to march steadily towards its destiny. It is our firm conviction that by teaching our people the ways of civilised life, we shall be able to secure a position of importance in the affairs of progressive mankind.

The night schools that are being run, clearly show that adult Africans are thirsty for knowledge, and we have no doubt that if teachers in the rural areas and the reserves were to follow the example of the teachers on the Rand and Pretoria, there would be a tremendous awakening among the people. One thing which should be borne in mind is that our people do not only need leadership and guidance in political matters, they need them in every sphere of human activity. The teaching of the three rs and how to read and write will increase their happiness and set them on the road to civilisation and freedom.

EDUCATION AND AFRICANS

Samuel Motsikinyane, Johannesburg, writes: Education among Africans has reached the stage where we have a number of government-aided and private schools. Seldom does one meet an illiterate boy or girl in the towns. Notwithstanding that, however, ruffians, thieves and villians are in great numbers among our people, especially the young.

What causes delinquency among us? How can we rid ourselves of this pest? Inadequate educational and spiritual training are to blame. Our schools seem to lack a stimulant, thus many pupils leave school before the right time only because they see no benefit in education.

There are two things I believe will help: one is that pupils should be trained for useful occupation and another that the authorities should exempt scholars from the pass laws.

"Sjambok" On:

ADULT EDUCATION

We live in great times. When some of us were kids, education was regarded as something for children. An adult illiterate was supposed to spend the rest of his days in illiteracy. The authorities also considered children and day schools as the only ones to spend money on. Night schools and adult classes, wherever they were held, were struggling private efforts over which eyes were indifferently passed. Things have now changed and, in the different parts of the country, adult classes are started and are subsidised by the adult Education section of the Union Education Department.

Chief Aims

These adult classes have for their chief aims the abolition of illiteracy and the removal of mass ignorance, two very significant objects. I am absolutely dissatisfied with the amount of enthusiasm on the part of African literates as far as the efforts to attain these objects are concerned.

The efforts that are being made are too spasmodic and sporadic to bring about an appreciable change.

Far too many of our people are ignorant and illiterate, and as long as this situation remains unchanged all our efforts to find a political and economic place in the sun will be frustrated.

Mass Campaign

Those of our people who have made a start with adult classes are warmly congratulated. Let all of us, African teachers, ministers and other literates embark upon a gigantic mass education campaign.

Let every school in the country open evening classes for adults. African teachers, will you start these classes for adults immediately and apply for a Government subsidy? Do let me hear that my appeal has been heeded, will you!

Church Must Lead

The church has been responsible for opening schools for our people. Let her come forward again and lead the way in the matter of adult education. The need of the masses is no ambitious programme.

If each adult African illiterate could at least learn how to read and write his or her language to a moderate and reasonable extent, and know a little more about the world around him, that would make a world of difference.

The Illiterates

There are some Africans who may understandably shrug their shoulders, and say they are too old to learn.

Yet the number of young men and women, whose ages range from 20 to 45, who cannot write their names and cannot distinguish "A" from the rest of the alphabet is unnecessarily globular.

These people could learn how to read and write their languages in a few weeks' time, if only they were not shy, and afraid of being laughed at.

Let our leaders, teachers, ministers approach these folk sympathetically and tactfully, and tell them to put their shyness deep into their pockets and attend adult classes.

Several places have reported in "The Bantu World" that they have made a start with such classes. Let all places report. The adult classes for Africans are lights that should not be put "under a bushel, but on a candlestick."

For Africa's sake, let this my earnest appeal not fall on deaf ears, for it is fearfully important. The Editor of this great journal will surely support me in my appeal.

Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund

The whole Africanderdom in South Africa has come to regard February as MENDI month, and rightly so. February 22nd, 1948, has been selected as MENDI SUNDAY. Services of commemoration of the Mendi disaster will be held in many places. Enquiries received indicate that this year (1948) will be one of great efforts on behalf of the Fund. There is still a misconception in the minds of many people that the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund is a Transvaal thing, or only a Johannesburg affair. This is far from the truth. The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund is an African national Fund and the only one at that, which has already borne fruit and shown its national character.

The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund General Committee appeals to every African man and woman NOT to talk BIG things but to DO BIG THINGS FOR THE FUND.

The following is a brief sketch of the growth of the Fund in six years:

YEAR	AMOUNT TO CREDIT	AMOUNT RAISED DURING THE YEAR INCLUDING INTEREST
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Up to 20/2/40	170. 12. 1.	
Up to 31/12/42	513. 3. 10.	342. 11. 9.
Up to 31/12/43	935. 14. 1.	492. 10. 3.
Up to 31/12/44	1301. 19. 4.	366. 5. 3.
Up to 31/12/45	1801. 10. 3.	499. 10. 11.
Up to 31/12/46	2144. 4. 9.	342. 14. 6.
		1973. 12. 8.

The above figures show an average yearly income of about £353. The highest figure is that of 1945—nearly £500. The yearly expenditure has risen to something like £250, including the Scholarships awarded. The Committee has set itself the task of raising £150,000 from 3,000,000 African men and women. This is quite easy for every one who has the love of Africa, the land of his birth, at heart. This is the minimum which can be afforded even by the poorest member of the community.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

The secret of success in this effort lies in organisation. Mendi Branches should be formed all over the country; Names of officers being forwarded to the Headquarters in every instance. The Committees must set themselves to arrange for Anniversary Services in their locality. Any date apart from the 22nd February can be taken as a Mendi Day throughout the year. These Committees should make a definite appeal for 1/- contributions at the services, or as individual subscriptions. Many of our people can afford to give much more, if they determine to DO and NOT just to TALK. Let us make 1948 a real MENDI YEAR by contributing generously.

ACHIEVEMENT

The first holder of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship has completed the Degree of B.A. at Fort Hare, having passed English with distinction. He is Daniel Themba of Pretoria. The other two holders of the Scholarships are pursuing studies for B.Sc. Degree, with a view to taking up Medicine should Funds permit.

Education is acknowledged to be one of the greatest forces in uplifting a people. Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund affords us the greatest opportunity for SELF-UPLIFTMENT.

Donations, however small, will be highly appreciated. Heaven helps those who HELP THEMSELVES.

Send your donations to: The Hon. General Secretary, P.O. Box 7758, Johannesburg.

WHAT MENDI FUND CAN DO

The Mendi Scholarship Fund, details of which were published in last week's issue of the 'Bantu World', was followed up this week by a statement from Rev. H. G. Mpitso, Honorary General Secretary of the Fund. The statement is a discussion on the possibilities of the Fund and an outline of the achievements which the Fund can register with the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the Africans.

Mr. Mpitso outlines two schemes on which the fund might work with success: one is a penny scheme designed to arouse local interest among the residents of a particular district whose contribution up to a certain mark can entitle them to nominate a pupil for post-primary education. The second, a shilling scheme, would entitle a district to nominate a student for university training.

Everyone Must Help

"The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund, if given full support by all Africans, could provide free education for every son and daughter of the African race," Mr. Mpitso's statement declares.

"Think about it and see what immense possibilities there are in the Mendi Scholarship. We can send five-hundred students to the universities and colleges if only all of us would contribute one shilling each year."

HOW TO RAISE FUNDS

The statement observes that with a total population of 8,000,000 Africans in the Union, if only 3,000,000 people contributed one shilling each per year, it would be possible to raise £150,000 a year, or ten times that amount over a period of ten years.

"Such capital, if invested at 3 per cent. per annum would yield £45,000 each year thus making it possible for 500 students to pursue higher learning," Mr. Mpitso says.

ALLOCATION OF GRANTS

Outlining the basis on which these bursary grants could be allocated, a chart shows 100 research scholarships (£200 each),

"From meagre resources, the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund General Committee has awarded scholarships since 1945. This was a bold act of faith as there was no guarantee that the first holder would be kept at College for two years," says Rev. Mpitso.

"That faith has been rewarded: the first Mendi scholar has completed a degree course with distinction in English III. The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund General Committee having thus been faithful in small things deserves to be entrusted with the national contributions for this gigantic undertaking on behalf of the Africans as a nation."

Two other Mendi scholars are pursuing studies for the B.Sc. 150 degree scholarships (£60 each per year), 250 high school scholarships (£30 each per year).

The total for 500 scholarships outlined above would amount to £36,500 each year, leaving a balance of £8,500 pounds from the annual interest of £45,000 on the capital invested.

Stressing the need for the establishment of Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund Committees in every district throughout the Union Rev. Mpitso suggests two schemes on which the district committees could work.

ONE PENNY SCHEME

"This scheme is designed to arouse local interest. It is very simple. Any locality or district contributing 10,000 pennies to the central fund of the Mendi Scholarship Fund will be entitled to nominate a pupil from among the successful children in the sixth standard for the Mendi Memorial Scholarship to a high school or training college. The Committee will acept the nomination and award the scholarship provided there is a guarantee to keep the 10,000 pennies' contribution constant.

ONE SHILLING SCHEME

Similarly, any district or locality which raises 1,500s. to the central fund of the Mendi Scholarship, and guarantees this amount every year will have the privilege of nominating a local boy or girl for University training.

If 800s. is raised under the above condition, a district will have their own nominee for high school as in the case of 10,000 pennies.

Thanks To The Mendi Memorial Fund

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund. The gratitude expressed in this letter speaks for itself.

P.O. Box 609,
PRETORIA,
20th February, 1948.

Members of the Mendi
Memorial Scholarship Fund,
Friends and Staff.

As you are no doubt aware, my son Daniel Themba has just completed the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Fort Hare, with the great help of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund. It is with that great desire to thank you all for the help and honour bestowed upon me and my son that I write this letter. To me the Mendi came like the Good Samaritan we read of in the

Bible. All seemed dark, until the eleventh hour when this scholarship was granted. because Daniel was keen in furthering his studies, and yet I did not have the means. May this Fund grow from strength to strength and gain support all over the world and thus be able to help others too along the same path.

I can only hope and pray that Daniel will make use of this valuable education in some good way, wherever he might be called upon to serve, and thus help in constructing a NEW AFRICA. Sat.

May God bless you all, and always and in a word again I say thank you. **Three cheers to the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund.** 2-28-48

Yours faithfully,
Signed:
ANGELINA MJOLE THEMBA

Remember The Mendi Heroes

Bantu-World

Thirty-one years ago to-day a tragedy unparalleled in the history of the African people of the Union (we say of the Union because during the last war about 700 members of the Basutoland Pioneer Corps went to the bottom of the sea as the result of enemy action) was enacted in the English Channel, when the troopship Mendi went to the bottom of the sea with 615 Africans, members of the South African Native Labour Contingent. It is needless to stress the point that when the news of this tragic event reached South Africa there was weeping in both urban and rural areas among Africans, and a profound sense of sympathy among White South Africans. When the late General Louis Botha, the then Prime Minister, informed the House of Assembly of the disaster, members stood up and paid tribute in silence. South African

To perpetuate the memory of these gallant men who gave their lives for the cause of freedom and civilisation, the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund has been established. The purpose of this Fund is to enable young Africans of both sexes to acquire higher education; because the founders of the Fund, according to the Secretary the Rev. H. Mpitso, realised that "education is acknowledged to be one of the greatest forces in uplifting a people." The African people cannot hope to achieve a position of importance in the affairs of progressive mankind without knowledge. But this knowledge cannot be acquired without money. For this reason, the committee of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund is appealing to every African man and woman to donate generously to the Fund which has already started its educational activities.

Already there are three young Africans at Fort Hare who are receiving education under the auspices of the Mendi Scholarship Fund. One of them has already completed the B.A. degree. No sane man can deny the fact that this organisation is going to help the African people in their onward march along the path of civilisation. The Committee "has set itself the task of raising £150,000" from the people, and it is to be hoped that its appeal will not fall on deaf ears, but that it will meet with enthusiastic response. Sat. 2-21-48

As a people we are very fond of talking and grumbling, but not of doing things for ourselves. It is true, we are living under conditions which are not conducive to a life of peace and happiness. But let us not allow our difficulties to overshadow our opportunities. We must remember that it is our duty to overcome the obstacles that may be placed in our way. There are no people on earth who have found the road to freedom and progress without difficulties. The great nations of today have travelled in the darkness of ignorance and oppression into the light of civilisation.

As we remember the heroic deeds of the men of the Mendi let us forget for a moment our troubles, and put our hands into our pockets to swell the Fund which is destined to be one of the pillars of our progress. This Fund, as the Rev. Mr. Mpitso points out, is not "a Transvaal or a Johannesburg affair; it is a national Fund," and should therefore, be supported by all Africans irrespective of tribe or sex. The men of the Mendi were representatives of all the tribes. They were all sons of Africa. Their loss was not tribal but national, and was mourned by all Africans from the Cape to the Limpopo and from Kuruman to Zululand. The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund which has been created to perpetuate their memory should be regarded by all of us as a national memorial to which every man and woman should give generously. It is a living memorial which, as we have already pointed out, will play a part in helping our race to climb the ladder of civilisation and thus be able to make its distinctive contribution to human progress.

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

A. T. STEELE, New York Herald Tribune correspondent roaming through West Africa, reports from Ife, Nigeria, that there is a movement afoot in that country, home of the noted Yoruba nation, to have the various German, British and American museums return the ancient and valuable sculptured bronze and terra cotta heads taken away in the past fifty years by adventurers and so-called archeologists. This would be justice indeed.

Much of this art work, which was first disclosed to the European world after the conquest of Nigeria in 1899, is thousands of years old and proves beyond doubt that these African artists were the equals and superiors of any in Europe and Asia in terra cotta and bronze sculpture. This art, and other evidences of high civilization, give the lie to the fiction about Negro inferiority.

* * *

NATURALLY there will be strong opposition to returning to Africa the numerous art objects now on exhibit in museums in the chief centers of the white world, but the West Africans are insistent, and at least they are building a museum of their own to hold these art objects which are evidence of a brilliant Negro past.

Indeed, there can be no full-fledged independence movement in any part of Africa without a consciousness on the part of the Africans who are fighting for independence that they have a great future because they have had a great past.

To date that consciousness scarcely exists because fifty years of missionary mis-education has done its utmost to iron out the memory of past achievements. One hopeful aspect of the situation is the existence of tens of thousands of Africans who have memories of the glorious past.

Indeed, it is not generally appreciated that Africa was the last of the continents to be subjugated by the European highwaymen. While Africa was still free, the Americas, Australia and Asia were under the white man's foot.

* * *

NOW, AFRICA, being the last of the continents to be subjugated by European exploiters, is also the last to gain its independence. All South America is master of its destiny and all Asia is shortly to be free, what with India and Burma leading the way.

But Africa is going to have an even more difficult time getting free. It will need everything it can get to keep up the spirits of its people.

The task will be difficult, because Belgium, France, Portugal and Great Britain are more dependent upon Africa than ever before for their continued existence in the style to which they have become accustomed. This is due to the loss of empire elsewhere. So apprehensive have the British become that they are spending over one hundred million pounds to develop the resources of the possessions, which they so long despised, but which they now desperately need.

The French have also determined that they must make an unprecedented effort to further develop their economic assets in Africa, while the Belgians have long been at work along similar lines in their huge Congo colony.

* * *

BIG OBSTACLE to the achievement of these goals is the new spirit of the African people. Everywhere they are organizing unions, establishing independence movements, staging strikes, causing dissension in an effort to force concessions from the microscopic ruling classes.

The demand for the return to Nigeria of art objects stolen through the years is further evidence of the dawning of a new day in the dark continent. The next twenty years is going to see nation after nation in Africa restored to its former independence. The present rulers will not be able to hold them subjects because of the awakening of the African people after just two generations of enslavement.

This renaissance is the more remarkable considering the tremendous effort put forth by Africa's imperialist rulers to obscure and conceal its remarkable historical background and cultural contribution to world civilization.

New University In West Africa

IBADAN, Nigeria, West Africa—(ANP)—A new university college, which is to provide West Africans with facilities for higher education, opened its doors here Jan. 26 to its first students. The college is located temporarily on the grounds of the 56th General Hospital, pending completion of the permanent site, which is about three miles outside the city near the proposed new general hospital which is to serve as a training institution for the university.

The first students were drawn from the Higher College at Yaba, Lagos. They are to carry on their present courses until next October when freshmen college students will arrive and degree courses begun. The college, which is expected to accommodate 250 students by October, will provide courses for degrees in arts and science, training in medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, forestry and engineering. Principal of the school is Dr. Kenneth Mellanby, former reader in medical entomology at the University of London, and ex-deputy field director of the Medical Research Committee Scrub Typhus commission in South East Asia.

African Firm Aids Students

SIERRA LEONE, British West Africa, (ANP)—Eight scholarships were recently awarded by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust company, an all European diamond mining firm here, to children of its African employes.

The scholarships will admit the students to the government elementary boys' school in the town of Koyema.

This same firm, which has exclusive rights to mine all diamonds in Sierra Leone, also recently donated 100 pounds ($400) to the Fourah Bay college fund. This fund was started by Africans here to save the 120 year old church missionary society Fourah Bay University college. The colonial government had planned to destroy it in a proposal to set up higher educational facilities in British West Africa.

In spite of these gestures by the S. L. S. T. company, the Kono district in which the mines operate has about the fewest schools, hospitals and like facilities of the whole Sierra Leone district.

MR LADIPO SOLANKE

President of the West African Students Union, London, seen above with Mr A. E. Cartwright (right), Editor of "West Africa." Mr Solanke expressed great joy when Dr J. B. Danquah, during a dinner held by W.A.S.U. in honour of the delegates to the African Colonial Conference, promised to persuade the Gold Coast Government to give something to the £18,000 so far collected as the W.A.S.U. Hostel Fund.

Comments on Colonial Affairs

Mochochonono The Comet

So much for Nursing. Let us pass on to medicine. About eight years ago when facilities for the training of Africans as doctors were opened at the University of Witwatersrand the Basutoland Government also arranged to have one Basuto medical student admitted for training every year and in order to prepare Basuto students for the medical course the syllabus was revised and provision for the teaching of the subjects required to prepare students for the course was made.

Masero

Two years ago the Basuto were informed through the Basutoland Council that as the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund could not grant sufficient money to enable the Basutoland Government to carry out its post war plans it had decided to suspend sending medical students for training as the Government would not be able to employ more than five. This was a surprise to the Chiefs and the Basuto people. The Basutoland Council however, passed a resolution that the training be continued, and thus expressed the wishes of the people.

That adequate provision has not been made for the health needs of Basutoland cannot be denied. The matter had been amply discussed in the post war plans in which provision had been made for over thirty medical officers of which thirteen would be Basuto, the establishment of health centres in certain densely populated areas in the mountains in charge of trained dispensars and nurses, and this to be visited periodically by medical officers etc.

From the plans it was quite obvious that the authorities were conscious of the inadequacy of provisions for the health needs of the country. This was so important a matter in the opinion of the chiefs and many Basuto that, it was thought, demanded continued effort to help to improve the health of the country. The figures tell their story. The population of this country is about 600,000 with less than 20 medical officers, missionary doctors and private practioners which roughly works out at 30,000 people to one doctor. There are about eleven hospitals. Most of the hospitals and doctors are in the lowlands yet the majority of the people are in the mountains where the conditions of the country make communication difficult.

Recently superstition among the Basuto which had been considered as rapidly dying out has once more raised one of its heads like the hydra-headed dragon in the heinous ritual murders that have been a feature of the High Court for the last four years. All these increase the urgency of the need for medical doctors in Basutoland, especially African doctors who will be accessible to them at all times and who will be prepared to climb up the mountains and stay with them healing and preaching the elements of good health and eradicating superstition.

Ref. 2-28-48

The training of Basuto medical students was a scheme that was started before the post-war plans were thought of and it was included in the plans like all other schemes with a view to widening its application. If the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has not granted sufficient money to carry out the scheme as was planned that is no reason why it should be suspended as it had been financed from current account.

One thing that may be pointed out in this connection which may be one cause that has dislocated the scheme is the transfer of the training scheme from the Education to the Medical Department. Some Basuto have already asked for the status quo and we believe they are right. The Medical Department is more concerneed with the health of the people than their education. They cut their suit according to the cloth. Their staff is limited by the vote to their department. Should there be no avenue of employment in the Government Basuto doctors could undertake private practice and no doubt that would be a gain to the country.

Ref. 2-28-48

We have tried in these few lines to plead for the training of medical students to be resumed and we hope the authorities will be reasonable enough to be convinced that there is a strong case for continuing the training than there is for the suspension, and that before long the training will be resumed.

Health Experts Study In Ethiopia

Ethiopian sanitary inspector.

Times-Age-Herald

LAKE SUCCESS, April 17 —(WNNS)—Tuberculosis and venereal disease experts of the World Health Organization's Interim Committee are now in Ethiopia studying that country's staggering health problems. Birmingham, Ala

Dr. N. Goodman, director of field services for WHO, and D. T. Guthe, adviser on venereal diseases, are inspecting the work of Greece, Canadian, British and American public health specialists who have been in Ethiopia for more than a year.

The venereal disease rate among the African country's 12,000,000 people is estimated as high as 80 per cent. Tuberculosis is also widespread. In the entire country there is only one native doctor, one qualified native nurse, one native sanitary engineer. Sun

The WHO mission will advise the Ethiopian Ministry of Health and will train native hospital attendants and sanitary inspectors. To date, about 130 students have graduated from primary courses for attendants and inspectors. 4-18-48

Health films are being shown in schools, and to the personnel of the Ministry of Health. And the WHO chief nurse is guiding the reestablishment of the Ethiopian Red Cross and has organized a Red Cross course in home care of the sick for native volunteers.

Specialists to Aid Health in Ethiopia

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (NNPA) —Dr. N. Goodman, director of field services for the World Health Organization's Interim Commission, left, Geneva, Switzerland for Addis Abba, Ethiopia, last month to inspect the work of public health specialists operating in Ethiopia where the veneral disease rate is as high as 80% in some areas.

The United Nations which made the announcement last week said, he was accompanied by Dr. T. Guthe, advisor to the WHO on venereal diseases. This Spring, Dr. D. R. Thomson, prominent tuberculosis specialist, will join health specialists there in an attempt to curb Ethiopia's staggering health problems.

Only 35 Educated Elsewhere

The announcement said Ethiopia's situation is made especially difficult because of her lack of trained personnel. Of the 137 Ethiopians educated outside the country before the Italian occupation only 35 have survived.

In the health field there is only one Ethiopian doctor, now too old to practice, only one qualified Ethiopian nurse, and only one

African Students' Health In U.S. To Be Insured

Cost Is £5 A Year But Plan Allows Expenditure Of £180

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Dr A. A. Nwafor Orizu, President of the American Council on African Education has entered into a mutual arrangement with the Institute of International Education, headed by Dr Lawrence Duggan, regarding the health of all the African students under the American Council on African Education, it has been officially stated here.

These students will henceforth be under the Students' Group Health Insurance Plan of the Institute of International Education.

The plan insures the student against the expenses of bodily injury sustained while the policy is in force and caused through accidental means and against loss resulting from disease contracted while the policy is in force.

The expenses resulting from treatment by a physician or surgeon, hospital confinement or the employment of a trained nurse will be paid by the Insurance Company up to about £180.

The American Council on African Education students come under Group A of the Institute's insurance plan and therefore are required to pay a sum of about £5 a year.

It is also reliably understood that in future no student will be accepted by the Council unless prepared to come under this insurance scheme.

Dr Ikejiani Says Diseases Have No Boundaries

Nutrition Helps To Check Them

Chairmanned by Mazi Ozuomba Mbadiwe and supported by Messrs L. I. Okoye, A. I. Idigbe, M. A. O. Imoudu, H. N. Mbelu, S. O. Maduike, M. C. Okechuku, F. G. Onyiuke and Mrs O. Ikejiani, Canadian consort of Dr Ikejiani, the Saint Peter's School Hall, Ajele Street, Lagos, was crowded last Wednesday, October 6, at 5 p.m. when the lecture on "Science Declares War Against Tropical Diseases" was delivered by Dr Okechuku Ikejiani, M.D., Ch.M., D.Sc., etc.

In his opening speech, the chairman said among other things that it was a great symbol not only in his life but in the life of this great country to accept the challenge the lecture might give and that the spirit of the lecture must be caught hold of.

MEDICINE & TRANSPORT

He thanked the Awka District Union, Lagos branch, under whose auspices the lecture was sponsored and expressed his great pleasure to preside over the lecture.

The lecturer maintained that there are no limited boundaries for diseases today because of the modern methods of transportation.

Tropical diseases, so called, could be transported into temperate climates if necessary precautions were not taken by transportation authorities.

The lecturer also revealed that the high frequency of a number of protozoan, viral and rickettsial diseases in the tropics is due to the existence of optimal environmental conditions of temperature and humidity favourable to the propagation of the insect vectors concerned in the dissemination of the diseases.

DISEASES

Diseases in which the agent of infection spends part of its life cycle in a poikilothermous host will also propagate only if optimal conditions of temperature are present.

Among the diseases are enumerated are: malaria, filariasis, yellow fever, African sleeping sickness, etc.

While this is a disadvantage, the lecturer maintained that there are a number of benefits offered by the climate in tropical countries which tend to enhance resistence to a number of infectious diseases.

The abundant sunlight, the availability of fresh fruits and vegetables of high vitamin content are of considerable value.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

He pointed out that the economic conditions, the dietary habits, the hygienic traits of tropical peoples tend to confuse the picture of infection in the tropical countries and that the high mortality rate for many diseases must not lead to the erronous impression that the climate itself is responsible.

He maintained that it is possible by means which are within our own immediate control both to add life to our years and to add years to our lives.

The lecturer maintained that we know the cause, prevention and in many cases treatment of these diseases and that there is no excuse for many of the people to be suffering from disease which we know something about and which can be prevented.

DIETARY DEFFICIENCY

He pointed out that the dietary deficiency rate in Nigeria is appalling.

Epidemiology of infectious diseases may be critically modified by prolonged subclinical differences of certain essential food elements among groups of a population.

A defective dietary during a brief period in early life may alter the resistance of the individual in his adult life.

Nutrition of the population plays a significant role in the incidence and mortality of a number of infectious diseases and among these are leprosy, yellow fever, etc.

CLOSING REMARKS

In his closing remarks, the chairman expressed his happiness to see the reaction and enthusiasm to ask questions which were prominent to the lives of the average Nigerian.

He agreed that infant mortality in Nigeria showed that out of every 1,000 births there were 600 deaths whereas in the United States the position was different.

He pointed out to the house that the lecture was a challenge both to the Government, medical practitioners, future medical students and the community as a whole.

"If any country must be great that country must be prepared to finance reputable research centres and without which we cannot encourage our doctors to study research works," he added.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

He further emphasised that the young medico's intellectual security must not be denied by the people and the State.

The chairman referred to Dr Ikejiani as not being a medical officer only but "a doctor with a social conscience," in that he is assisting in the training of four other medical students in the United States.

Concluding, he referred to the lecturer's wife as a social scientist which work he hoped she would continue here in Nigeria.

A vote of thanks having been moved by Mr N. Ata the lecture came to a close at 6.45 p.m. — (ANA)

John Holt & Company Votes £10,000 For Malaria Research

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24 (ANA).— In its forty-ninth annual report the Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine registered its deep gratitude to the Directors of Messrs John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited for their generosity in providing the John Holt Malaria Research grant.

On April 5, 1948, Mr H. J. Hawlings informed the council of the school that the Board of Directors of Messrs John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited had considered the effect of malarial infection in its staff, both African and European, and was anxious to do something in a practical way towards reducing such effect.

His Board beleived that there was much yet to be learned about malaria, particularly on the physiological level, and considered that the staff of the Liverpool School was best qualified to carry out research in this connection on the lines discussed in detail between Professor Maegraith and himself.

The Board of Directors of Messrs John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited had therefore undertaken to provide £10,000 towards the finances required to enable the research to be carried out.

£4,000 was to be provided for the first year, and a further £2,000 per annum for the following three years.

The only conditions attached to this gift were that separate accounts should be kept of the fund, and that the money should not be spent for ordinary recurrent expenses of the school.

18a(3) 1948

General

Hospital In Congo Finished Thanks To Gifts Of MidSouth

WEST POINT, Miss., Nov. 21.—A picture recently received by a West Point pastor marks the conclusion of a campaign he began in 1934. It also marks a milestone in the life of a missionary doctor who numbers African chiefs among his clientele.

Dr. W. B. Lewis, a Methodist who gave up a comfortable practice in Leland, Miss., to start a hospital in the Congo, will long remember the day when he served as best man at the wedding of an African chief, and Mrs. Lewis served as matron of honor for the bashful bride.

The newlyweds weren't exactly gun five years ago. Mr. Moore has newly wed—she had been a member a snapshot of Dr. Lewis grinning of his 55-wife harem for most of broadly, his wife, and a nurse, all her life.

For Dr. Lewis the odd matrimony was another achievement in his life work.

The superannuated chief had fallen ill before this and had been reproached by his private witch doctors who said he was getting his deserts for playing around with Christianity.

Dr. Lewis put the chief up in his hospital, cured him and as a result watched the old fellow accept monogamy and baptism and build a church for his village.

The hospital in which Dr. Lewis worked on the chief was a mud hut with thatched roof. Today he has at his disposal a modern two-story brick building. This is the result of $45,000 in contributions from church people of Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

A drive to raise a Lewis Memorial Hospital in the Congo was idea of the Rev. R. G. Moore, missions secretary of the Mississippi Methodist Conference. The Rev. Mr. Moore is now pastor of the First Methodist Church of West Point, and once was pastor at Leland in Dr. Lewis' home church.

The need for a new hospital building was self evident. For years Dr. Lewis had been working in primitive conditions. The Rev. Mr. Moore had a picture of the three huts which formed the clinic. The boasted mud walls eaten out by termites continuously and rebuilt periodically by hospital patients. The roofs were of palm leaves.

Treated Hundreds

The number of patients he treated yearly had risen from about 150 in the 1920s when Dr. Lewis first went to Africa, to 800 or 1000.

Through newspaper and perodical publicity and with the help of his convention Mr. Moore started on the hospital drive in 1934 and worked on it for almost 10 years.

He has many stories to tell of contributors. One gift of $5000 was received from a Mississippi doctor's widow who wanted her small estate "to be put to work." "That was a beautiful gift," Mr. Moore commented.

Another contributions came from a Memphis physician, Dr. Casa Collier, who visited Africa, to see the Lewis clinic at first hand.

Work on the structure was be-

Dr. Poindexter Cited By Liberia

MONROVIA (ANP)—Lt. Col. H. A. Poindexter, of the United States Public Health mission to Liberia, was decorated recently by the Liberian government. Dr. Poindexter, who has been on leave from Howard university in the United States while serving with the USPH, has done outstanding work in Liberia especially insofar as his work with parasitic disease is concerned.

Called back to the United States for consultation Col. Poindexter left Roberts field by plane. Medical and govermental circles here are look ing forward to his return.

DR S. E. ONWU
Medical Officer who returned from furlough on the M.V. "Accra" yesterday.

DR S. O. EGWUATU, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
He returns to Nigeria today after a brilliant nine-year academic career in the National University of Ireland, Dublin, and in London. It is understood that he has been appointed a Medical Officer.

English Nurse Is Worried Over Incoming Nigerian Students

SHEFFIELD.— Nigerian girls are invading the United Kingdom for training as nurses and this has created an embarrassing situation to the matron of Scunthorpe Hospital, according to the Sheffield Telegraph.

The matron of Scunthorpe Hospital, Miss V. Allen, is worried by the threat of 100 or more Nigerian would-be trainees descending upon her believing they have been accepted as student nurses.

Recently, she had received over 250 applications in response to an advertisement placed overseas.

Now the Principal of a Lagos college has written the matron stating that press publicity given to her recruiting venture has caused a great deal of excitement among young Nigerian women, and those who had application forms are mistaking them as meaning they have been accepted at the hospital.

Others, adds the letter, are making preparations to leave Nigeria on the off-chance that they may be accepted at Scunthorpe.

"The trouble is I only want about ten or a dozen of them," said Miss Allen.

"I have asked the Welfare Department of the Colonial Office to assess the educational standard of some whose names and addresses I passed on to them.

"From what I am now told," said Miss Allen, "the best-educated girls in Lagos are clamouring to come to my hospital.

"But, of course, they should not do so until they have had letters of acceptance.

"I do not want 100 or more of these African women descending upon me here.

"I just can't do with them."

DR NWAFOR ORIZU

President of the American Council on African Education now in the United States. He is arranging a health insurance scheme for African students who are now studying or will study in America under the auspices of the Council, while ten more of such students from Nigeria have arrived Lagos preparatory for sailing to the U.S.A.

In Sanest Africa

In the British tropical colony of Kenya, malaria and dysentery are rife; schistosomiasis, caused by parasites, is so common that the natives just don't worry about blood in the urine. They live in crowded, chimney-less huts amid smells that nauseate Europeans; food is bad and poorly cooked; 84% of the natives are undernourished. June

They are far from Rousseau's nice notions about the Noble Savage—but they aren't nearly as crazy as Americans and Europeans. So reports Dr. J. C. Carothers in the current issue of the U.S. quarterly *Psychiatry*. For nine years Dr. Carothers was government medical officer in various parts of the colony, for seven more, medical officer in charge of the Mathari Mental Hospital. Chicago, Ill.

The rate of insanity among Kenya Africans, says Dr. Carothers, is only 3.4 per 100,000 of population. He compared this with rates in England and Wales of 57 per 100,000, with 72 to 86 per 100,000 of all races in Massachusetts, and with 161 per 100,000 among Massachusetts Negroes. Mass. 6-7-48

How come? Dr. Carothers has some large answers for his big question. There is in Africa, he says, no shameful mystery about sex, no need for repression: there are no spinsters, no prostitutes. The African feels that his strength and stability come from the fact that he is a part of a larger organization; he does not have to bear economic trials & tribulations alone. He enjoys observing tribal rules, does not like thinking for himself: "There is no room for free thought . . . and even secretive, solitary or outstandingly successful people are suspect."

18a(3)

Dr Egwuatu To Arrive Today After Brilliant Career In Eire

West African Pilot Dec. 11-30-48

After nine years' stay in the United Kingdom, Dr Samuel Obiesie Egwuatu, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. B.A.O., will arrive Lagos today, on board the M.V. Apapa; it is understood that Dr Egwuatu has been appointed Medical Officer.

His father, Mr Augustine Agbada Egwuatu, alias Ogbuefi Nnabenyi, will be on hand to welcome the young medico, having arrived Lagos, from Minna, yesterday, where he works as a gold mine

Lagos, Nigeria

Dr Egwuatu was born at Onitsha on April 10, 1919.

He was educated at St Mary's Roman Catholic Mission School at Onitsha, from 1924 to 1932 when he passed the Standard VI examination.

He was at Christ the King College from 1933-1935 and passed Junior Cambridge examination in 1934.

Transferring to Lagos, he was at King's College from 1935-1937 when he passed the Oxford School Certificate, with exemption from London Matriculation in 1937.

He was house prefect of Hyde Johnson's House and captain of King's College first eleven Hockey team and at King's College he was a member of Grier Cup athletic team and soccer team.

From 1937-1938, he was junior

Medical Officer

including the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr H. M. Foot.

Before the matter was committed to the Assizes, Mr T. O. S. Benson appearing for Anyiam and Oged, had submitted that mass inconsistency and contradictions in the police case only showed that the prosecution had no case.

West African Pilot 11-30-48

He referred to the wonderful coherence of the report of the lectures written out by a witness who had said he was no shorthand typist.

Counsel had wanted to dictate to this witness as a test but was disallowed

Lagos, Nigeria

FRIVOLOUS CHARGE

The report of the lecture written out by other policemen was not material since they ought to have remembered what they heard.

Oged had said in the hall that policemen present should take a correct report, and went the length of asking them to come to him after with their notes, to check up and sign same.

The accused took this precaution to avoid trouble; policemen did not bother, submitted.

Reference to the Roman Empire era, when Britain was a colony, Counsel said that was merely a remembrance of high school history.

The charge, he concluded, was frivolous, unwarranted as well as unreasonable.

LET THEM GO

In the circumstances, Counsel said he did not think His Worship would find difficulty in allowing accused persons to go.

Where there was contradictory evidence, accused persons must be given the benefit of the doubt.

When Counsel closed his submission, the Crown Counsel, Mr D. S. Stephens, wanted to assist the magistrate, but was told it was not necessary.

Bail was granted accused persons in the sum of £200 each or two in £100.

The prosecutor insisted that the first accused, Agwuna, be granted bail on condition that he would guarantee not to attend any political meeting or lecture.

BAIL ON CONDITION!

Speaking on behalf of the accused, Mr Benson said since it was a fresh bail he did not think that the prosecutor had a right to dictate to the magistrate who had made his ruling without any restraint.

Counsel said he had never heard of conditional bail.

In this respect the accused might as well not attend church since that sacred place also serves as a platform for political discussion.

The magistrate, however, overruled counsel and bail was granted the first accused on condition.– (ANA)

13a(3) 1948 Nigeria

THE YOLA IDH

Nigerian Spokesman

Onitsha Nigeria

By F. O OGUJUBA

In all towns in this country; as far as I have seen and heard, there is no such device of the IDH being near the General Hospital Jews.

Some in patients of General Hospital have long been complaining that when they look through the windows opposite the IDH they see terrible sights — small pox patients

This is bad

The IDH is not even ten yards away from the General Hospital

There had been in the past years inexpressible deatns in this town, caused by the dreadful disease—small pox

This disease has started ravaging again — 1-7-48

In by gone years some parents stopped their children from going to school, because these children pass through Bagarami Quarters where the victims of small pox were secretly kept and treated by their kith and kin

Besides the General Hospital patients, there are many people who live near and around the IDH Jews 1-13-48

May the authorities who look after the public health see that something is done by tranferring the IDH, to save the lives of the Yola community since this enemy of man has started to raise its head during this season

YOLA

Onitsha To Be Deprived Of AMO

Nigerian Spokesman

LAST week we had the opportunity of appealing to the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Enugu, to supply Onitsha with one more Assistant Medical Officer to help rid the tax-payers of the overwhelming congestion in the General Hospital. Having been to the hospital ourselves we observed that about 400 out patients queue every morning to be attended. The Medical Officer and his Assistant are being overworked. For these reasons we implored the Medical Authorities to add one more AMO to the General Hospital.

To our greatest surprise it has been officially announced that the only one Assistant Medical Officer here will be transferred to another place without a relief. This is very embarrassing. What has Onitsha done as to be deprived of all the amenities she is entitled to? This shows us that government is not serious with her promise about the erection of a bigger hospital in this township.

Onitsha Nigeria

We appeal to Onitsha community and the Onitsha Native Administration Council in particular to protest strongly against the removal of the only Assistant Medical Officer from here. We are not bothered about who should be here but that there must be someone to replace the present AMO when he goes away on transfer. We know they will soon ask the present AMO to go and that a relief would be coming very shortly. We cannot allow him to go without seeing him hand over to his reliever. The Medical Officer cannot do the whole work in the hospital alone. Mon.

We wonder if the Resident is aware of all these irregularities. The question of inadequate water supply in this township has not been settled when government has decided to do away with the only Assistant Medical Officer we have in the Onitsha General Hospital. Onitsha has no electricity. Onitsha has no good motor roads. But Onitsha pays her taxes regularly and ungrudgingly. We ask that the Resident should intervene in this baneful removal of AMO from this township. 12-29-48

That Danger At Yola

Nigerian Spokesman

ON page four of this issue a revelation is made of the nearness of the IDH to the Yola General Hospital and other dwelling places. According to the correspondent; the IDH is a few yards away from the General Hospital. No one need be told of the danger that accompanies the God-forsaken disease of small-pox. It has taken away prematurely millions of useful souls from this country. Most villages have been turned into deserts by this wretched disease.

The authorities seeing its disasterous effects ought to have known that an isolation camp for it should be built far from towns or villages. It is an infectious disease. Small-pox is always at its worst in the Northern Provinces; That the patients in the General Hospital are frightened at seeing their co-patients of IDH through their windows shows how near the two hospitals are to each other.

Apart from the fact that the mere shock at the sight of the people suffering from this dangerous disease is enough to account for the death of many patients in the General Hospital, it is not doubtful that some of the patients would at times be infected with small-pox. One can imagine the fate of a patient who happens to fall a victim to this fearful disease in addition to his former disease. The survival of such a person from the two attacks will be regarded as a miracle. We understand also that some patients are hidden in their houses by their relatives. This is a very serious crime.

We appeal to the Health Authorities to investigate this matter, If it is true that the IDH at Yola is just a question of few yards from the General Hospital and other dwelling places; we ask that immediate removal be made at once, Sanitary Inspectors should sit up and see to it that this disease is not allowed to spread further. They should see to it that patients are not hidden in houses. Onitsha, Nigerian Spokesman. 1-13-48

13a(2) 194 South Afric

Woman Doctor Rises To Fame In Africa

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Fri. 2-6-48

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Durham, South Africa, Feb. 5.—Dr. Mary Susan Malahlele, first native Bantu woman to qualify as a doctor in South Africa, is known far and wide as "a wonder woman who listens to men's hearts and troubles with pipes (a stethoscope) over her head."

Native women especially seek her out at the McCord Zulu Hospital in Durban. Fri. 2-6-48

HEALTH FOUNDATION CAN HELP NATION

Bantu World
Sat. 12-25-48

The importance of observing the simple, basic rules of hygiene and the need for indulgence in useful leisure time hobbies in order to promote health were emphasised to an African audience on the occasion of the unveiling of a plaque at the Evaton Social Club last Saturday.

Mr B. Ramagaga, who presided, said the Social Club was established last January as a result of a spontaneous effort on the part of a group of Africans in Evaton who were particularly concerned about the provision of healthful recreation for workless youngsters, and received the enthusiastic support of the teachers, the Roman Catholic Mission and local health centres.

A young African resident of Evaton had given a rugby ball as initial equipment, while the doctors of the health centre donated a tennikoit and a ping pong set. This was immediately followed by a gift of two medicine balls from the Transvaal Association of Boys' Clubs, another of 173 books for a neucleus library from the National Union of South African Students, as well as the sum of £50 from the National War MemorilaHealth Foundation for the purchase of other equipment.

Dr. Donolly's Address

Dr. F. A. Donolly, O.B.E., Director of the National War Memorial Health Foundation, who performed the ceremony, said although the Africans were a comparatively small and poor community, one of the finest and richest nations in the world, the United States of America, was made up of hundreds of such poo communities.

Hospitals and doctors were vitally important for curative purposes, he said, but good water, food, the correct use of money and soil and reasonable cover as well as healthy recreation were very important in promoting health.

He strressed the food value of eggs for the prevention of Tuberculosis; the importance of creches to prevent worry in the minds of those who go to work and have to leave their children behind; the usefulness of good gardening and said because of ignorance of the importance of water and food, South Africa had the highest blindness rate in the whole world.

Voluntary Societies

In conclusion, Dr Donolly stressed the value of voluntary societies which develop out of the spirit of the people, and said the National War Memorial Health Foundation was like a good housewife who would help the nation to obtain the simple, basic necessities for health by encouraging health promotive habits and appealed for the co-operation of the Africans in helping themselves.

Mr. J. R. Rathebe, a member of the National Executive of the National War Memorial Health Foundation addressed the audience in Sesotho and Mr P. M. Blamey, of the S.A. Legion of the B.E.S.L. and a member of the Foundation spoke in Zulu. Mr B. L. Sopoli passed a vote of thanks.

18a(4) 1948

EISENHOWER GETS AN AWARD FROM ETHIOPIA

The President of Columbia University is bedecked with a spear, sword, shield and two medals as he receives the Order of Solomon from Ras Imru, Minister to the United States.

Eisenhower Gets Golden Weapons And Highest Ethiopian Decoration

The New York Times

Order of Solomon Conferred by Emperor —With Sword, Shield, Spear, General Says, 'I Really Feel Like a Warrior'

New York, [illegible]

The Order of Solomon, Ethiopia's highest decoration, and a jungle shield, sword and spear—each of gold—were presented yesterday afternoon to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, by Ras Imru, Ethiopian Minister to Washington.

Mr. Imru, who brought the award and gifts in mahogany cases from Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, spoke in his native tongue at ceremonies in General Eisenhower's offices at the university. He presented the plaque and cordon of the Order of Solomon, symbolizing "peace and quietness."

"In recognition of your admirable leadership of the Allied force in World War II, my august sovereign, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, the first victim of fascist aggression and the first to regain its freedom, has been pleased to confer the Order of Solomon upon you," Mr. Imru declared.

"As a symbol of his personal esteem and admiration, His Majesty has sent you a golden shield, a golden sword and a golden spear, which represent traditional Ethiopian decoration for the highest officers who distinguish themselves in wise leadership and heroism."

The shield was inlaid with intricate designs in gold; the sword bore a hilt of the horn of a rhinoceros, killed deep in the jungle; the spear was twin-headed—"reinforced force."

Mr. Imru added that it was the "fervent hope" of his government that the United States "in collaboration with all the nations of the world, great and small, will strive to preserve the peace which this victory has won with untold sacrifice of life and treasure."

"I really feel like a warrior," General Eisenhower replied, holding the shield and spear. Then, plaintively, he said that the last war "found more than in any other conflict the soldiers of right lined up against those of wrong."

"Those evil forces were not smashed merely by strength but by moral force, which had its origin in smaller nations as well as in great," the General said. "I am proud to accept the Order of Solomon and the gifts for the millions who fought and as a token of friendship between the United States and Ethiopia."

Among those present at the ceremony were Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the First Army; A. G. Lynch of the Department of State; James O'Brien, who represented Mayor O'Dwyer; John H. Shaw, Ethiopian consul general in New York; Haddis Alemayehou, first secretary of the Ethiopian legation in Washington; Albert C. Jacobs, provost of Columbia University and Hall H. Davis, general secretary of the university.

Army Female Workers

IN ORDER to provide African soldiers now back at home with a diet better and more presentable than the patch-work got up by male cooks in the war theatres, the Army authorities in Nigeria employed African ladies who, they rightly assumed, could do much better in African cookery than the men. There are also laundry ladies employed under the War Department.

In almost all units of the local regiment can be found these ladies catering for thousands of soldiers and officers. So far, the Army authorities have not found cause to regret the recruitment of these women, which means that their services have been satisfactory. But reports about the conditions under which these ladies work, both in and outside the military camps, make it necessary for us to direct public attention to that end.

Nobody would normally quarrel with European or African Army officers who have unofficial relationships with our ladies in the Army. But when these come to mean the gratuitous dismissal and employment of female workers according to the will of the boss, and when those allowed to work are being "sweated" and overworked, then we must raise a protest. The number of cooks in some units is totally inadequate for the legion of mouths to be fed.

The case of women cooks in No. 1 Command Workshop (Yaba) is just typical of the plight of female cooks in many another unit. A few were dismissed in order to reduce the staff, but a short time after, the same number of women dismissed were recruited. Their pay is to come down from £6 to £4. 10s. The female cooks are converted into gutter-cleaners. Are the higher authorities of the Army aware of the plight of female workers in the various units, local and provincial? We submit that female workers must be treated with decency and sympathy even in the Army.

African Fascists Organize Army

Daily Worker New York N.Y.

JOHANNESBURG, April 1 (Telepress). — South Africa's Fascists, who maintained their organizations during the war, have announced establishment of a semi-military corps of "anti-Communist commandos," to "prevent what happened in Czechoslovakia." Fr. 4-2-48

Ossewa-Brandwag, which draws support from the Dutch-speaking Afrikanders, has openly stated that it is organizing anti-Communist "commandos" in mines and factories. Full time organizers have been appointed, and the promotion of "the new organizational form" community in the Free State and is being extended to the farming the Transvaal. The "commandos" are under direct control from the Ossewa-Brandwag headquarters.

Louis T. Weichardt, leader of the Greyshirts, has announced that his organization will support the Nationalists at the coming elections as a first step, but the second step in determining the future of White South Africa, he declares, will come immediately after the elections. Ossewa-Brandwag are also campaigning in support of the Nationalists. Fr. 4-2-48

The two organizations have similar policies: anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Labor and anti-Soviet Union.

South Africa Deports Germans

The Daily Defender Chicago Ill.

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — The supreme court here ordered 250 Germans deported who had been interned in Southwest Africa during the war on charge of sympathizing with the Nazis. The men who had been living in South West Africa, formerly a German held territory, fought against having to leave.

An interesting aspect of the case is that the natives of South Africa are said to prefer the Germans to either the English or Dutch so far as personal contact goes. The same holds true for French Togoland, formerly a German territory. Natives there say there has been no progress since the Germans left. Even in Liberia, Germans had many close friends until the war came and they were forced to leave.

Congress And Convention Will Work Out Formula For Unity

Bantu World Sat 12-15-48 Johannesburg

The rejection of segregation, apartheid, trusteeship or white domination formed the theme of a motion before the annual conference of the African National Congress at Bloemfontein last week. The motion led to a heated debate, and was referred back to the National Executive for further consideration.

The motion also proposed the boycott of all differentiating political institutions, and advocated strikes, civil disobedience and non co-operation as weapons in the struggle for national liberation.

Counselling caution and also pointing out pitfalls, several delegates opposed this motion. The chiefs and the people who had not been consulted, were neither united nor organised, the delegates in opposition said.

Supporters of the motion, however, stated that the Government's apartheid policy clearly indicated that white and black in South Africa had reached the parting of the ways. They stated that Europeans did not want the Africans' goodwill and co-operation.

The motion read. The fundamental principles of the programme of action of the African National Congress are inspired by the desire to achieve national freedom. By national freedom we mean freedom from White domination and the attainment of political independence. This implies the rejection of the conception of the principle of segregation, "apartheid," trusteeship or White leadership, which are all in, one way or another, motivated by the idea of White domination.

Like all other people the Africans claim the right of self determination and we therefore propose the following points.

Firstly, the right of direct representation in all governing bodies of the country—national, provincial and local—and we resolve to work for the abolition of all differential institutions or bodies especially created for Africans such as local or district councils, advisory boards, Native representative councils and the present form of Parliamentary representation.

...in order to achieve ...nese objectives the following programme of action is suggested:

(1) The establishment of a single political organisation behind which every African man, woman and child should be organised.

(2) The creatic of a national fund to finance th truggle for national liberation.

(3) The appointment of a committee to organise an appeal for funds and the regular issue of propaganda material through the press and otherwise.

(4) In order to implement our resolves we accept the principle of employing the following weapons: boycott, strikes, civil disobedience, non-co-operation and the boycott of all differential institutions.

Thirdly, we should prepare for a national stoppage of work for one day as a mark of protest. Fourthly, to appoint a council of action to carry out this policy as a programme for immediate action and to organise protest meetings against the refusal of the Minister of Education to provide funds for the feeding of African school children during the first quarter of 1949; and to boycott the education commission appointed by the present Government to whittle down the content and quality of African Education.

Lastly, congress realises that ultimately the people will be brought together by inspired leadership, courage and boldness, even to the extent of suffering imprisonment and death for the cause.

The National Executive was instructed to report at the next annual conference, or to a special conference which might be summoned if the situation warrants.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON UNITY

Delegates to both the African National Congress and the All African Convention sessions at Bloemfontein agreed in principle at a joint-meeting of both organisations on unity among Africans.

They declared for unity saying that at this critical hour in the history of South Africa, the African people should close their ranks.

As a people, they wanted peace but not peace at their expense. Both white and black, they declared, could only live in this country as partners in their joint fatherland.

There was a feeling among them that the majority of Europeans favoured domination over Africans; this gave them cause for agreement on the formation of one united organisation of Africans as a step towards national liberation.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

There was, however, difference of opinion among the delegates on the nature of the unity envisaged. It was left to Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, former Congress President-General and a prominent leader of the All-African Convention, to ease the situation.

Rev. Mahabane declared that 'apartheid' meant that Europeans were determined to exclude the Africans from the Government of this country.

"This policy has been tolerated long enough, and in calling you to unity we are asking you to make a momentous decision and say: 'Thus far and no farther.'"

NIGERIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Those above the age of 21 and in receipt of £50 per annum should fill the voters form at the following centres:

T. M. Ashogbon	73, Idunmoibo Street, Lagos (Iga Ashogbon)
A. B. Shokunbi	175, Victoria Street, Lagos
B. B. Salami	Comet Press, Yaba
Oged Macaulay	8, Balbina Street, Lagos
Fred U. Anyiam	2, Labinjo Street, Lagos
E. D. A. Ojaleye	23, Koilo Street, Lagos
Chief Ayo Ajala	185, Bamgbose Street, Lagos
Lamidu Williams	33, Ereko Lane, Lagos.

(Sgd.) OGED MACAULAY
B. B. SALAMI
General Secretaries.

L.T.C. Said To Dilly Dally Re Voters List

There is a strong allegation that attempts are now being made in the Lagos Town Council to slacken down registration of voters by a refusal to supply forms to applicants on the pretext that they are exhausted and that fresh forms would not be available from the Government Printer until Friday, October 8.

The Lagos Town Council should realise that closing day for registration of Voters' List is October 15, and should therefore consider the advisability of extending the closing day, in this circumstance, to October 20 or in the alternative, make as little delay as possible to get the forms ready to allay public suspicion.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We hope that this is not an attempt to discourage prospective voters from exercising their rights.

In these days of political duplicity, we hope that the Lagos Town Council would not give impression of partisanship, especially where some Oduduwans are said to be bragging that very few N.C.N.C. adherents would be allowed to register their names, in spite of their qualification to be entered on the Voters' List.

Mr Pyke-Nott Welcomed By House Of Assembly

Rev. Effiong Attacks Leaders, Press & Money-Minded Men

ENUGU, Dec. 14.—The main features of the opening of the Eastern House of Assembly at Enugu last Monday was the enthusiastic welcome given His Honour the Chief Commissioner, Commander J. G. Pyke-Nott, R.N., by the unofficial members who, according to official sources, wished him peace and happiness in the service of the East.

Local government, self-government, the £2,494,200 allocation for the East, and an appeal for mutual understanding and friendship, were stressed in His Honour's speech.

The Secretary for Finance explained that the East had thirty-seven per cent of the allocation total, while their contribution to revenue was twenty-six per cent.

A survey of over 2,500,000 people showed that only twenty admitted an income of £600 per annum.

The Secretary for Finance stressed that such state of affairs must be remedied before the East could enjoy increased allocation.

TRUE SELF-RULE

In a fearless speech made by the Rev. O. Effiong, O.B.E., he denounced, on behalf of his constituents, false leadership and press reports designed to divert and misdirect the uneducated masses for the personal gain of certain sections, and advocated a peaceful and gradual move towards self-government as the only method of approach to true and lasting independence, adding that the bills on Africanisation and Education have proved Government's sincerity in its policy of training Nigerians for self-government.

Rev. Effiong also criticised the majority of scholars who seek education only in order to obtain government employment and then agitate for higher salaries from public money.

He said: "Education should be of the heart as well as of the head," and urged the Education Department not to flood the country with selfish exploiters when service and sacrifice was needed of our Nigerian scholars."

Committee Urges New Local Government Law For The East

The enactment of a "Local Government Ordinance" to replace the Native Authority Ordinance (No. 17 of 1943) throughout the Eastern Provinces, and the membership of the proposed local government board, form part of the suggestions contained in the following portion of the report and recommendations for native authority reform submitted to the Government by a special committee of the Eastern House of Assembly.

The report goes on:

4 The committee considers that in any proposal for the reform of the system of local government the following general principles should be observed:

A Local Government Board:

A co-ordinating authority should be established at regional level to be called the local government board which should enlist the services of progressive African opinion and act primarily in an advisory capacity to the Chief Commissioner.

It should also control a unified local government staff; proposals for which will be recorded later.

COUNTY COUNCILS

Councils to be "county councils" should be established in accordance with the following principles:

(a) They should be effective and efficient.

(b) Their membership should be designed to comprise a predominance of educated and progressive Africans but not to exclude non-African assistance.

(c) They should be capable of dealing with the Central Government in a businesslike manner.

They should serve areas of a size and population capable of producing a revenue of the order of £20 000.

(e) Such areas should follow ethnic grouping so far as possible but fragmentation and uneconomic units should not be permitted.

(f) They should be served by competent and reliable staff.

C. INCORPORATION

The local government board and county councils should be bodies corporate with the right to sue and be sued.

D. Subsidiary Councils:

Subsidiary councils according to the needs of the area concerned should be established in order that close contact with the people may be retained and that interest and co-operation to the lowest level may be maintained.

The committee records that it attaches the greatest importance to the establishment of Subsidiary councils as an essential link in the chain of administration.

E. URBAN AREAS

Urban areas should not generally be divorced from the jurisdiction of county councils.

In establishing this principle the committee is mindful of the facts that it is necessary to preserve the financial stability of Counties and to enable the Councils to benefit from the services of the educated and professional classes to be found in the towns.

The day to day affairs of urban districts should be conducted by urban district councils deriving their authority from the county councils.

The committee recognises that there may be exceptions—e.g., Port Harcourt.

F. ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE

The elective principle should be established.

The committee has already observed that there is little or no traditional or inherent authority in the Eastern Region and is of opinion that, particularly in the light of the essentially democratic nature of the people, the elective principle should be, as far as it is possible, be followed throughout the region for the formation of local government councils.

G. Unified local government service

A unified local government service should be established at regional level for the following reasons:

(a) To set up a service which will be attractive to the best type of person.

(b) To provide an efficient staff.

(c) To provide opportunities for promotion by transfer.

The committee recommends that means should be devised for local government servants to give their contacts of employment from the local government board which should be responsible for appointment and discipline though provision should be made for delegation of powers.

FINANCIAL CONTROL

Control of the finances of county councils should be established by legislation similar to that provided under the existing Native Authority Ordinance.

The powers so vested in the Chief Commissioner should be exercised with the advice of the local government board.

Criterion for the application of the Proposed Legislation.

The committee has already recommended that, should the legislation proposed be enacted, it should apply generally to the areas of the Eastern Provinces.

In making this recommendation the committee is of opinion that the true criterion for applying the legislation is whether or not an area is lacking traditional organisation with inherent authority capable of exercise in accordance with the needs of modern times.

The question whether an area is sufficiently "advanced" should not be taken into account.

DISSOLUTION

J. Dissolution of county and other councils.

In view of the fact that county and other councils will derive their authority from legislation, power should be taken to enable their dissolution by the central government with the advice of the local government board in cases of councils which prove themselves to be inefficient or intransigent.

Power should also be taken in such cases to make alternative arrangements for the efficient discharge of the necessary administrative functions.

K. Saving Powers in regard to legislation enacted or to be enacted by county councils.

The Chief Commissioner, may, with the advice of the local government board, require a county council or similarly may require a county council to enact new legislation.

Should a county council decline to act accordingly the Chief Commissioner may, with the advice of the local government board, amend or revoke legislation already enacted or himself enact the required legislation made by a county council.

PART OF CHAIN

L.— Relationship with the constitution of Nigeria county councils should form a part of the electoral chain to Provincial Meetings and thence to the House of Assembly and Legislative Council.

NEED FOR CONSULTATION

5. Should the preceding principles and the details which follow hereafter receive the general approval of His Excellency, the committee recommends that the proposals as a whole should be explained and discussed at all levels including existing Local Authority Councils and tribal progressive and other such unions.

In the discussions members of the committee acting in conjunction with administrative officers should take an active part.

In order to apply the principles proposed in paragraph 4 the Committee recommends that the following action should be taken subject, of course, to any amendments accepted from the discussions advised in the foregoing paragraph:

LEGISLATION

A bill for an ordinance with the suggested short title of "The Local Government Ordinance" should be drafted to implement the proposals in this report.

The bill should subsequently be laid before the House of Assembly and Legislative Council.

2 The ordinance should be made applicable to the whole of the Eeastern Provinces (the committee does not wish to make any recommendations as to whether it should be applicable to Nigeria as a whole or to the Eastern Provinces only).

3 The ordinance should provide that in any area in which a county council has been established, the Native Authority Ordinance (No 17 of 1943) shall cease to apply but that in any other area the Native Authority Ordinance shall remain in force until such time as a county council shall have been established with authority over such area.

This procedure will enable the new system to be extended progressively and will provide for the

maintenance of local administration until a county council is established.

LOCAL GOVT. BOARD

1 Membership: membership of the local government board should comprise the Secretary, Eastern Provinces the Secretary (Finance and Development) and six African members elected by the unofficial members of the House of Assembly among their own numbers.

The board should have powers of co-option.

2 Duties: Meet at least quarterly and on such other occasion as business may demand; (b) advise the Chief Commissioner on the development of local government with the region on democratic lines; (c) exercise a measure of control over the finances of county councils by advice to the Chief Commissioner as set out in greater detail later in this report; (d) control the unified local government service already recommended, conditions of service, appointments and discipline.

Provision should be made for the board to delegate to county councils powers of appointment and discipline in respect of certain specified classes of the service.

In cases of disciplinary action taken by county councils involving dismissal a minority of council or the servant himself shall have the right of appeal to the local government board.

COUNTY COUNCILS

1 Formation — The Chief Commissioner should be empowered by instrument under his hand, and with the advice of the local government board, to establish county councils with authority over specified area and to prescribe their membership powers and procedure within the terms of the ordinance.

There should be no suggestion in the ordinance that any inherent authority in county councils is recognised by the Government.

Councils should simply be bodies set up by means of statute and acquring authority therefrom for a practical purpose in the service of the community.

To be continued.

New Bill Wants Names Of Press Owners Known

Second Lagos Member's Draft May Displace Existing Laws

Described by a journalist as one of the best and most welcomed efforts of a Nigerian legislator to "civilise" Nigerian printing and publishing laws and to make them more in keeping with the modern enlightened view which shall enhance the free spread of knowledge, individual liberty and constitutional freedom, is the bill for Periodicals and Publications Ordinance, which Doctor the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Second Lagos Member, has prepared and has been published in the Nigeria Gazette with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor.

The bill, which will be tabled before the next budget session of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, seeks for an ordinance to provide for the registration and making known of the names and proprietors of periodicals and for the preservation of copies of books printed in Nigeria and for the registration thereof.

The object, according to the latest issue of Nigeria Gazette is to repeal and replace the Newspaper Ordinance, 1917, and the Printing Presses Regulations Ordinance, 1933, while the purpose is "to introduce a system of registration for news papers and books printed and published in Nigeria, which shall contain all the measures which impose upon printers and publishers legal duties without seriously impinging on the freedom of the press."

OBA ADEMOLA II, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Formerly Alake of Abeokuta and head of Egbaland, now in voluntary exile in Oshogbo. A newly formed party, Egbe Atunluse, which advocates his return to Abeokuta as Oba, has been denounced by 15,000 people in that town.

Urhobos Vote Confidence In Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe

Alakija's Leadership Debunked By Another Western Group

The Urhobo youths in Lagos are of opinion that the British Government in Nigeria has utterly failed to settle inter-communal strife caused by the narrow-minded leadership of the Honourable Sir Adeyemo Alakija, K.B.E., who, as member of the Executive Council should have realised that tolerance and mutual forbearance ought to be the basis of inter-communal relations in this country.

In consequence they have denounced such leadership and pledged their financial and moral support to the N.C.N.C. whilst declaring their confidence in the leadership of Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, Federal President of the N.CN.C.

The following is full text of their resolution:

Following the appeal to Government urging a round table conference to put an end to the present press controversy, as published in the West African Pilot of September 3, 1948, to wit:

"Government should use all its humanitarian powers to summon the Ibo, Yoruba and other tribal representatives to a round table conference to effect an amicable settlement;"

Urhobo youths resident in Lagos met at No. 1, Ajele Street, on October 3, 1948, to review the press war between Egbe Omo Oduduwa-N.Y.M. on one side, and the N.C.N.C. and its Federal President, Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, on the other side.

After the deliberation on the failure of Government to heed the appeal, thereby portraying its desire to see the tribes of Nigeria disunited as it was in India, the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have followed with the greatest concern the trend of events for the past twenty-two months and have sensed a great danger threatening our national solidarity and our very existence.

Whereas the said members of Egbe Omo Oduduwa and the N.Y.M. have set themselves heart and soul to the task of sabotaging the efforts and activities of the N.C.N.C. and ultimately destroying it, obviously with the view of prolonging indefinitely the attainment of our national independence;

Whereas the said Egbe Omo Oduduwa and N.Y.M. who are merely a minority and unrepresentative of Lagos Yorubas have added insult to injury by concentrating a gratuitous attack of the most venomous nature on our great national leader, Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, designed to divert him from his national services;

Whereas the administration of Nigeria and the Cameroons with their great potential wealth by the British Government is not to the best of our interests, with particular regard to our economic stability, political emanci-

pation and social and educational advancement for Nigeria.

And whereas the nation in its march towards freedom has reached the cross-roads, one leading forward to freedom -- as held out to us by the N.C.N.C.; and the other to national disaster and perpetual serfdom -- as advocated by the Pakistanic Nigerian Youth Movemant and Egbe Omo Oduduwa.

(1) Be it resolved that:

We reiterate our pledge to the N.C.N.C. and endorse all its activities in the fight for our national emancipation and recharge it with our mandate and financial support wherever it is needed, to carry on the fight more dauntlessly than ever.

(2) We declare our confidence and renew our faith in the leadership of Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, our foremost national leader.

(3) We condemn unequivocally the subversive activities against our national aspiration by the leaders of the moribund "Nigerian" Youth Movement and its allied groups.

(4) That we urge Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe to ignore further attacks from the camp of the enemies of Nigerian freedom and devote his time to carry out the plans of the N.C.N.C.

(5) The resolution be sent to the press for the information of all concerned.

Glover Hall Sedition Case Committed To Assizes

Attorney-General & Governor May Be Called As Witnesses

"Absolutely not guilty; I shall be calling 500 witnesses including Sir John Macpherson," so said Oged Macaulay to Mr F. O. Lucas, Magistrate of Sant Anna Court No. I, when asked if he desired to make a statement.

Oged, H. R. Abdallah, F. U. Anyiam and O. C. Agwuna who were facing six charges of sedition were told that a prima facie case had been made out and the matter was committed to the December Assizes.

Oged would not disclose the names of any of his witnesses excepting Governor Macpherson

TECHNICAL ERROR

When O. C. Agwuna was asked if he desired to say anything he told the Magistrate that "when the proper time comes, I shall refer the trial judge to a technical error in the charge which has embarrassed me throughout the proceedings."

Agwuna will give evidence on his behalf and shall call witnesses at the Assizes.

Abdallah told the court:

"I am making no plea at this stage, but I believe I have the right later on to make a full and specific statement."

Further, the accused said that one of his witnesses "shall be the Attorney-General."

Dr Manuwa Says Burden Of Self-Rule Is African

More And More Africans Must Bear State Responsibility

IBADAN, Dec. 20.—"I crave your indulgence to be allowed to express my thanks and gratitude to Unofficial Members for the gracious manner in which they have welcomed me to this House of Assembly.

"As members are aware, it is but barely two weeks ago that I was metamorphosed from a wielder of the scalpel to a wielder of the pen.

"And, like most surgeons, I would rather stand in an operating theatre than before such an august gathering."

So began Dr S. L. A. Manuwa, O.B.E, Deputy Director of Medical Services, West, when in the Western House of Assembly last Friday, December 17, he made his maiden speech from the official bench.

He continued:

LATEST RECRUIT

Children, they say, may be seen but not heard.

As the latest recruit among so many battle-seasoned veterans, I had imagined I would enjoy complete immunity, if not from being seen, at any rate from being heard.

The statutes and rules of this House, however, have decreed that I must be both seen and heard, but I know that like the infant of the family I shall be able to count on your indulgence for any shortcomings.

I must confess, Sir, that I am relieved that criticisms of the Medical Department have not been as numerous, or as severe, as I had thought they would be.

I had feared quite mighty broadsides, particularly from my friend the Risawe of Ilesha, the Second Member for Oyo.

FORGIVE THIS

With him, Deputies, I imagine, have to mind their Ps and Qs.

They may even, as we saw yesterday, have to remove a redundant "foolstop" or two.

I have escaped lightly on this occasion.

I am however, under no illusions as to what will happen next time.

I have no doubt members are saving up their ammunition till their victim is more mature and more succulent!

"During the fortnight I have been in office, I have been able to see something only of the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces, and Members will therefore forgive me if my reply to the various points raised by them is not as detailed as they or I would wish.

WILL SOON TOUR

"I propose, however, within the next few weeks, to tour and get to know the remaining provinces of the region, and I hope to return here, to the next sitting of the Assembly, better and more fully armed."

Having replied to the various matters raised by unofficial members in debate, Dr Manuwa went on and said:

"Your Honour.

"Before I sit down, I would like to pay tribute to the invaluable help which we of the Medical Services of this region, and myself in particular since the short time I have been in office, have received from my friend the Member for Benin Province.

MEMBER FOR BENIN

"Sir, as you reminded us in your address, Your Honour at the last meeting of this House suggested the desirability of the formation of departmental sub committees to act in an advisory and liaison capacity between the various departmental heads and unofficial members.

"The Member for Benin has been the liaison member for the Department of Medical Services, and, as a former member of the Medical Department, his wide knowledge of medical and local affairs has been very generously placed at our disposal.

"I wish to thank him and other members for the appreciative reference which they have made to my appointment as the first African Director of Medical Services.

"As an African official, perhaps I may be permitted to make a few remarks regarding a word about which we have heard so much in this Assembly — Self-government.

SELF GOVERNMENT

"Self-government is a word which today has taken on a very real significance to all Nigerians.

"And sitting here as I have been doing, as a new comer, since the opening of this Assembly, I have been impressed by the anxiety, even the insistence, of certain members that the principle of self-government must be incorporated and given due prominence in even such things as some of the bills which we have passed here.

"At present, the learned member the Senior Crown Counsel, Mr R. Ade. Doherty, and myself are the only two African Regional Heads of Department in Nigeria

"Our appointments have been widely acclaimed by the press and by the public.

"No doubt, our appointments are a happy augury of good and of significant things to come to this country.

"We are, if I may say so, but the fore-runners.

"Others must, and will follow.

SUMMER IS COMING

"The English have a saying that one, or even two swallows do not make a summer? but when

we see the swallow, we know at any rate that the summer is near.

"The summer, if I may so put it, of Nigerian autonomy is slowly steadily approaching; but it will not do so without every African putting his shoulder to the wheel.

"With goodwill on one side --- and I am abundantly convinced that that goodwill will always be forthcoming --- and with hard, honest, and sustained endeavour on the other, that day will perhaps dawn much sooner than many of us sitting here today would have dared to hope.

A JUST HOPE

"We the African members of the civil service look forward, I believe we have the right to look forward, to the day - - perhaps in this generation --- when more and more Africans will take their place as deputy heads of departments, not only in this House, but in all our Houses of Assembly; when we will take an increasing share in the execution, and indeed perhaps the formulation, of Government policy; and when we will bear an increasingly larger part of the burden --- and, Sir it is essentially an African, an African burden --- of progressive and of responsible self-government."

Egbas Vote Confidence In Present Interim Council

New Egbe Atunluse Denounced & Government Asked To Act

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ABEOKUTA, Dec. 21.—Fifteen thousand people, at a meeting at Ogboni Itoku's house, and attended by representatives of all sections of Egbaland, the Senior District Officer and Superintendent of Police as observers, passed a resolution of confidence in the present Egba Interim Authority Council and denounced the activities of the newly formed society, the Egbe Atunluse, here yesterday, Monday, December 20.

The resolution, full text of which is sent in this despatch, reviewed the whole of Egba-Ademola II crisis, recalled the attempts which had so far been made to establish a stable government in Egbaland and urged that in the interest of lasting peace the Nigerian Government should no longer delay in either asking Ladapo Ademola, erstwhile ruler of Egbaland, either to submit to a commission of enquiry or henceforth forget his claim to the Egba throne.

The resolution states:

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

1. That in view of several agitations and disturbances now being caused in Egbaland by a handful of interested people led by doubtful characters,ex-convicts, debtors, commercial agents, to Ladapo Ademola and who were also Ladapo Ademola's instrument of oppression during his administration, and have now formed a society called Egbe Atunluse with the object of bringing Ladapo Ademola back to the stool of the Egbas and overthrowing the present popular, constitutional and progressive Egba Interim Authority Council which represent the opinion of the overwhelming majority, we the constituencies of the said Egba Interim Authority Council, do hereby strongly move a vote of confidence in the Interim Council, and the present Resident Major J. H. Blair, and we now publicly declare that we wholly agree to whatever procedure or actions which have already been taken or may hereafter be taken by our representatives in the said Interim Authority Council by way of resolutions ... to maintain peace, order, discipline and to lay the foundations of progress in Egbaland.

EGBA AGITATORS

2. That we do hereby strongly and spontaneously support all the resolutions already passed in the said Egba Interim Authority Council in connection with the rejection and deposition of Ladapo Ademola and also renew our wholehearted support of the resolution of the Egba Ogbonis and people dated July 7, 1948 and most humbly and respectfully call on the Nigerian Government through the said Egba Interim Authority Council, to enforce these resolutions in the interest of peace, stable government and progress in Egbaland.

3. That the leaders and supporters of the so called Egbe Atunluse newly formed and led by the characters mentioned above, are agitators against the peace and progress of settled government of Egbaland, and the will of the Egba people, and we hereby respectfully request the Egba Interim Authority Council earnestly to call upon the Nigerian Government to take effective steps to put a stop to these obstructionist activities against the said Egba Interim Authority Council in its efforts to restore the shattered fortunes to Egbaland.

LET GOVERNMENT ACT

4. That the time is now overdue for the Nigerian Government to make a definite pronouncement about the deposition of Ladapo Ademola.

We have no desire whatsoever to say or do anything which could be interpreted as a threat to the authority of the Nigerian Government; but we do hereby respectfully invite its attention to the grave consequences which may result from the continuous defiance of, and repeated attempts to undermine the will of the Egba people by these few agitators with an axe to grind.

5. That since we have repeatedly appealed to Government in vain, both in writing, by interviews, and publicly in the press, to institute a Commission of Enquiry to the administration of Ladapo Ademola, and an invitation to this end extended to Ladapo Ademola himself by the Resident has been declined by him (Ladapo Ademola), we respectfully but most strongly request the Nigerian Government once more through the Egba Interim Authority Council to call upon Ladapo Ademola to submit himself forthwith to this enquiry, and on failing to do so, to withdraw from him official recognition without any further delay.

SHIFTING TACTICS

6. That we respectfully implore the Nigerian Government whom we the Egba people regard as friend and protector not to permit to exist in our land a state of affairs that would lead us to think or feel that Ladapo Ademola is being forced upon us by being given every chance to use his agents in Egbaland and the wealth that he has accumulated from the Egba people these twenty-eight years, to sponsor, direct, engineer or encourage in any way a reactionary campaign calculated to pave the way for his return to the people he has so wickedly and shamelessly wronged.

7. That in view of Ladapo Ademola's shifting tactics, and unreliable word, it would ease the high tension now prevailing in Egbaland if the Nigerian Government would declare that its pronouncement in the Gazette No 41, Volume 35, page 898 of August 5, 1948 now over four months old, should be taken as sufficient proof of Government's withdrawal of official recognition of Ladapo Ademola as Alake of Abeokuta, or in the alternative to give immediate effect to the resolution No 5.

This would enable our Interim Authority Council to plan for our progress without interruptions from these disturbers of our peace

EARLY ACTION

8. That we most humbly, most respectfully, but most strongly request the Nigerian Government through the Egba Interim Authority Council, to give effect to these resolutions at an early date.

9. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded through and with the support of the Egba Interim Council to the Resident, Abeokuta Province, and through the Resident along the proper channels to His Excellency the Governor, and the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the press.

Woman Nominated Ag. War Secretary

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) —Mrs Etta Wright has been named Acting Secretary for War pending the return to desk duties of Secretary Isaac Whisnant.

Mrs Wright attends meetings of the Cabinet, and is the first woman in Liberian history to sign commissions of a military character.

She has signed and commissioned over three dozen officers during the period she has been acting.

Mrs Etta Wright's connection with the War Department dates back to more than twenty-five years.

She served as Chief Clerk for a number of years.

Mrs Wright is active in social, religious, and political affairs, and is now the County Secretary of the True Whig Party.

Essessien Appeals To Ibibios To Support "Ibibio Champion"

Appealing to every citizen of the great Ibibio nation now over a million souls strong and to all and sundry in whose veins flows Ibibio blood to stand up like one man in support of the "Ibibio Champion" ventures, Mr D. F. E. Essessien, Associate Editor, "Champion," and N.C.N.C. Assistant Field Secretary for the Eastern Region, who was recently in Lagos for the emergency conference of the N.C.N.C. writes as follows:

Since the advent of the British rule into this country over seven decades ago, due to factors, historical and otherwise, this great race of people numbering now over 1,000,000 and occupying seven-eighth of Calabar Province, has been served politically, economically, educationally and otherwise as an appendage to a small section of advantageously placed body politic.

Fierce and humiliating has been the struggle for survival and recognition.

AFTER 1924

Relegated to an inferior status, seen but not heard, their interests suffered from repression and compression until in 1924 when due to the inspiration of a master mind, Chief the Honourable Nyong Essien, there was incarnated into the political arena of Calabar what history knows as the "Ibibio Peoples Community League and Mainlanders Association."

This forerunner of the people's organisation eventually emerged on the Ibibio mainland in 1928 and after due process of purification adopted the name Ibibio Union, now the Ibibio State Union.

By this getting together of the hitherto scattered sons and daughters of Ibibioland, a national stamp of recognition has been indelibly impressed on a race now on better status to perpetuate their kind.

The Ibibio Union Overseas

Scholarship Scheme of 1939 was a spark that fired the educational ambitions of other linguistic groups and won the Ibibio people greater recognition in Nigeria.

From 1939 to this day Ibibio people have had representatives in the various legislative assemblies of the country, thus the battle for survival and recognition unrelentlessly goes on.

URGENT PROBLEMS

Whereas the activities of the various bodies as referred to above have contributed immensely to giving the people a national stamp and bringing them to the foreground of recognition, nobody would doubt the fact that there are problems of political, educational, social, economic, and religious nature, crying out for urgent handling, but which have not hitherto been attended.

This belongs in a particular respect to the Fourth Estate of the Realm — the press.

In the absence of a nationalist press of her own the great Ibibio people with all their problems are dissatisfied with the services of an apologetic press pretending to serve their better interests, but which at best mistake the bark for the wood and delight in gutter journalism that could only satisfy those whose imagination has been atrophied and mentally decadent.

The Zik's Press Limited has come as a saviour in deciding to run the "Ibibio Champion," which will be out to champion the cause, espouse and bring the

MR D. F. E. ESSESSIEN

land with its ramification of problems into the limelight of publicity.

Heading the organisation is an Ibibio journalist, who has been through the mills of the Zik's Press for over three years.

The venture should commend itself to the patronage of all lovers and toilers for the betterment of their people.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF A NEW COMMON-WEALTH (2)

West African Pilot Fri. 16-1-48

18a(5)

. . . Knowing that Article III of the Atlantic Charter states: 'they' (signatories to the Charter) 'represent the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they may live.' Lagos, Nigeria

WE ARROGATE TO OURSELVES INDEPENDENCE

By S. A. GEORGE, Under-Secretary,
National Council Of Nigeria And The Cameroons

THE preamble of the N.C.N.C. Constitution of the Commonwealth states:

"The Tribes, Nations and Peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons;

"Deeply sensible of the solemn duty of every patriot to promote the welfare of their country;

"Convinced that factors of capitalism and imperialism have stultified the normal growth of Nigeria and the Cameroons in the community of nations;

"Confident that only by the crystallisation of democracy in all aspects of their national life and thought — social, economic, political — can they progress PARI PASSU with other nations;

BELIEF

"Believing that Nigeria and the Cameroons should now evolve into a democratic state to enable their communities to own and control the essential means of production and distribution and thereby more effectively promote political freedom, economic security, social equality, religious toleration, and communal welfare;

"Certain that the following constitution expresses the will and wishes of the majority of their people, who believe that the system of Crown Colony government is obsolete and should be abrogated with all the implications of colonial status, and substituting therefore the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons;

".. ..... knowing that Article III of the Atlantic Charter states: 'they' (signatories to the Charter) 'respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they may live;'

"Now undertake, as of right, to arrogate to themselves the status of an independent self-governing political community."

ARTICLE 1

Article I of the Charter defines the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons as a federation of aboriginal African Tribes and Nations of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

It provides for a Presidential form of government; that is the people of the Commonwealth shall elect a President who shall hold office for a term of five years.

The President appoints Ministers to assist him and perform all the usual functions of government.

It guarantees the personal and real property of its citizens and vests in the people the property or control of land, its deposits, waters, forests, mines, railways, banks, postal and telecommunications.

ARTICLE II

In Article II, twenty-six basic rights are guaranteed to the citizens of the Commonwealth, subject to due process of law, prominent amongst which are, pre-natal and post-natal care, material security, sex equality, social equality, religious toleration, free conscience and expression and collective bargaining, domestic security, bearing of arms for personal safety, speedy trial by an impartial jury and legal defence, judicial consideration, amendment of the constitution itself and the right to life and safety and protection of life.

ARTICLE III & IV

Article III stipulates that the President shall be a natural born citizen of the Commonwealth, or his descendant born in the Commonwealth.

It further provides that executive power shall be vested in the President, a Vice President, and a Cabinet of Ministers, who shall hold office for five years.

Under this article the duties of the Executive are defined.

According to Article IV, power shall be vested in a Commonwealth Assembly of two chambers; the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES and the HOUSE OF NATIONALITIES whose membership shall be elected according to provisions of electoral law.

ARTICLES V — VII

Article V provides that the Supreme Court and other inferior courts of the Commonwealth shall exercise judicial power as shall be determined by the Assembly of the Commonwealth.

Article VI stipulates that the civil service of the Commonwealth shall consist of various ministerial organs for administering affairs of the State and each organ shall have a Minister of State as its head and shall be assisted by a permanent head to be called a Director.

Only Commonwealth nationals shall be eligible for appointment to the Civil Service, except under special consideration, when permission of the President-in-Cabinet may be obtained for non-nationals to serve in an advisory capacity.

Article VII provides that all matters relating to finance shall be determined by the Assembly of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE VIII

Article VIII provides for local governments of three categories: the State, the Municipalities and the Rural Area.

Each category shall be composed of executive, legislative and judicial organs for the management of local affairs.

The functions of these organs shall be determined by due process of law.

ARTICLE IX

According to Article IX elections in the Commonwealth shall be based on universal adult suffrage and voting at all elections shall be by secret ballot.

This article further provides that persons elected to any office shall always give account of their stewardship to their respective constituencies and such persons could be removed from office on a petition signed by three-fourths of their constituencies to the legislatures concerned to that effect.

ARTICLE X

In Article X other miscellaneous functions of the Commonwealth Assembly are defined and protection is guaranteed also to Commonwealth citizens beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth in accordance with International Law and Custom.

In this also, matters relating to existing treaties, contracts, agreements, national emblem, national flag, national seal, national anthem, national holidays, guarantee of democratic form of government and protection from and against foreign invasion and domestic violence to all the member-states of the Commonwealth, are to be determined by the Assembly of the Commonwealth.

Governor Asked Not To Return Alakija To Exco.

Plot Owners And N.C. Branch Don't Trust "Akuro" Lord

KADUNA, Oct. 6 (ANA). — Within the last ten days two important organisations here, the local branch of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons and the Plot Owners Union, have passed votes of no confidence in the leadership of Sir Adeyemo Alakija urging that he be not re-nominated into the Executive Council of Nigeria.

The National Council states:

"Whereas Sir Adeyemo Alakija's services in the Executive Council of Nigeria have not been satisfactory to the masses;

"Whereas he the said Sir Adeyemo is now leading the Egbe Omo Oduduwa, an organisation which incites one tribe of Nigeria against the other and thus introduces Pakistanism in Nigeria; DESTROYING THE N.C.N.C.

"And whereas Sir Adeyemo is working for the destruction of the N.C.N.C., the national organisation of Nigeria which is for the federation of all tribal groups of Nigeria as equal parties in the Commonwealth of Nigeria to be;

"Be it resolved, that the Government of Nigeria should not re-instate the said Sir Adeyemo Alakija as a member of the Executive Council of Nigeria on the expiration of his term of office to the said Executive Council on September 30, 1948 and that another worthy citizen of Nigeria, popular to the people and one considered to be for the interest of the whole of Nigeria be substituted in Sir Adeyemo's stead."

This resolution was passed on September 24 last, and was followed on September 28 by that the people of Nigeria by inciting one tribe against the other.

"Since, despite Nigerian public opinion, a cross-section of which has been constantly relayed in the West African Pilot, Sir Adeyemo Alakija has not made any effort to change his ways and assume his responsibility, but by his public utterances and repeated activities tries to bring about disunity among the tribes of Nigeria.

"And, since in view of the foregoing, the said Sir Adeyemo Alakija has completely lost the confidence of the peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons, which he should never regain so far as the present events form a part of the history of Nigeria for the present and future generations;

"The Government of Nigeria should ask Sir Adeyemo Alakija to step down from the Executive Council of Nigeria when his term of office in the Executive Council of Nigeria expires on September 30, 1948, and substitute nobody who is a member or leader of the Pakistan movements.

"In this way the Government will exonerate itself from the popular suspicion that Government is the general author of such Pakistan movements.

"It must put in Alakija's place a popularly beloved citizen of Nigeria whose services are selfless and national and tending towards the realisation of the free federated states of Nigeria and the Cameroons under the British Commonwealth of Nations, which has been one of the sincere aspirations of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons."

ELECTION DAY AT ORLANDO

BY JULIUS G. MALIE

Sunday, December 19 was Election Day at Orlando, and for colourful pageantry, excitement and high-pressure-vote-catching-sales talk, the Etonswill election of Picwickian days, by comparison, was a very tame affair. Since the beginning of last week the parties seeking election—for we have parties too at Orlando—were haranguing the residents through loud-speakers on the relative value of their respective "policies." The people, it seems, had been sufficiently aroused by these pre-election speeches; for as early as 6 a.m. on Sunday columns began to emerge from the different sections of the location all converging towards one focal point—the polling station.

The election of members to the Native Advisory Board in Orlando is not merely a matter for the enfranchised alone, whole families declare a national holiday from all domestic chores and go abroad gaily clad in the finery of their respective parties. So election day here is a fancy dress parade, a gala occasion. Yes, feelings do run high at times, but the worst that ever happens is a contest in invective.

In this year's election there are three parties in the field — the Sofasonke Party, the "Liberals" (a new one) and the Communists. Supporters arrived in lorries and private cars whilst advance columns paraded the streets carrying banners and election cards. To the accompaniment of popular tribal songs and chants they danced tirelessly from early morning to dusk. Men and women and their children wore multi-coloured blankets and now and again you came across a man dressed only in the traditional "beshu" of the Zulu, complete with knob kerrie and shield and sporting a large feather for headgear.

It became quite clear from the outset in which direction the loyalty of the electors lay. The majority carried Sofasonke cards and whenever one of the candidates of that party visited any one of the polling stations excitement broke loose, but the highlight was the arrival of Mr. James Sofasonke Mpanza, that colourful leader of the original shantytown movement.

All the votes must go to Mpanza argue the people; for is it not to him we owe the impetus that has been given to Native housing in recent years? Significantly enough at this very same time other people further down the road begin to sing the party song: "We shall die together" composed by Mpanza himself for he is a musician as well as being a party leader.

It is thus not the soundness of the "policy" of one party as against another's that matters with the people of Orlando, nor can they be divided along tribal lines. What do they know of the ward system promised them by the Liberal Party? They are just not bothered. They never vote on policy. They are hero worshipping crowd with whom the personality of the individual weighs a good deal.

Just now, Sofasonke is their hero and anyone who embraces civic aspirations must come to terms with this astute leader.

As for the Communist opposition it might never have been there at all for all the people of Orlando care. Their "policy", less still their propaganda makes no impression on the voters. So, once more the Sofasonke Party has been returned to power by a majority of 4823 over the Liberal Party and 4023 over the Commnunist Partv.

New Bill Seeks To Establish Regional Development Boards

A bill for "an ordinance to provide for the establishment of regional development boards for the purpose of fostering the economic development of Nigeria by making grants and advances out of such moneys as may be made available, and for purposes connected therewith," is to come before the next session of the Legislative Council. 11-20-48

The bill, which sets out the objects of the ordinance as mainly "to implement the proposals, set forth in Sessional Paper No. 20, of 1948, and approved at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in August, 1948, and approved at the meeting of the Nigeria Local Development Board," is to make provision for the establishment, constitution and functions of four regional boards for the West, East, North and the Colony of Lagos.

MEMBERSHIP

Divided into ten heads and containing forty-three clauses, the bill provides for the creation of the regional boards, those of the North, East and West each to "consist of no less than five members to be appointed" by the Chief Commissioner."

Of the members so appointed three shall be:

"(a) in case of the Northern Regional Development Board, unofficial members of the Northern Council; and

"(b) in the case of the other boards, unofficial members of the appropriate House of Assembly.

"The Colony Development Board shall consist of not less than five members to be appointed by the appropriate authority, and of such members three, one to represent each division in the Colony, shall be selected by the Commissioner of the Colony from a panel of twelve persons composed of the representative of each local authority in the Colony."

BOARDS EMPOWERED

The bill then goes on to give details of the selection of officers and sets out standing orders that will govern the meetings of the boards, empowering them to enter into contracts, employ staff, grant pensions but disallows the receipt of any remuneration by the members.

Then the bill seeks to transfer "the total sum of money standing to the credit of the Nigeria Local Development Board at the commencement of this ordinance" to the Central Government, the sums to be so vested to be thereafter allocated by way of free grants to the regional boards.

Because of this transfer the bill seeks that the rights, interests, obligations and liabilities of the Nigeria Local Development Board under any contract or instrument whatsoever "shall be deemed to be...assigned to the bond as may be specified ... and shall be enforceable as fully and effectually, as if, instead of the Nigeria Local Development Board, the board so specified had been named therein or had been a party thereto..."

SOURCES OF REVENUE

The bill gives the sources of revenue of a board as sums appropriated by any resolution of the Legislative Council, loan, sums due by repayment of loans, earnings from property, investment, mortgages or debentures.

It then goes on to say that it shall be lawful on the approval of the Legislative Council to make loans to the boards in multiples of £50,000 upon such terms as the Government may determine.

In the North the House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly shall be the proper institutions to apply for such loans, while in the West it shall be the Western House of Assembly; the Colony Development Board in the case of the Colony.

MR JAJA WACHUKU, M.A., LL.B. – 12-14-48

One of the legal advisers of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. He has traced six important developments brought about in Nigeria's politics by the N.C.N.C. from 1947 to 1948.

See Other side

(b) The emergency conference of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons -- for surveying of the political and other events of the closing year.

The declaration of a national state of emergency with all its implications in the very near future. Tues. 12-14-48

Thus, the lecturer reflected, the period in question was a period of great awakening, activities, education and elucidation, a period of self-analysis.

N.C.N.C. BY-PRODUCTS

Concluding his lecture, Mr Wachuku held that the period 1947-48 must ever be a great land mark in our history.

As he had stated before it was a period of great awakening and great events in the national life.

Indeed, it was a period of revolution and bloodless revolution at that.

The present day activities of the Oduduwans, the movementers etc., are mere by-products of the N.C.N.C. whether our opponents admit it or not.

Jaja Wachuku Reviews Nigeria In 1947 - 1948

Says N.C.N.C. Rudely Shocked Lagos And N.Y.M. Into Life

Six developments in Nigerian politics during the period o 1947 to 1948 — including the rude awakening forced on the complacent "aristocrats" of Lagos and the ginger administered to the "Nigerian" Youth Movement by provincial politicians — were commented upon and spotlighted in a lecture delivered by Mr Jaja Wachuku, M.A., LL.B., before an audience of about 2,000 in the Yaba Stadium last Wednesday.

Addressing the audience, Mr Jaja Wachuku said he had pleasure in returning to Lagos to observe how his loyal, and disloyal subjects have been behaving since his last visit.

Mr Wachuku said he was entitled to have a domain "across the seas" because, leaving his headquarters at Aba, he had to traverse either vast expanses of land and cross the River Niger on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on another side, in order to get here.

The versatile speaker was lecturing on "Reflections on the Present Day Political Situation in Nigeria" under the auspices of the Northern Elements Progressive Association.

THE NORTH'S FIGHT

Mallam Abdurahman Bida, one of the founders of the Association, who chairmanned the occasion, told the audience that the N.E.P.A. is the first political organisation in the North.

"If the West and East," he warned, "would not cease warring, and unite, the North alone would fight for liberation.

"We have been surreptitiously ejected from Glover Hall, I understand," Wachuku said, the lecture at the Stadium was a return, therefore, to the classical days of Greece when meetings and lectures took place in the open air.

For a tropical country it was healthier and more hygienic than being packed in an enclosure like Glover Hall.

Northern Nigeria, the lecturer said, was a relic of the grandeur of Africa and was today labouring under squalor and poverty.

NORTH'S POWERS

The North could not only become a powerful industrial centre, but also a great agricultural part of Nigeria, if only a skilful government could water it by a process of irrigation.

Calling on the youths and masses of the country, Wachuku said that they formed the substratum of our society.

Youths and the masses, he asserted, could make and unmake governments in any country.

Without their co-operation, it was impossible for anyone to govern or misgovern; and without their acquiesence, no one could flout the national will.

Nigeria today, the lecturer said was going through one of those, stages experienced in every country; the transition was nothing exceptional to students of world history.

STOCK TAKING

Therefore, in choosing his subject for the lecture, he took into consideration the fact that this was the last month of the year and there was need to reflect and take stock of successes and failures during the year.

This would aid the people in mapping out our course for the new year.

The year 1947-48 was significant in our history and must for ever remain significant in the history of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Future Nigerian historians will see this period (1947-48) as marking the end of that period of Nigerian political inaction—the end of Nigerian political slumber of death—the beginning of the great awakening—the awakening that was bound to have great repercussions and ramifications not only in the national life of Nigeria and the Cameroons, but also the life of Africa and the World in general.

LANDMARKS

Reflecting and taking stock, the lecturer pointed out the following land-marks in our political history within this period.

In the first place this period marked the date when the N.C.N.C. sent out a delegation to the headquarters of imperialist Britain to tell of the sorrows of the nation, her trials and tribulation, her agony, woes, and state of humiliation, and to demand better conditions for the nation and her peoples in the light of the changed state of the world.

It marked the return of the delegation unheeded, disappointed, and yet more spiritually fortified for the national war of liberation of which it was the spearhead.

This period also marked the enlistment of the lecturer in this army of national liberation from the onset of his professional career in this country and the impact of that enlistment on the existing state of the nation, particularly that of Lagos.

LAGOS MISLEADERSHIP

In the second place, this period marked the end of the era of Lagos misleadership of the nation — and recorded the violent reactions of the complacent, decadent, slumbering and satisfied misleaders of Lagos, who were rudely awakened from their political slumber of death to face the realities of present-day politics.

In the third place, this period recorded the foundation of the first National Convention of the N.C.N.C. and the first assembly of the nation at Kaduna — the quest for leadership based on capability and character in the public life of the nation by the removal of spies and traitors and weeding out real and potential sources of danger lurking within the machinery of the national army of liberation.

In short, within this period, discipline was introduced in our modern political life.

In the fourth place, within this period, the nation decided to give to itself a Freedom Charter —a charter which, when clearly understood and worked out in all its practical implications, would be found to have laid the surest and soundest foundation for our national strength and survival.

CABINET SYSTEM

By the institution of the cabinet system with regularity of meetings the election of a national leader in the creation of the post of the federal presidentship with power to appoint and dismiss members of his cabinet, the nation accepted the principle that a nation without a central figure or institution around which it weaves its hopes and aspirations merely exists in a state of anarchy.

And by empowering the President to appoint and dismiss his ministers when the occasion demanded it, the nation acknowledged that discipline was necessary within and without the camps of the national political machinery thus laying the foundation for the future government of this great country.

In the fifth place, this period saw also the attempt of the moribund N.Y.M. and its leaders to come to life again even if only on the pages of the Daily Service ---- after years of impotence and paralysed inaction; the foundation of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa by those Lagos politicians who had lost the confidence of the nation, basing this organisation on the "domination scare" as the only surest means to regaining their lost prestige.

This saw also the foundation of the Yoruba Federal Union for the good of the Yoruba nation.

PRESS CONTROVERSY

In the sixth place, the period under examination saw some of the most violent, severe, and sometimes acrimonious press controversy this nation had ever experienced.

That press controversy was painful and at times disgusting, but it was painful for it was the pain of a new birth.

In the view of the lecturer, the press controversy was a necessary evil and beneficial to the nation.

It gave the nation an opportunity for self analysis, and gave her an opportunity to examine the origin, character, and quality of her present-day political leadership and followership.

The controversy helped her to have an insight into the character of the personnel that had hitherto dominated her political scene.

In short the press controversy served the nation as education, elucidation, gave her opportunity for self-examination, analysis, and re-orientation of ideas in order to enable her to make a choice one way or the other in the present-day struggle for leadership of the nation by those who rightly or wrongly strive to do so.

RECENT ARRESTS

In the sixth place, recently and yet very important in the life of our beloved country, this period is coming to a close with:

(a) Political arrests and trials for sedition.

Central Council Cancels The Taxation Of Women

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ABEOKUTA, Oct. 18 (ANA).—The Egba Central Council here has recommended that there should henceforth be a flat rate tax of eight shillings for a man, and nothing for a woman.

His Honour the Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces, the Honourable Theophilus Hoskyns-Abrahall, C.M.G., has agreed to this recommendation on the understanding that the Egba Central Council is able to fulfil five conditions.

These conditions to which Mr Hoskyns-Abrahall attached so much importance are:

(a) That all Capital works be deleted from the estimate except as regards liabilities already incurred;

(b) That no vacancies in the Native Administration staff shall be filled without his specific approval;

(c) That an over-all cut of ten per cent be made in the expenditure under each head of estimates;

(d) That the Council presents a balanced budget for 1949-50 not later than January 1, 1949, and;

(e) That the total of executive salaries does not exceed twenty-five per cent of the gross amount of tax to be collected this year.

STORM IN TEA-CUP

Political quarters here brand these conditions as mere "storm in a tea cup."

It was revealed that such stipulations were uncalled for or entirely out of order, for the simple reason that since the beginning of the year no tax has been collected in Egbaland; hence it cannot be said that the State is bankrupt.

The Resident of the Abeokuta Province, Major John H Blair, and the Commissioner, were asked to be more vigilant and more practical particularly in seeing that Egba people are encouraged to cut their coat according to size.

Popular opinion held that the Commissioner or the Resident's comments were too premature about the "unjustified reduction of the tax" and the need for "higher display of wisdom and responsibility."

NOT ONLY CRITICS

Whilst it is maintained that a year's work should have provided enough for a fair estimate of the efficiency of the new government in Egbaland, it is also being said here that the political officers should not simply assume the role of "observers and critics," but they should help too to weed out superfluous offices and officials.

Fifteen Alake's staff messengers are said to have been retained in the Administration pay-sheet, drawing no less than £49 10s. a month, even though they are private messengers or bodyguards, practically doing nothing since the exit of the Alake from the township and its environs.

It is further pointed out that since the beginning of the year, some twenty-four Tax Police have been kept on the pay roll, "doing nothing until now" and yet drawing some ninety pounds a month.

Mention is also made of a so-called conservancy lorry, put down as costing £500; assembling of the lorry is said to have not been finished up till now.

ELECTRICAL EXPENSES

It is felt too that an inquiry should be set up to investigate who is supervising the expenditure in the Electrical Department of the Public Works Department where so much cords of firewood are said to be sold daily.

Likewise is enquiry demanded for the money alleged paid to the Native Administration for some odd jobs for which some prisoners are occasionally chartered out.

As to the so much made of capital works, the public here would like the Chief Commissioner or the Resident to point to a single capital work performed in either 1946 or 1947 — not to say of the last five or six years.

The people maintain that there had been no improvement made to Abeokuta roads, no new roads built, deep ditches abound, and water supply and electric lighting "dull and unsatisfactory."

Majority Accepts Tax To Found Molusi College

Abolition Of Women Taxation Is Voted To Avoid Trouble

IJEBU IGBO.--A report of the pupose of founding the Molusi meeting of the Ijebu Igbo Sub- recently, at which meeting the majority to abolish taxation of

Oba Adeboye I, the Orimolusi Ijebu Igbo, presided, supported collection of voluntary tax for the College was read to an emergency Native Authority Council here decision was accepted by the women.

by his chiefs and councillors.

Majority of the members felt sorry for the abolition of women taxation in Ijebu Igbo area because the women never complained.

Nevertheless, the house felt that if the sub-native authority did not vote for the abolition, some trouble brewers might exploit the situation and incite the women to fury.

The whole house therefore accepted the decision and poll tax per adult male was fixed at 15s.

This figure, having been worked out, was found sufficient to balance the N.A. Budget with a surplus of £135.

The report on the voluntary taxation for the college showed that the progress was satisfactory.

All Ijebu Igbo sons and daughters abroad were asked to continue to double their efforts.

The education tax for women would be one shilling as from April, 1949, instead of six pence in view of the abolition of women tax.

Iron Man Of John Holt Bans Zik Group Of Newspapers

Nigerian Spokesman
Britsha Wed. 1-14-48

He Is Agent C. H. Hibbert

IT THAT Mr C H Hibbert, iron man of the John Holt and Company Limited, is always in the news was again vindicated by his most recent act by which he prohibited his men from bringing the Zik Group of papers into the office

In order to check up the allegation with facts and to investigate this alleged hibbert attitude a representative of this newspaper conducted an investigation into the regions of the hibbert atmosphere where the pressure was most high and completely conducive to a Hibberting propensity Nigerian Spokesman

As a result of the investigation conducted quite under the nose of the never yielding Mr Hibbert it was revealed that Hibbert did actually ban "Pilot" and "Spokesman" Britsha

Asked what might be the reason for such a show of intolerance one of his men replied that in all things Hibbert is a white-man with flesh and blood and should react to the pains caused his ink by the truth and force of argument of these two newspapers which always found their way into his office Wed.

Several attempts made by the pressman to see Mr Hibbert himself failed 1-14-48

NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM DR. A.B. XUMA

The Bantu World

Following is a New Year Message sent by Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, to the African people:

18a(6) Johannesburg, S.A.

The African National Congress stands first and foremost for total abolition of all discriminatory laws and to this end its leaders are determined to direct their energies and that of the African people: They are convinced that, whatever the authorities are doing in matters of education, social service, health, and the economic sphere, the African people cannot and will never be satisfied until they have a full voice in the making and administration of the laws that govern the country as a whole. Sat. 1-10-48

In other words, they claim as their constitutional and birth right full participation in the Government of South Africa. The Natives Representative Council has twice adjourned after passing a resolution asking the Government to remove the discriminatory laws based on race or colour in keeping with the policy of the African National Congress.

COUNCILLORS' RESOLUTIONS

The Councillors, since 1937, have repeatedly passed resolutions for the abolition of the Pass Laws, for compulsory education, free access to land for Africans with free-hold title, the recognition of African Trade Unions, direct representation in all legislative bodies, Housing facilities for Africans with free-hold title, the improvement of the status of the Chiefs and other reforms.

The resolutions on these subjects are the same as those the African National Congress have passed from time to time. Now the Councillors have adjourned twice as a protest against the Government's disregard of the recommendations of an institution of the Government's own creation. Is it wise, is it common sense to say the Native Representative Councillors must abandon the field and withdraw from the Council at this stage before the Government has given a satisfactory and considered reply to their resolution of 1946? Sat.

I consider such a step unwise and lacking in common-sense notwithstanding all the bad features inherent in the institution.

DONE THEIR BEST

I, therefore, as President-General of the African National Congress and in the name of the National Executive appeal to Chiefs, Headmen, and the people to rally round the banner of Congress to return en bloc the present members to finish up the negotiations they have begun with Government. We must not sit around with mouths wide open criticising the Councillors. They have done their best. 1-10-48

A.N.C. CONFERENCE

In this, the third of a series of articles on the trend of events at the conference of the African National Congress held at Bloemfontein, "Ishra" discusses the tactics and manoeuvres employed in the "political" tug-of-war at that conference. He observes:

The Bantu World

The first shots in the political tug-of-war at the annual conference of the African National Conference held at Bloemfontein, were fired by the Executive which relied on the conservatism of the Cape, Natal and Free State delegates, to bolster their last ditch sand. With a pluck unusual in the timid "N.E.C." they put across their line in the form of a vaguely-worded statement which had previously been drawn up by the Working Committee. Conference turned down the statement, and demanded a full Executive report.

Johannesburg, S.A.

SPEAR-HEAD

The Congress Youth League delegation became the spear-head of the frontal attack upon the N.E.C. position. Then Dr. Xuma made an adroit move which, under different circumstances might have cost him his office as President.

BOLD LEAD

Dr Xuma delivered his over-due Presidential address, in the course of which as already stated, he made a direct, personal appeal to conference to abandon an out-right boycott. Sat. 1-31-48

That was a bold lead, more especially as it was known that strong sections of the Transvaal delegation stood uncompromisingly for the boycott. But Xuma knew that although these sections were for a boycott, they were not yet prepared to turn him out of office. He exploited this with all the vigour at his command. His side was thus able to put a very strong case, the result being that they scored many debating points and put their opponents on the defensive.

NOTABLE FEATURE

The Congress Youth League delegation came sharply against Dr Xuma's line. They differed from Mofutsanyane's pressure group, however, in that they did not want to "eliminate without substitution", whereas the Communists wanted thorough-going revolution without regard to the consequences.

A notable feature was the sharp line of cleavage between leading sections of the Communist Party members. For example, the J. B. Marks group took a line diametrically opposed to that of the Mofutsanyane faction. The former were for an abandonment of a direct boycott, whereas the latter were for a direct and out-right boycott of the elections.

The Bantu World

This Communist cleavage was not as "innocent" as it looked. Under-lying it, were deep-seated tactical factors, the unveiling of which should reveal the opportunism of the Communists. First of all, we all know of course, that the C.P. has a strong discipline. No member is allowed to follow a political line contrary to the official party line. Any such member who deviates from the party line is promptly disciplined. It is almost certain that on so momentous an issue as the election boycott, the Communist Party already had its official attitude.

Johannesburg, S.A.

The Communists who went to Bloemfontein could not have gone without a mandate and withuot orders from Party "high-ups." What was behind the apparent cleavage? Sat. 1-31-48

"Ishra" will give a detailed analysis in his next instalments.

Development of Ethiopia

Times 1-15-48 Thurs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I notice under the heading "U. N. Lists Deficits" that Ethiopia will balance imports against exports. Therefore there is no deficit in the case of Ethiopia and that country ought not to have been mentioned under the list of deficits. A hasty reader might not observe this. 18a(6) 1-15-48

Too little is known about Ethiopia. Her progressive developments since her liberation from the Italians and resumption of independent government in 1942 are most impressive. One would ask what other nation in Africa in these six difficult years has been able to establish compulsory elementary education for the whole country, together with numbers of secondary and professional schools? This is the accomplishment of Ethiopia, whose Government resumed office in February, 1942, after the Italians had closed all schools for five years, killed or dispersed the teachers, and created havoc in the land.

Times New York Times 1-18-48 Thurs. 1-15-48 Thurs.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Woodford Green, Essex, England, Dec. 9, 1947.

New York Times

Our First National Assembly

THE RECORDS already made by the NCNC since its inauguration in 1944 was epitomised last Tuesday, April 13, at Kaduna. The First National Convention revised the peoples constitution and presented it and other plans to the First National Assembly. Before it rose on Tuesday, the Assembly unanimously adopted as our Freedom Charter the amended form of the constitutional draft submitted to the Colonial Office last year.

This Freedom Charter divides our Parliament of the Commonwealth into House of Nationalities and House of Representatives. Condominium has been dropped because Britain turned down the NCNC proposals for co-operation. A Cabinet of the Commonwealth is fully empowered to implement the Freedom Charter.

Furthermore, this Cabinet is so constituted that the Federal President is given authority to appoint or fire his cabinet ministers. We support this device because it is internationally in vogue. Its wisdom is that unless the captain of the ship of State has freedom to choose men and women willing to serve with the spirit of team work, nothing could be effectively accomplished.

Another salient landmark reached at Kaduna was the reorganisation of the nation culturally according to linguistic and historical similarities. Thus each section of the country is to enjoy limited autonomy. Villages and towns will elect their representatives to annual Assemblies. These and other mile stones already published in the pages of this newspaper represent the pillars upon which our New Nigeria is daily and speedily being erected.

N.R.C. Met in Bloemfontein

New Situation Discussed

The Native members of the third Native Representative Council met in Bloemfontein on Saturday says the "Friend" of the 2nd August to discuss the situation arising out of the change of Government.

In a statement issued last night the chairman, Professor Z. K. Matthews, of Fort Hare, said that the Native Policy of the Government as announced, and the declarations of intentions of the various Ministers on matters affecting African people, had caused considerable concern in African cirles.

Professor Matthews's statement reads:—

"It will be recalled that, last year, before this new Council was elected, the then Prime Minister, General Smuts, had given an undertaking that he would take an early opportunity to meet the Council to expound to it his proposals for a revised ative policy, especially in the light of the report of the Fagan Commission which was then awaited.

"The change of Government has brought into power a party or combination of parties committed to a policy which is presumably adumbrated in General Smuts's proposals.

The new Government has as yet not signified any intention to meet the new Council. It is common knowledge, however, that the Government has published a statement embodying the policy which it proposes to follow, and that various Ministers have since May last given indications of steps which they propose to take in their departments to implement the policy of "apartheid."

"The Native policy of the Government as announced, and the declarations of intentions the various Ministers on matters affecting African people, directly or indirectly, hav caused considerable concern in African circles, and the members of the Representative Council feel it is their duty to give expression to the misgivings of the people they represent as far as the new situation is concerned.

Greater Urgency

"These new developements have given greater urgency to the struggle of the African people for the recognition of their rightful place in the body politic of South Africa. In their struggle for the betterment of their position, the African people have been inspired throughout by a conviction that the interests of Black and White in this country are inextricably interwoven, and that Government policy should aim at the integrations of the various sections of our population into a corporate whole, instead of encouraging the development of disjointed and mutually antagonistic units such as is envisaged under the policy of "apartheid."

"In the light of the industrial and economic developments taking place in the country, the members of the Representative Council feel that the need for emphasising the urgency of adopting the policy of integration rather than one of separation is greater today than ever before. It need hardly be stated that this is one of the most fruitful points that emerge from the report of the Fagan Commission, which has now been published.

"Members of the Council can see no reason in anything that has been said or done thus far by the new Government to lead them to advise the African people to abandon the stand they have taken hitherto in these matters. On the contrary, it is felt that the African people must redouble their efforts to strengthen their various national organisations and to co-ordinate their activities so as to faciliate the achievement of their common goal.

The Onus

"It may be said that this statement prejudices the policy of 'apartheid' before the new Government has had sufficient time to put it into effect. The fact of the matter is that the onus of establishing the merits, if any, of the policy of 'apartheid' rest upon its sponsors, and not upon those who are not convinced about its feasibility or its efficacy to meet their legitimate demands.

It seems necessary to state that, in the opinion of members of the Council, the policy of 'apartheid is not a brand new policy, but has in fact been followed by various South African Governments for generations under different names, more particularly since Union. In all the various forms it has assumed, it has always met with the strenuous opposition of the African people.

"Moreover, it has always succeeded in exacerbating racial feeling and bitterness among the different sections of our population without yielding any material benefits to the Africans. For them it has always meant a policy of exploitation. Admittedly, the pill of 'aparthhid' is usually given a superficial sugar coating in the form of full facilities for Africans to develop in the limited areas or spheres set aside for them. It is desired to warn the African people against being taken in by promises of facilities in areas or spheres which nobody takes the trouble to define or specify, and they are advised to be vigilant and scrutinise with care all measures or schemes purporting to be designed to advance their interests."

Race Question Splits Coalition Government Of Milan In Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's coalition government has been split by the race question, it was disclosed here recently. The government, composed of the Nationalist and Afrikaner Parties, defeated Field Marshall Jan Christian Smuts' United Party in a general election held last May.

Malan, as the Nationalist chieftain, aims toward pushing the plan for abolishing native representation. The Afrikaners, headed by N. C. Havenga, minister of finance, are opposed to this. They have pledged support of the "entrenched clauses" of the South African act and constitution safe guarding the rights of colored natives to be representative in Parliament.

The Nationalists will seek support from the country on this issue at the provincial elections early next year. If Malan loses in these elections, he is expected to call for another general election to give support to his policy.

DENIES RESTRICTIONS

The Interior Department of the Union of South Africa, which is in charge of issuing visas, issued a statement three weeks ago denying that any special restrictions existed against Negro Americans.

"There are no specific prohibitions on Americans of African descent as such which would not also be met with by other visitors not of pure European descent," the statement read.

"ISHRA" EXPOSES

THE A.A. CONVENTION

The Convention to-day is purely and simply a Cape organisation, with no following in the Transvaal, excepting a small clique.

The Convention to-day is the home of disgruntled Communists, of renegade Nationalists, and of ultra-revolutionary Trotskyists.

It is bound hand-and-foot to the chariot-wheels of the Unity Movement, which has a Fourth Internationalist outlook, and is far removed from the sphere of practical, bread-and-butter politics

Readers will remember the attempts, by these agents of disruption, to establish themselves among the African Trade Unions during the war years. Even in the Cape Peninsula where the A.A.C. is supposed to have its stronghold, they have been routed at Langa Township, the largest African location in the Peninsula. Almost all the organisations which attended the first convention, and these include Congress, the Communist Party, the Trade Unions, the Teachers' Organisations etc., have to-day nothing to do with the All African Convention.

The Convention itself has ceased to be what it once claimed to be—namely, a federal body. Besides they have lost identity, simply because they are hand-in-glove with the fire-swallowing arm-chair dreamers of the Unity Movement.

Whom Does It Represent?

This is a question one might ask, seeing the Conventionists are so clamorous and so vociferous. The Conventionists speak of "an organisation that will embrace the whole Union and that will speak with one voice — the All African Convention." What downright nonsense! Who does the A.A.C. represent any-way?

At their annual conference in 1946 only 22 or 23 organisations were represented. But last year (1947) as many as 11 (eleven) organisations were represented. And what were these? Almost all of them are obscure village associations and debating societies. Indeed it is noteworthy that almost all of them are Cape Town or near Cape Town clubs or societies. The only organisation of any note is the Cape African Voters' Convention and possibly the Cape Coloured Anti-Cad Organisation.

In one instance, two vigilance associations from one obscure town reported, and these two are among the eleven "national" organisations represented in the "very-much-alive" and "gigantic" All-African Convention!

What was queer is that their numerical or representative strength was kept a secret.

"Ishra" invites the whole nation to examine the following facts concerning the 1947 Conference of the A.A. Convention:-

1. Twenty-one people, including visitors, attended the first session.

2. There was not a single delegate from the Transvaal, although one Transvaal A.D.P.-cum-Conventionist enthusiast was seen at East London, two days before the conference.

3. Professor Jabavu, the President, gave no lead whatever with regard to the "Boycott Issue" and yet Dr. Gool was able to say that Professor Jabavu would lead the nation over the crisis as Pandit Nehru did in India, and that he (the Professor) would probably become the first prime Minister of South Africa, after freedom had been won.

Editor Of African Echo Faces Sedition Case

Two Crown Witnesses Heard At Preliminary Investigation

Preliminary depositions in the sedition case against Joseph J. Odufuwa, Editor of the African Echo, and his assistant, S. O. Ebbi, began yesterday at Sant Anna Court No. I.

The first prosecution witness was Abimbola Akinosho, clerk in charge of the Publications Branch of the Secretariat.

He told the court that from affidavits signed by Odufuwa he knew him as publisher, printer and proprietor of the African Echo.

Witness was also familiar with Odufuwa's signature.

He identified the photograph of Odufuwa which appeared in the African Echo of September 25, in which it was stated that the accused is Editor-in-Chief of the African Echo and Managing Director of the Swan Press.

EVIDENCES SHOWN

He identified a copy of the African Echo issue of November 1, which Odufuwa had sent to him in the Secretariat.

On page two of the copy was an article captioned "Age of Positive Action."

Witness also had received the "Echo" of November 6, which was tendered in evidence.

The copy contained an article "A Call For Action" and on page three another article appeared which was entitled "Order of the Day" by Timoshenko.

There was another on the same page headed "Onward To Freedom."

LAST WITNESS

The last witness for the day was Tom Joe Pritlove of the C.I.D.

He told the court how he had visited the accused persons on November 5.

Odufuwa made a short statement to the effect that he was not Editor on November 1; it was his assistant who took charge.

Later Odufuwa made another supplementary statement written by himself; this time that he was editor of the African Echo, and that Ebbi was acting editor in his absence.

The matter continues today at 11 30 a.m. — (ANA)

Rev. Ayorinde Discusses The Negro's Quota To Civilization

Chairmanned by Mr Harold Cooper, Public Relations Officer, Lagos, an impressive lecture entitled "Contributions of the American Negro to Civilisation" was delivered by Rev. J. T. Ayorinde, M.A, in the Glover Memorial Hall, Lagos, on Wednesday last, December 16, at the instance of the Christ Band Society Education Fund of the First Baptist Church.

The chairman in his opening speech remarked that he had only been in this country for a period of one year and nine months, and could not say much of the lecture but he would rather say that the newsreel and picture is here and Rev. Ayorinde is the story.

CULTURE DEFINED

Rising to speak, the lecturer said that all people, whether they were Africans, Europeans, Asiatics, Australians or Americans, has some kind of culture of their own.

This, he said, was the sum total of any people's governmental, economic, social, religious and intellectual institutions, although culture was characteristic of all peoples, the same could not be said of civilisation.

Specifically, civilisation necessitated the existence of a device whereby the experience and accomplishments of one generation could be passed on to the next.

Commenting on the measure of civilisation, he quoted the opinion of three international authorities, Guizot, the French historian and statesman, Henry Buckle, the English historian, and Emerson, the American historian.

CIVILISATION

According to these three historians, the word civilisation suggests the idea of progress of development, of the improvement of civil life, and calls to mind the thought of a people in course of social amelioration worthy of those intellectual and moral qualities which distinguish man from the brute.

Secondly, moral and intellectual progress is essential to civilisation.

A people cannot be said to advance who, while gaining in knowledge, are less virtuous.

Therefore, knowledge and intellect are the standard and criterion by which the civilisation of a people must be measured.

Thirdly, civilisation was described in terms of progress, and should be measured by the diffusion of knowledge through books, newspapers and letters.

STATE OF PROGRESS

Progress, on the other hand, was marked by complexity, division of labour, personal liberty, free speech, justice, the school and other social and political institutions and ideals.

Swerving next to the subject proper, the lecturer said that the Negroes belonged to the Negroid race which was classified third by the anthropologists.

The achievements of Negroes, he emphasised, embraced important fields of learning.

About a hundred years before the inception of slavery, Negroes were known to be explorers, settlers and colonists.

During slavery, Negroes proved competent blacksmiths, wagon makers and iron workers, skilled carpenters and masons.

NEGROES IN AFRICA

Back in Africa, they had been skilful weavers, rug makers, potters and wood-carvers.

Negroes musical gifts was universally recognised; this began to express itself in the spirituals, jubilees and work songs and, in later years, in ragtime, jazz and boogie-woogie.

Musical critics say that these were the only distinct contributions America had made to the music of the world.

Negroes had proved their mettle as poets and artists, scientists, patriots, doctors, inventors, surgeons, educationists, athletes, sportsmen and business organisers, after emancipation.

"Thus, in spite of handicaps," said Rev. Ayorinde, "the American Negroes had made wonderful contributions to civilisation."

LESSON LEARNT

"What, then, do we learn from them?

"Firstly, in spite of our own handicaps, we are to realise that merely existing in a land which flows with 'milk and honey' is not the ideal.

"One does not have to be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, London, Yale or Howard to be educated or to become a useful citizen.

"Secondly, the African is not inferior to his fair-skinned brother who lives in the temperate region of the world.

"In various studies, anthropologists have overwhelmingly proved that race did not correlate with superiority or inferiority.

"In all stocks individuals differ in ability and civilisation."

Summing up, the chairman said that the audience had listened to an impressive and educative lecture, and must have imbibed a sense of inspiration to follow the great strides made by their kith and kin within a span of eighty years.

The audience dispersed after three hearty cheers were given to the lecturer, the chairman and the Christ Band Society. -- (ANA).

MRS O. IKEJIANI

Canadian wife of Doctor Okechuku Ikejiani. She was one of the supporters of the chairman at a recent lecture delivered by her husband.

AFRICANS HAVE NEW LOOK, WANT MORE RIGHTS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 3-18-48

By A. J. SIGGINS

LONDON —(ANP)— Africans under British rule have the "new look" these days, a look that is not a fashion fad. Africans more and more are demanding their rights and more freedom from the yoke of British imperialism.

Last week in Trafalgar Square, Britishers saw something new—African student leaders supported by British leftwing university students, union men and other Britishers, Africans and Indians in a procession to present a petition to the prime minister.

Their speakers protested what they claimed was the premeditated shooting of an ex-serviceman of their group by police in Accra, Gold Coast, Africa. Claiming that an authorized parade turned on the wrong street by accident, African leaders said they were stopped on the off-street by police.

TOLD TO MOVE

Police told the demonstrators to move, but they refused, the protesters said, and when police hesitated at an order to shoot, the officer in charge seized a rifle and killed an ex-serviceman. The processionists threw stones at the police, according to the Africans, and the latter set up a barricade. Daily World

They had fought the last war along with white Britishers for freedom, the Africans said, and they expected to enjoy the same fruits of victory. peakers cited the low wages paid native workers in African mines. They felt that imperialism caused many of their evils.

CONTINENT ON MARCH

"Africa is on the march now," one speaker said, "and will not stop until imperialism is broken and all Africa enjoys the same freedom that Britain enjoys. That is what we fought for, and that is what we are going to have." Atlanta, Ga.

One Gold Coast student leader wore a native costume, a yellow and black toga over shirt and pantaloons. Each speaker was firm, quiet and well mannered and spoke in chosen English. Thurs. 3-18-48

The "new look of Africa" has come to stay, and British white imperialism must realize it.

[U]nited States Of Africa Plan

Daily World

LONDON —(ANP)— A member of parliament of the Labor party recently proposed before the house of commons, the establishment of a United States of Africa. He declared that Britain's economic salvation was to be found in the heart of its African territories.

He did not mention, however, whether Africans are content to work a shilling a day to save British workers who earn one pound sterling a day and have a vote and many other advantages. Sat.

In the Union of South Africa, Gen. Smuts, the prime minister, commented on the recent loss of Czechoslovakia to communism said, "The question is: Shall we tamely submit to slavery, or shall we stand like the Boers stood 50 years ago and face this threat to liberty?" 3-27-48

FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY

The Boers fought the British for their liberty. Does Gen. Smuts mean that all South Africa should stand as the Boers did? In South Africa there are 2,000,000 whites to 8,500,000 colored including Africans, Indians, Arabs and mixed, all of whom want the liberty denied to them.

Today, communist Russia offers to colored subject peoples political and social equality now denied to them by Great Britain and South Africa. There are 150,000 Indians in South Africa who are demanding equality with Europeans. Sat.

All this talk by politicians concerning blocs of states is harmful and contrary to the desire of a majority of world peoples for world unity. 3-27-48

We demand UN interference in Palestine while Gen. Smuts defies it in South Africa and a British member of parliament proposes to exploit Africans and their land to save British imperialism.

BRITONS FEAR A CHOICE RISES: INDIA OR AFRICA

Tribune Chicago, Ill.

See Malan Weakening Empire Ties

Sun. 8-1-48

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The British foreign office is afraid that South Africa's new government will weaken the British commonwealth of nations. This is the regime of Dr. Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party, which recently defeated Jan Christiaan Smuts' United party government.

Study of the Nationalist victory has convinced many government leaders here that Dr. Malan's policies will affect the political and economic links binding the empire.

They expressed belief the new regime would widen the gap between the empire's white population and millions of freedom seeking nonwhites. Soon, they said, Britain may have to chose between trying to keep India or South Africa within the commonwealth.

Military Plans Go On

They agreed, however, that there was no immediate danger to Britain's plans for strategic military development of the African continent. 8-1-48

Because Britain is South Africa's best customer and biggest investment holder, the flow of gold to London will continue, at least temporarily. South Africa produces about half the world's gold output and sells most of it to dollar short Britain.

But South African support for sterling may soon weaken, bringing the dominion closer to the American economic orbit. That might mean South Africa would sell more gold direct to the United States and so seek to readjust her adverse trade balance.

The situation in Africa has this background:

A Communist led guerilla movement is seeking to oust British rule from the Malayan federation and Singapore, troops and police have clashed with rioting strikers in Trinidad, British Guiana and the Gold Coast, and the 20,000 white settlers of Northern Rhodesia have protested a colonial office plan to give some political representation to the colony's 1,600,000 Africans.

Widespread Racial Issue

Sun. 8-1-48

The common factor in each situation is that the empire's colored races no longer regard white rule as permanent. Prime Minister Malan's party was elected primarily on its color policies. They rejected all ideas of racial equality. Malan said his government intended to save the "ruling white race" from becoming one of the world's "half caste nations."

The British believe co-operation of the 100,000,000 Africans in the colonies is essential for improving living standards in western Europe and for reorientation of commonwealth military strategy. That co-operation may be lost if color prejudice is intensified in South Africa.

Britain's economic and military planners have said that by damaging black-white relationships in Africa, Dr. Malan may be giving impetus to the eastward turn the African people are beginning to take in their searchings for political and economic betterment.

India Long Rankled

Many British officials said they saw the red light in the Nationalists' declared intention to deny South Africa's 300,000 Indians political representation, freedom of movement and equal commercial rights with Europeans.

They said that the way the Indians are treated in South Africa has long rankled in India, now the virtual keystone in the commonwealth's structure of Pacific defense. They warned that if South Africa accentuates this problem, relations between the two dominions would make a joint system of defense of the Indian ocean impossible. 8-1-48

An informant in a position to know the lines of imperial general staff thought said that if a showdown were to develop, Britain, however little she might like it, would have to back South Africa.

Dr. Malan Supports White Supremacy

Great Africa Plat

CAPE TOWN, May 29 (R).—Dr Daniel Malan said in Stellenbosch, last night that if he were made Prime Minister he would do his utmost to live up to the principles advocated by his party.

Malan and Paul Roos, M.P. for Stellenbosch, travelled to the Town Hall, in a coach drawn by students. Mon. 5-31-48

The principles referred to by Dr Malan, who defeated Marshal Smuts in the South African elections, include a call for "more South Africanism," separate representation for non-whites, and general policy of white supremacy.

According to a Pretoria dispatch Dr Malan declared, in a message thanking his supporters for giving him victory in the general election:

"This amazing result could certainly not have been achieved if there had not been many supporters of other parties and groups who put the interests of the country above party or group interests, and voted according to their convictions and consciences."

SOUTH AFRICA

Revolution

"A revolution is taking place in South Africa," warned the Port Elizabeth *Saturday Post*. "It is not a noisy revolution, and there are no guns or street riots . . . Many thousands of people won't even know that there has been a revolution—till one day they wake up and find that they can never change their government."

The Time Mon. 8-9-48

Prime Minister Daniel Malan's Nationalist government, founded on the principle of *apartheid* (racial segregation), hates Great Britain and despises the British liberal tradition. It is a government run by and for the tough Afrikaans-speaking *burgers* who make up 60% of the Union's white population. A much-used Nationalist slogan: "One Country, One Flag, One Language" (Afrikaans).

Chicago, Ill.

Parties & Outlooks. Almost the first official act of the government last June was to release Sydney Robey Leibbrandt and others convicted of pro-Nazi agitation and anti-war activities during World War II (TIME, June 28). The government then rescinded Field Marshal Smuts's order forbidding members of two anti-Semitic, ultranationalist organizations—*Ossewa Brandwag* and the *Afrikaner Broederbond*—to hold civil service positions. The *Broederbond*, of which Prime Minister Malan is a member and his Minister of the Interior, Dr. Theophilus Dönges, vice chairman, is now the real ruler of the Union of South Africa. The sinister secret society controls a good two-thirds of the government members of Parliament.

The *Afrikaner Broederbond*, in turn, is run by an executive of twelve who call themselves the Twelve Apostles. One of the apostles, billiard-bald Dr. Nicholaas Diederichs, Nationalist Parliament member for Randfontein, said in his maiden speech in Parliament: "The political position in South Africa is not an ordinary fight between two parties, but between two basic outlooks on life so fundamentally divided that a compromise between them is virtually unthinkable."

The Malan government has already begun work on restricting immigration and tightening requirements for citizenship. Explained Dönges: "[This] aims at the protection of the State against a world outlook and an outlook on life foreign to that generally current in South Africa."

Words & Actions. To cut down the number of opposition voters, Malan coolly disfranchised the Natal and Transvaal Indians. Malan has announced that he proposes to eject from Parliament the representatives of the Negroes, and to deprive the "colored" (mixed-blood) voters of Cape Province of their direct franchise. The government already has passed a law compelling the Cape's colored voters to appear before an electoral officer, magistrate or police officer to prove that they can actually write their names and addresses. Since most colored citizens prefer to steer clear of police officials, the effect of the new law will be to disfranchise thousands.

Nationalist Party extremists openly favor the establishment of an authoritarian Calvinist republic, separate from the British Commonwealth. At present, race-baiting Nationalist Malan prefers to soft-pedal this plank in his party's platform until he has firmly consolidated his power. Eric Louw, South Africa's representative to the British

Commonwealth Conference (*see above*), has been less discreet. "[In the Republic]," Louw said not long ago, "only those would have a vote who had shown by word and action undivided loyalty to South Africa and to the Republic. This excludes all Jews, also the jingoes [English-speaking South Africans]."

Associated Press

PRIME MINISTER MALAN

The Twelve Apostles call the shots.

Native Virginian Takes Oath As New Minister To Liberia

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward R. Dudley took the oath of office last Friday as United States Minister to Liberia under a recess appointment.

MR. DUDLEY

The ceremony took place in the office of Stanley Woodward, chief of the division of protocol in the State Department and was attended by Mrs. Dudley, wife of the new minister, high State Department officials, and personal friends of Mr. Dudley.

Nominated for the Liberian post by President Truman during the special session of Congress, Mr. Dudley's nomination was one of a batch on which the Senate did not act, holding them up in the expectation of a Republican victory in November.

PLANS NOT SETTLED

Mr. Dudley said he had not yet decided whether Mrs. Dudley would accompany him to his post in Monrovia. She is a New York City school teacher, and they have a five-year-old son, who will have to be considered, Mr. Dudley indicated.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dudley left for Atlantic City where they spent the weekend. He was to return to Washington last w[illegible] to spent two weeks in the State Department on consultation. As yet not definite date has been set for his sailing for Monrovia.

Since 1947, Mr. Dudley has been serving as assistant special couns[illegible] for the NAACP. He resigned this position at the request of President Truman to accept appointment as the United States Minister to Liberia.

Born in South Boston, Va., March 11, 1911, Mr. Dudley received his early education in the public schools of Roanoke. He was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University with the degree of bachelor of science, and received his bachelor of laws' degree at St. John's University law school. He also attended Howard University.

In February, 1942, Mr. Dudley was appointed attorney general of New York State. In 1943 he joined the legal staff of the NAACP. Mr. Dudley was granted a leave of absence in 1945 to serve as counsel to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. In October, 1947, he returned to the United States to take up his duties with the NAACP.

Restrictions on Non-Europeans

Attack on New Proclamation

"We, the residents of the Bloemfontein, strongly protest against the proposed promulgation of Proclamation No. 1890 of 1948, which seeks to impose financial restrictions on Africans in particular," said a resolution passed at a meeting held yesterday at the Batho Location, Bloemfontein, under the aegis of the African National Congress. Among the speakers was Dr R. F. Setlogelo, president of the Free State branch of the Congress. Mr J. D. Seekui was in the chair.

"On the Stock Exchange, in dealing with shares, in horse and dog racing and in many other financial dealings," the resolution went on, "Europeans and Africans have lost thousands of pounds, and yet the Government has not seen fit to take action.

"Now it seeks to protect, or pretends to protect, African people from 'chain banks,' which at their best have not robbed people of anything more than about £1 per individual. It is abundantly clear to us that this is the thin end of the wedge by which the Government means to control or suppress any organisation without recourse either to Parliament or a court of law."

At Minister's Mercy

Other arguments against the measure were that it placed all African organisations entirely at the mercy of a Minister of State, whose actions and policy might be dictated merely by partly political motives; it was undemocratic in principle because it interfered with the liberty of the individual; it was racial and would cause bitter racial animosity because it singled out the Africans as a group.

"We therefore demand the immediate withdrawal of this proclamation."

First Colored Comptroller To Leave Service

TRINIDAD, B. W. I., February 9—I. C. Beaubrun, the first colored man to be appointed Comptroller of Customs and Excise in the Colony will leave the service on March 5, this year.

Born in St. Lucia Mr. Beaubrun joined the civil service of the colony in 1906 as a clerk in the treasury. He was transferred to St Vincent some years later where he made rapid progress, following which he was seconded for duty in the Grenada Treasury. In 1940 he was promoted to Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Trinidad and six years later he was raised to the post of Comptroller.

Colour Question

The Colour problem has become a burning question in the House of Assembly these days. The Prime Minister, a few weeks ago was pressed by the Opposition Party to define his apartheid policy and after taking pains to do so the country in general and the Natives in particular were still not able to follow what was really meant by this policy.

It was left to Dr. E. G. Jansen Minister of Native Affairs to make a statement on this and he took occasion to do so during discussion on the Native Affairs vote in the House of Assembly on the 6th September. He started by saying that the promise that land would be acquired for the Natives would be carried out so far as it was in the Government's power to do so. There were objections by Europeans, and especially farmers, not so much to the acquisition of land, but to the fact that land acquired ran the risk of being destroyed as had much of the Native reserves in the past."

An answer to this argument is to be found in the Fagan report page 16 par. 22 where it is stated: "Increasing the production does not necessarily mean that the territory is enabled to carry a bigger population. Moreover, the first condition for increasing production in an overpopulated and overstocked area is a reduction in the number of the population and of the stock. In any event the figures and other data we have quoted lead to the irrestible conclusion that it would be utterly impossible to put the Native population which is already outside the Reserves, back into the Reserves, or even to keep the whole of the increase there in future." This is the conclusion arrived at by the Commission after making investigations and studying facts supplied to them by evidence from various people who have made a first hand study of the existing conditions in the various places.

Continuing the Minister states: "When we speak of a national home for the Natives in the reserves, that does not mean that we wish to put all the Natives of South Africa in the reserves..... If the policy of the Nationalist Party is carried out industries will also be established—industries suitable for the Natives—and we contend that so far as possible, in every walk of life, the Natives in the reserves will have the opportunity to develop themselves to the fullest extent.

The statement, no doubt, will raise the hopes of the Union Natives who had already heard that the new Government may have to dispense with their representation in Parliament and repatriate them from the urban areas back to the reserves which they had left for economic reasons and because they were already overpopulated.

Mr J. H. Hofmeyr who has earned for himself the epithet of being a "Kaffir boetie" raised certain points for consideration by the Minister which were somewhat embarrassing but which compelled the Minister to attempt to elucidate his statement in certain points though his explanations were not quite convincing. To all appearances it looks as though things, regarding the handling of this matters by the Minister of ative Affairs, will, in the end, justify the view of Mr Hofmeyr when he said: "Let me tell him it is going to take years before he gets anywhere."

Dudley Sworn In as U.S. Minister

Dallas Express
Sat 9-4-48

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Edward R. Dudley took the oath of office last Friday as United States Minister to Liberia under a recess appointment.

The ceremony took place in the office of Stanley Woodward, chief of the division of protocol in the State Department, and was attended by Mrs. Dudley, high State Department officials and personal friends.

Baltimore Md.

The nomination, made by President Truman during the special session of Congress, was one of a batch on which the Senate did not act, holding them up in the expectation of a Republican victory in November.

Mr. Dudley said it was not yet decided whether Mrs. Dudley would accompany him to his post in Monrovia. She is a New York City school teacher and they have a five-year-old son, which have to be considered, they indicated.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley left for Atlantic City where they spent the week end. He was due to return to Washington last week to spend two weeks in the State Department on consultation. As yet, no definite date has been set for his sailing for Monrovia.

Since 1947, Mr. Dudley has been serving as assistant special counsel for the NAACP. He resigned this position at the request of President Truman to accept the appointment.

Sat 9-4-48

Born in South Boston, Va., on March 11, 1911, Mr. Dudley received his early education in the public schools of Roanoke, Va. He was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University with the degree of bachelor of science, and received his bachelor of laws' degree at St. John's University Law School. He also attended Howard University.

In February, 1942, Mr. Dudley was appointed assistant attorney general of New York Sate. In 1943, he joined the legal staff of the NAACP, which granted him a leave of absence in 1945 to serve as counsel to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. In October, 1947, he returned to the United States to take up his duties with the NAACP.

Police Run Helter-Skelter To Untie A Tax Tangle

West Africa Pilot
Fri-12-12-47

Position Critical: Men Go Women Way

18a(6)

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ABEOKUTA, Dec. 11. — One of the greatest crises in Egbaland has been reached in the present agitation of Egba women against the payment of poll tax.

A communal skirmish was averted about a week ago when His Highness the Alake of Abeokuta suspended the taxation of women.

A contingent of the Nigeria Police Force arrived Abeokuta from Lagos during the day, while another, led by Assistant Superintendent of Police Amu, arrived from Ibadan.

The women are opposed not to the payment of income tax but to the payment of poll tax.

The agitation wave reached its highest degree of intensity last Monday when seven Egba women were arrested and prosecuted.

They were ordered to pay the tax and also to pay a fine or go to gaol as a punishment.

The women preferred gaol and they were accordingly put behind the bars.

He ended by declaring that Egba women should not pay taxes.

The next speaker was Kasumu Akanbi, who associated himself with the former speakers.

He further demanded that men should pay the flat rate of five shillings instead of the present twelve shillings.

Fri-12-12-47

MEETING WITH ALAKE

After this the crowd elected six people to present their feelings to the Alake.

Headed by Rev. I. O. Ransome-Kuti, the great crowd marched away to the Alake's palace at about 7.30 p.m.

The crowd sat outside the palace while the delegates were received by the Alake.

Rev. Kuti first spoke, thanking the Alake for his coolness throughout the trouble in Egbaland.

The next speaker was Chief J. O. Fagbemi who urged on the Alake that all Egba men appealed to him to abolish women taxation.

He was followed by Mr G. O. D. Afunku who prayed the Alake to industrialise Egbaland in order that Egbas might return home.

ALAKE REPLIES

The Alake replied thanking the delegates for their goodwill and appealing for their co-operation on the matter.

He went on to say that the taxation of women started two years before he ascended the throne of Egbaland.

It was without his jurisdiction to abolish it, because there existed an ordinance which enforced women taxation.

He said that by goodwill and co-operation they would overcome the problem.

He would later ask two male representatives and two female representatives to come and discuss the matter amicably with the Egba Central Council and the administrative authorities.

He had done a lot recently to avoid increase in taxation in Egbaland, and was always prepared to co-operate and to see that there was peace to Egbaland.

INDUSTRIALISATION

On the industrialisation of Egbaland, the Alake said he was on his legs and that in 1948 there would be various appointments in the town.

This had been impossible in the past because people did not wish to give away their lands.

The Resident of Abeokuta Province then spoke and said he and the District Officer were accidentally present at the interview.

He supported the Alake by saying that women taxation could only be dealt with by the central government, and that he was sorry to see all that happened in Egbaland in the past few days.

He appealed to the people for their goodwill.

REV. KUTI REPLIES

Rev. Kuti again spoke appealing to the Alake to tell the central government to deal with the Egbas with more fairness.

He urged that in future when any alien needs land in Abeokuta, there should be direct negotiation between him and the owners and that the Alake should not interfere until the deed is completed.

He thanked the Alake for granting them audience.

Returning to the crowd Reverend Kuti gave the result of their stewardship, after which the crowd dispersed.

Azikiwe Leads African Fight Against British

Atlanta Daily World

American-Educated Native Attracts Many To Program

Tues. 3-30-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA)—American-educated Dr. Nmamdi Azikiwe, the leading native newspaper publisher of West Africa, is conducting an intensive campaign for independence from Britain for Nigeria, the principal British West African colony and an important link in the western powers' strategic route to the Middle East a report of the Foreign Policy Association written by Vernon McKay said last Wednesday.

Mr. McKay, a member of the Foreign Policy Association research staff studied British West Africa first hand recently, on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

"If the British left West Africa in the near future," Mr Kay said, "standards of living would very likely decline and educational, social and health services would probably diminish, resulting in inseparable political problems. If civil war did not arise, quarrels between tribes and conflicts between the educated classes and native chiefs would probably break up the four colonies in to even smaller political units."

NON-VIOLENCE

Dr. Zik, who was educated at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, is modeling his anti-British campaign after the non-violent non-cooperation movement inaugurated by Indian nationalists in 1920, Mr. McKay reported and added that Zik "doubtless hopes that some day he will have enough supporters to inaugurate a crippling political and economic boycott as a means of driving the British out."

Tues-3-30-48

The report stated:

"Zik's belief in the use of extremist tactics in political warfare has caused him to refuse to cooperate in Britain's plans for the development of Nigeria. When he and three of his followers were elected to the Lgislative Council under the provisions of the new 1947 Nigerian constitution, they refused to take their seats.

"Although Zik, with characteristic exaggeration, once claimed 7,000,000 adherents, an accurate estimate of his influence is impossible. The Zikist movement, which was organized as a political faction in 1946, may include several thousand members. However, Zik's efforts have attracted the attention of illiterate inhabitants of many bush villages. In the other three colonies of British West Africa (The Gambia, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast) people who know nothing of his personality or tactics none theless idealize him as a man who 'fights for Africans.'

"Two of Ziks' most enterprising lieutenants are also American-educated, Mbonu Ojiki and Nwafor Arizu. Ojike, who is managing editor of the West African Pilot, was recently introduced to a cheering

Secretary Of State Leaves Out Richards Constitution In Reply To NCNC Delegation

West African Pilot
Lagos, Nigeria.
Sat. 2-7-48

In a communication accompanying the Secretary of State's reply to the NCNC memorandum, the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government points out that the Secretary of State as incapable of modification but in the Secretary of State's view, any modifications which are made should be such as are found necessary in the light of experience in the acual working of the constitution.

It is in the Secretary of State's interview with the delegation, that the present constitutional arrangements should be given a proper trial before it can be seen how they may need amendments; there can be no question, in his view, of setting the present constitution

General Secretary of the National Council that the Secretary of State's memorandum does not deal with the constitutional change which was dealt with at the interview with the Secretary of State. Continuing, the Acting Chief Secretary states:

The Secretary of State desires to state that he is always anxiously concerned about the growth of political life in the colonial territories and fostering a deepening sense and realisation of responsibility.

He is therefore much preoccupied with furthering self-government and evolving free democratic institution for the better representation to which the people of Nigeria can be no question, in his view, and government of the people.

JUST A TRIAL

That constitution marks a substantial step forward in the degree of setting the present constitution participate in the legislative ma-

aside and replacing it by something which might prove to be unsuitable to Nigerian conditions.

RE CHIEFS

One of the criticisms made by the delegation concerns the role of the Nominated Unofficial Members whom the delegation considers to be dependent on the will of the Governor and hence unable to fulfil their function of independent representation of the peoples of their areas.

The Secretary of State considers that such a view clearly misrepresents the true position of the Members of the House of Chiefs and the Unofficial Members of the Houses of Assembly and of the Legislative Council.

It is desirable to make it clear that the Governor does not appoint chiefs, his powers in this connection being confined, under the Appointment and Deposition of Chiefs Ordinance 1930 (No. 14 of 1930) to approving appointments made in accordance with native law and custom and of determining in cases of dispute whether an appointment has in fact been made in accordance with native law and custom.

It is true that under the same ordinance the Governor may, if those concerned take no steps to appoint a chief, appoint one himself, but there is no record that it has ever been necessary for these powers to be exercised.

FREEDOM ALLOWED

So far as the ability of the chiefs to speak their minds is concerned, the reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Council alone are sufficient to show that they have no hesitation in doing so, and that no attempt is made by government to restrict in any way their freedom of speech.

Indeed in every way possible the government seems to encourage free discussion and independence of mind among the representatives of the people.

A further disproof of the delegation's assertions in this matter is found in the presence on the delegation of one Nominated Unofficial Member.

THE REAL SYSTEM

The Secretary of State wishes to point out, moreover, that under the constitution the majority of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council are elected to that position by the Unofficial Members of the House of Assembly

The Provincial Members of the three Houses of Assembly are selected, in accordance with arrangements published in the Government Gazette on September 10, 1946, by provincial meetings, and where appropriate the members of these provincial meetings are selected by divisional meetings.

These provincial and divisional meetings are representative of the native authorities of the areas.

The Secretary of State believes that indirect election of this kind is the best method under present conditions of securing the adequate representation of the great majority of the population of Nigeria and he understands that public men in Nigeria have expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the arrangements are working.

FINALLY

In conclusion the Secretary of State desires to stress that he fully appreciates that in a country such as Nigeria, which is, like many other parts of the world, undergoing a process of increasing development and change, there is a keen desire on the part of an ever larger number of its citizens to take part in the discussion and management of the affairs of the country.

The Secretary of State, like the Nigerian Government itself, welcomes this tendency wholeheartedly, since progress in the improvement of the general conditions of life of the people must be greatly assisted by it.

The Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government fully support the Nigerian Government in its present policy of seeking all possible ways and means of encouraging and facilitating the participation of the people in public affairs.

CO-OPERATION SOUGHT

It is recognised that, in co-operating in the tasks of development, improvement and general betterment, the representatives of the people will find it necessary to criticise the government where they think that improvements can be made.

Such criticism, if made constructively and on the basis of study and understanding of the facts, is entirely welcome.

Nigeria can, however, ill afford criticism for criticism's own sake or activities designed to obstruct and embarrass the government, which can only have the effect of diverting the energies of government and people away from the many constructive tasks which confront them.

The Secretary of State hopes therefore that a policy of constructive co-operation with the government in the many ways open to them will commend itself to the delegation.

Nigerian Politics Is Active

WE COMPLETED on December 13, a dozen serialisation of an outline history of "Contemporary Nigerian Politics." The NCNC President, being the leader of our Nigerian politics now, the greatest inspirer and moulder of the course of that national aspiration in most of the years he surveyed, a devoted student of history and former lecturer in political science, is, in our humble opinion, the best qualified to write for us those twelve illuminating and scholarly, yet simple, account of our 1932-1947 political pendulum.

It is unnecessary for us to advise every interested reader, African and alien alike, to re-study these articles which we published between December 1 and 13 of this year. In them, all possible questions on the subject are answered without diplomacy or equivocation.

Three cardinal points were made by the author of these articles. First, that the NCNC is but the youngest and most dynamic of the seven nationalist movements that had sprung up here in the last fifteen years, majority having fallen on the way-side and swallowed by the political birds of the air. Second, that the NCNC and its famous memorandum to the Colonial Office democratically represents the opinions and wishes of the majority of the peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate. Third, that, in the words of its President, the NCNC "has made its move; it is now the turn of the administrators and advisers of the Colonial Office, and whatever move they make will determine our next move, in order to check-mate any attempt to stifle our right to live as a member of the family of nations."

There is therefore no more talk. Let us be patient and watch the ruling classes as to what move they may make. Meanwhile let us turn to economic actions as the New Year of actions dawns before us. We agree entirely with our NCNC President that neither victimisation nor promises could deflate us from the race to freedom.

Council Woman

Mrs. K. A. Obayomi of Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, member of the Lagos Municipal council, the only woman holding an elective office in Nigeria, a British colony with 22,000,000 inhabitants. Mrs. Obayomi heads "The Woman's Party," a political organization which she initiated. Educated in England she is the wife of a prominent physician. (ANP)

Sierra Leonians Stiffly Oppose New Constrtition

5-14-48 Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, West Africa—(ANP)—Official proposals for a new constitution for Sierra Leone and its protectorate, which were published last April, have been receiving a very hot reception throughout the colony. Again, as in the Freetown municipality ordinance of 1945 which resulted in a three-year boycott by citizens, the bone of contention is over attempts to grant native officials only figure-head positions. Sat. 5-29-48

The proposals are that there should be 25 members, of the governing body, with the governor acting as chairman without vote. There are to be seven official members, all of whom would be European heads of departments; and 16 unofficial members made up of 10 elected protectorate members, four elected colony members and two nominated by the governor to represent banking and commercial interests. Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

26 CHIEFS

In addition to this, it is stipulated that protectorate representatives need not be literate in English during a trial period of five years and would be chosen by paramount chiefs of the protectorate assembly from among themselves. There are 26 paramount chiefs, of which only five of six are literate in English.

The objections of the Sierra Leonians center around the idea that representatives are too small, that persons not literate in English are to be members of an important governmental machinery as the legislative council, in which highly technical matters are discussed in English; and the limiting of the election of protectorate members to the protectorate assembly. 5-29-48

It is interesting to note that the author of the constitutional proposals is Sir Hubert Stevenson, who, while governor of Sierra Leone, authored the original Freetown municipality ordinance against which citizens staged a three-year boycott.

AFRIKA FOR AFRIKANDERS

The Red scare is pushing South Africa toward a Nazi-tinged totalitarian nationalism. In the national elections which have just been held, one of the victims of the extreme rightist trend was Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, who lost a seat he has occupied since 1924.

Not only does Smuts's United Party seem to have lost its control in Parliament, but a number of men, bitterly opposed to his conciliatory policies, have been elected to office. Some of these were interned as suspects during the war, some were connected with Oswald Pirow's New Order movement or the Broederbond, an Afrikander secret society. Others were "generals" in the Ossewarbrandwag, a Nazilike organization in the forefront of extremists who want to establish a "totalitarian republic."

Individual victors include Dr. D. F. Malan, former Minister of the Interior, who in 1945 pleaded for Germany as a bulwark in Europe, and Ben J. Schoeman, who during the war said "the whole future of Afrikanderdom is dependent upon a German victory."

plan serves employees of New York City and the United Nations, four unions and a score of private businesses.

From Dean Rappleye of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, chairman of the HIP Board, the state society's action drew a sharp retort: "It is regrettable that the society should oppose efforts to provide adequate, modern, medical care for the many. The action is against the public interest."

Next victim of the society's ire was the Red Cross, whose blood bank was condemned as "not compatible with established patterns of American life." The society proposed instead that patients getting transfusions pay from $10 to $35 a pint for blood unless they were "medically indigent."

Faced with growing opposition from liberal members, the Medical Society of the County of New York last week appointed a "Loyalty Committee" and launched a campaign to label the opposition "socialistic." In the first contested election in years, the administration rammed through its candidate to victory over a surprisingly strong dissenting vote.

Smuts Loses Seat in Parliament; Foes, Some Nazi Zealots, Swept In

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 27—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, elder statesman of the world, has lost his seat in the South African Parliament. He was beaten in the national elections by 224 votes in the Transvaal constituency of Standerton, which he had represented since 1924. Moreover, although the final results will not be known until tomorrow, it was clear tonight that Marshal Smuts' United party cannot hope for a working majority in Parliament.

[Although the Prime Minister must be a member of Parliament, Marshal Smuts' position appeared to be assured. C. B. M. Abbott, who won a Parliamentary seat at Capetown, offered it to Marshal Smuts immediately, The United Press reported. Also, he could be appointed to one of eight seats available to the Government in the Senate.]

Whatever the final results may e, one thing was clear tonight—the marked success of extremists in the Nationalist party. Among those who won seats, some were interned as suspects during the war and others have been connected with the New Order movement founded by Germanophile Oswald Pirow. Still others belong to the Broederbond, a secret society forbidden to civil servants, which seeks the domination of Afrikanders over the British in every phase of life in South Africa. Among the victors there are even "generals" in the Ossewabrandwag, a totalitarian organization that imitates the Nazi ceremonial.

All these newcomers aspire to establish what may be called a "totalitarian republic." They include Prof. A. J. Malan, a noted veterinarian who abandoned his research laboratory rather than resign from the Broederbond; Dr. Nicolaas Diedericks, who drafts the Nationalist economic policies

South Africa Turns Backward

LONDON (NR correspondent)

OUT-AND-OUT NAZIS in the ranks of the Dutch Nationalists who now run South Africa are beginning to throw their weight around. Obviously this is bad news for liberals everywhere. What is worse, especially for Americans, is that these reactionaries say they are following Washington's policy lead, and expect American approval of their anti-democratic practices.

The key to the puzzle is the Truman Doctrine. Leaders of the Nationalist and Afrikaner Parties, which defeated the United Party, interpret America's anti-communism as justifying their own brand of extreme Nazi-type reaction. It is even reported that Premier Daniel F. Malan counts on getting Washington to look the other way while his government makes an outright grab of South-West Africa. In exchange, he is said to be considering an offer of concessions to American private business, thus weakening ties with Britain's Labor Government.

One of the first acts of the Malan government was the release from prison of five men convicted of wartime Nazi activities: Sidney R. Leibbrandt, who became a Nazi in 1936 and was landed in South Africa by a Nazi submarine during the war; Julian D. Visser and Hendrik S. van Blerk, who blew up a post office in the Transvaal; Jan A. Strauss and Michael J. Pienaar, who broadcast Nazi propaganda.

This step was taken by Justice Minister Charles R. Swart, who is said to represent the relatively moderate views of Malan and the Afrikaner leader, Finance Minister Nicholas C. Havenga. Observers believe much worse can be expected as Malan and Havenga are forced gradually to yield to the pressure of more openly pro-Nazi members of the cabinet such as Johannes G. Strydom, Minister of Lands, and Eric H. Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Development. The most extreme reactionaries, *e.g.*, the leaders of the Ossewa-Brandwag, are beginning to act as the Nazis in Germany might be expected to act if the Allied occupation authorities left the country to its own resources and impulses.

Worse than the release of the wartime traitors is the triumph of *apartheid*: absolute race segregation, which means not a shred of equality in the home, the church or the state, and absolute denial of civil liberties. While Havenga suggests a continuation of the mildly progressive race policies of Jan H. Hofmeyr, the labor and public-works post in the cabinet is held by Barend J. Schoeman, who said during the war that "the whole future of Afrikanerdom is dependent on a German victory."

In beating the United Party, the Nationalist and Afrikaner Parties not only carried the rural areas but made gains in the towns, especially on the Rand. According to a writer in the *New Statesman* (London), it is expected that the new government will increase the restrictions on immigration of Negroes to the towns. This will satisfy both Afrikaner farmers who want to hold cheap-priced Negro labor and Afrikaner townsmen who want to hold their jobs.

It is also expected that the Unemployed Assistance Act will become a dead letter, that attacks on Indians in Natal will be renewed, that the three seats held in the legislature by white representatives of natives will be lost, and even that colored voters will lose their franchise. After this, anti-Semitism and anti-English activities will also grow. The situation is tailor-made for Moscow propagandists.

FACISM IN AFRICA

ETOWN, South Africa —A new party designed to ect the interest of white vilization," has been formed by cists here.

British Dominion Conference May Use 'Color' Bar

LONDON, July 4 (Telepress).—In order not to "embarrass" the new ultra-racialist Government of South Africa, the new Dominions of India, Pakistan and Ceylon may be excluded from the "Commonwealth Conference" of Prime Ministers of British Dominions which the British Government is attempting to arrange for the coming autumn.

This astonishing proposal is being seriously discussed in official circles here as the "solution" of the difficulty presented by the accession to power of Malan in South Africa.

But the plans for the Commonwealth Conference — eagerly desired by the British Government —face another and more serious obstacle in the resistance expected, notably from Australia, to this Bevin-Smuts scheme for integrating the Empire, economically and strategically, with our Western Union and so with America.

According to General Smuts, until recently leading theorist and spokesman for British imperialism, Britain's status as a world power depends equally upon her position as a European country and her position as the center of a far-flung empire. Both Smuts and Bevin deny that there is any contradiction in this duality, but, with the commitments already undertaken in the direction of the Western Union and the increasingly clear conditions attached to Marshall aid, the Foreign Office considers the need for an Empire Conference to be very urgent.

The defeat of General Smuts in the South African elections was the first blow. Dr. Malan, so far from being, like Smuts, an ardent advocate of empire unity, has to consider the republican tradition of his Boer supporters; and although no immediate breakaway from the empire is likely, he has professed a preference for bilateral talks to settle problems arising rather than a conference. In particular, he will refuse (even more emphatically than Smuts) to tolerate other Dominion representatives, such as those of India and Pakistan, bringing up for discussion the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

RELEASE FASCISTS

Fifty actions of the Malan Government in assuming office, namely the release of German Fascist agents and saboteurs imprisoned during the war and the ban on training of Africans as artisans, are considerably embarrassing to the British Government, which would have difficulty in opposing any adverse comment that other Dominions might wish to make on these policies.

Most serious obstacle to the calling of the autumn conference is the attitude of the Australian government, since Australian hesitancy springs from dislike of the implications, for the Commonwealth of Western Union and the Marshall Plan.

At the last Empire Conference, it was the Canadian government which most energetically resisted proposals for a common empire foreign policy. This resistance was at the time attributed to American pressure and the growing domination of Canada by Wall Street. It is significant that it is now Canada, speaking again most clearly on behalf of American Big Business, that urges the need for discussions that will commit the Dominions to political support of Western Union and the economic conditions of Marshall Aid.

From the economic point of view, Australia is still less enamoured of Western Union since the "integration" of Western Europe, under American directions and on American terms, is likely to cost Australia the favored position she has hitherto enjoyed in British markets.

Already Australian fruit-growers are facing crisis due to American determination to use the Marshall plan for dumping surplus tinned fruit on the British market. Opposition is also growing to the International Wheat Agreement which is seen as sacrificing the interest of the Australian primary producer to Wall Street.

South Africans Speculate on Future Under New Chief

Smuts May Be Persuaded to Lead Opposition

(The Associated Press)

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, May 31.—Speculation of their future swept the people of South Africa today in the wake of the election upset of veteran Prime Minister Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts.

The silence of both Smuts and the victor, Prime Minister-Designate Daniel F. Malan, Nationalist party leader, heightened the speculation.

Dr. Malan, ex-clergyman whose slender majority of five in the assembly makes control of the government and inauguration of some of his policies difficult, disclosed his course with his associates at Capetown. He is not expected to come here to assume the premiership until early next week.

Field Marshal Smuts, who lost his own Parliamentary seat in the surprising Nationalist victory Tuesday, conferred with leaders of his United party. Strong efforts were being made to persuade him to stay in politics as leader of the opposition.

Smuts Still a Power

Early predictions that Dr. Malan would call for another general election this year in the hope of increasing his majority were tempered today with second thoughts.

Despite the seat distribution, election results showed Smuts still has nearly 60 per cent of the population behind him. This fact councils wariness on the part of the Nationalists.

Then, too, some Nationalists think their majority of five is workable.

The chances of a second election may depend upon Smuts' decision whether to remain in politics or not. If he surrenders opposition leadership to his deputy, J. H. Hofmeyer, the Nationalists may feel encouraged to fight again at the polls. It was against Hofmeyer's handling of the racial question that the Malan party centered its victorious campaign attack.

The Rand Daily Mail said the Nationalists may shortly take up the question of South Africa's relations with the United Nations. Some Nationalists have taken a strong stand in favor of incorporating Southwest Africa, a mandate, as an integral part of the union despite the UN's refusal to sanction such a step.

Breakaway Unlikely

Malan's lack of a substantial majority may make it out of the question for him to consider immediately taking the union out of the British Commonwealth of Nations and forming a republic.

He may have to adopt a conciliatory policy in an endeavor to win over some of the English-speaking portions of the population.

Afrikaan-speaking nationalists are most likely to push that part of their program calling for strict social, cultural and territorial segregation of the 9,000,000 non-Europeans of the population. Here also they will be bitterly opposed. Chief stumbling block to enactment of this program is the constitutional provision that representation in the Parliament can be altered only by a two-thirds majority at a joint sitting of both houses.

Malan vigorously campaigned for a segregation of colored persons much more strict than that in the Southern United States. He advocated laws which would prevent white and colored persons not only from sitting side-by-side but also from traveling on the same busses and trains and from working next to each other at their jobs. South African industries have boomed since the war and there has been a large influx of colored laborers into suburban areas.

Malan proposed that natives be confined to reserves, like the American Indian reservations. Natives in the cities also would be restricted to the sections inhabited by them. Only natives with assured employment would be allowed to live in these sections, and any unemployed already there would be shipped back to the reserves.

'Red Menace'

Malan said Communism menaced South Africa by its appeal to poverty-stricken masses and that his policy was necessary on that account. The nationalist leader contended the intermingling of races would create the danger of a mixed race eventually. He said his policy was not one of repression. He said the natives should be helped to develop economically and culturally but within their own reserves.

Natives in the reserves would be represented by six white senators, three elected and three appointed by the governor general.

The 250,000 people of mixed European, Bantu and Malay blood, most of whom live in the Cape, would be separated both from the natives and the whites. Their present right to vote with Europeans would be abolished and a separate department of state would administer their affairs. They would be permitted to elect three Europeans to represent them.

The nationalist policy is to repatriate as many Indians here as possible or remove them to other countries, prohibit future Indian immigration and prohibit them from interprovince migration.

Union Parliament Is Based On Race Lines

JOHANNESBURG, June 15 (R).—Dr Daniel Malan, South Africa's new Prime Minister, will find himself leading a House of Assembly in which the political divisions will virtually follow on racial lines, when Parliament reassembles on August 6.

Today, the Government parties consist of seventy-nine Afrikaners in the Nationalist Afrikaner Front.

The Opposition parties consist of sixty English-speaking members and eleven Afrikaners.

This is a big change from the last Parliament, which at its dissolution, had nearly as many Afrikaners in the Government as in the Opposition.

Returned to power with an all-Afrikaner Coalition and Cabinet, it remains to be seen whether Malan's brand of nationalism will prevail against that of his partners in the Afrikaner front.

18a(6) 1948

"Ishra" discusses:

A.N.C. CONFERENCE

In th first article on the African National Congress session at Bloemfontein, "Ishra" discussed the delegates who voted for the "boycott-ticket." Today "Ishra" discusses the position of those delegates who wanted an outright abandonment of the boycott for good. He observes:

This meant that they accepted General Smuts's proposals. This group was in the minority, and as it could not put up a case for the Smuts-Proposals, it was drowned from the onset, and its voice was heard no more in the conference.

Now there were thos delegates who wanted the boycott of elections plus a vote of censure against Dr. Xuma and his executive.

Some of the strongest advocates of this line appear to have been a sections of the Communists. While this group had a forceful case to put forward, they evidently did not think or care to think of the incalculable consequences to Congress w ich might result from a "wiping-out" of the present executive.

"UNSEATING" XUMA

It is notable that out-siders, including a Europea n Communist, did a lot of convassing and lobbying, in favour of the overthrow and total routing of Dr. Xuma, even if that should mean a disruption of Congress. The Communists had evidently received instructions to do away with Xuma once and for all. And it must be said t at Xuma escaped only "by the skin of his teeta."

Again, there were those who were hotly for a boycott of elections but who were not anxious to destroy Congress by "unseating" the present executive. They appear to nave held the view that turning out the executive would weaken and perhaps seriously divide Congress, without bringing about any substantial changes, simply because the substitution of one eexcutive by another would leave the mater of discipline within Congress, untouc

POWERFUL BARRAGE

T ey appeared to hold that until Congress had a policy, a clearly-defi ed programme and specific discipline in its ranks, any large-scale division would be disastrous to its existence. The Congress Youth League delegation appeared to have taken this line.

Although they put up a powerful barrage in an attempt to carry the day for the boycott, they were chary about pressing things to a point of censuring the present executive. Dr. Xuma himself outmanoeuvred them by making the issue a personal one, and that, in a manner that made a major decision imperative, leaving them a very narrow margin for choice of alternatives.

Sanity Must Prevail

At its annual conference last year, the African National Congress decided not to boycott the elections under the Natives Representation Act of 1936, but asked Africans, if possible, to return the retiring members of the Natives Representative Council en bloc. Congress, however, realising that there might be among the retiring members those who might not like to stand for re-election, placed no obstacle in the way of men who wanted to contest the election. As the result there are about 72 candidates in the Transvaal and Orange Free State constituency.

Those who advocated the boycotting of the elections must now realise that the electors would not have obeyed but ignored the Congress's boycott resolution, and the results would have been, as we have pointed out time and again, that men inexperienced in political affairs and who knew very little of the history of the African struggle for freedom would have been sent to the Representative Council. We are glad that at the annual conference of the African National Congress political sanity prevailed against political lunacy, with the result that the boycotters, most of whom were communists, had to abandon that policy and decided that their party should participate in the elections, and put up men as candidates who were pledged to do nothing else but "to smash the Council." We are not surprised at this change of attitude; it is in keeping with their traditional tactics. But what surprises us is that they have undertaken to do the same job which Dr. D. F. Malan and his followers are determined to perform—the smashing of the Representative Council.

If the Communist candidates' only object is to get into the Council for the purpose of destroying it, they will be well advised not to waste their energy and time in canvassing for votes since their job can be done by a more powerful party than theirs. Perhaps they will argue that our remarks should have been directed to the Nationalists and not to themselves. Our reply to this argument is that the aims of Dr. Malan and those of the Communists as far as the Council is concerned are practically identical—the only difference being that Dr. Malan wants to destroy the Council in order to drive Africans back into tribal "kraals" while the Communists want to smash it so as to be able to drive Africans unprepared into the international fold. To us, both seem to agree that African Nationalism is a menace which must be nipped in the bud.

The nominations, however, have shown that there is a great deal of common sense, and sanity among Africans; and it is to be hoped that when the elections come this intelligent understanding of our political position will be the deciding factor. There can be no doubt that most of the candidates on the field are those who are nominated by electors of their own localities. It is no exaggeraton to aver that some of these will drop out of the contest, since they cannot hope to secure the votes of the electors of localities where they are totally unknown. It seems to us that such candidates are wasting their energy, money and time in trying to canvass for votes.

Besides, men who are practically unknown among the people cannot be expected to have the necessary political experience without which no man can claim to be qualified to be a representative of the people. It is the bounden duty of the electors, not in their own interests, but in the interests of the people as a whole, to elect men who are interested in the promotion of the people's welfare and who have the necessary political experience.

This election should be regarded as of vital importance, not only to Africans, but also to Europeans in this country, because it takes place on the eve of the Parliamentary general election during which the embers of race hatred and prejudice will be set aflame. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that new members of the Representative Council should be men of ripe experience, capable of understanding the trend of events in this and other countries, and of putting the case of the African people in a statesmanlike way. As a people, we have men capable of presenting our case in a manner that will win the respect and admiration, not only of all men of goodwill, but also of those who would stem the rising tide of our progress.

It must be remembered that in our struggle for freedom, we are fighting for the emancipation of White South Africa from the chains of race and colour prejudice. This cannot be done by means of abusive language. Extremism from our side will beget further extremism on the other side of the colour line.

The huge majority of nominations for sitting members is a tribute to the work of these candidates in the interests of the people. It is, however, the voting which counts and all organisations should be alive to this fact and see that their votes are registered.

SOUTH AFRICA BREAKING AWAY?

The defeat and resignation of Prime Minister Jan Smuts of the Union of South Africa is viewed as another step in the disintegration of the British Empire. The immediate result is to retire a man rated as one of the elder statesmen of the Empire. We may draw a parallel between Smuts and Churchill, both rejected by their people in time of peace after they had steered a victorious course in war. Like Churchill, Smuts is a man of broad world outlook, an admirer of the United States and one who has paid tribute to its portentous role in world affairs.

The South African election is more than the rejection of a distinguished statesman. It is a victory for narrow nationalism and isolation, essentially a victory of the old Boer element over the English and the Boers who worked with them. The Nationalist-Afrikaner coalition to which Smuts lost the election favors cutting ties with the British Commonwealth. It is pre-dominantly Boer in makeup, though we are told that it attracted some English-speaking voters.

Conflict between Briton and Boer in the Dutch. Their settlers became known as Boers, from the Dutch form of the English ate climate). This led to colonization by Alabama is north of it, and has a temper-the equator as the northern boundary of

South Africa goes back over a century. The Dutch, dis-"boor" in its original significance of "hus-region around the Cape of Good Hope, in search of a bandman" or tiller of the soil.

covered by the Portuguese in 1486, was long nothing more than a stopping point on that sea route to India, was long country in the Napoleonic Wars, and re-

the 17th Century ceived title by treaty in 1814. From the be-

d near the Cape, ginning the Boers were restive under Eng-

ft for themselves lish rule, owing to interference with their

y were favorably customs and abolition of slavery. In 1836-

40, thousands of Boers staged the "Great Trek," migrating beyond British rule into the wilderness to carve out two independent republics, the Orange Free State and Transvaal. *The Advertiser*

These two republics were conquered by England in the Boer War of 1899-1902. In that war the Boer sharpshooters jolted British military prestige, inflicting repeated reverses before succumbing. There was much sympathy for the Boers in this country, and denunciation of British imperialism. *Montgomery, Ala*

The British dealt generously with the vanquished, granting them self-government finally leading to Dominion status. Boer leaders who had fought the English —Smuts among them—were won over and took a prominent part in the new order. That anti-British feeling still lingered was demonstrated however in 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, when a Boer element launched an abortive rebellion. Smuts was among those who stuck with the Empire and helped suppress the uprising. Later he became prime minister of the new Dominion. *Sat. 5-29-48*

Although English settlers followed the Dutch, a majority of the white population of the Union totalling 2.3 million, is still of Dutch extraction. And Smuts, champion of Empire ties, has now gone down before his Nationalist opposition. This creates a situation over which British spokesmen are already voicing grave concern.

Anti-Negro Groups Capture S. Africa

Daily Mail

By GEORGE F. McCRAY For ANP

The defeat of Premier Jan Christian Smuts and his United party in the general elections in the Union of South Africa places that country of over 9,000,000 Negroes and 2,000,000 whites in the hands of one of the most rabid Negro-hating groups in the world. *6-2-48*

Th eUnited party which had held power since 1939, was swept from office by a Nationalist coalition which had demanded more segregation and oppressive legislation against Negro peoples. The Nationalists, supported mainly by rural Dutch farmers and a few English settlers, had accused the Smuts government of weakening white supremacy in South Africa.

Dr. D. F. Malan, who will likely be the next premier, has demanded that Negroes be driven out of urban areas to work on farms. In the house he will command a majority of 79 seats to 74 for his combined opposition *Atlanta, Ga.*

Both the United Party and the Nationalists believe in white supremacy. The United party, supported largely by industrial areas and labor, polled the largest popular vote, over a million but nevertheless lost control of the parliament. Smuts and his followers had argued for progress in race relations, that a means should be found for integrating Negro workers into South African trade and manufacturing industry and that housing, educational, and social welfare facilities should be provided for Negroes in towns and cities to safeguard the general welfare of the country. Farming communities saw this program as draining off their labor supply. *Wed. 6-2-48*

The Nationalists had not only opposed all of these relatively progressive measures but had argued for the withdrawal of South Africa from the British empire and the creation of a republic. They are opposed to additional English immigration and for closer ties with the United States whose racial policies they admire.

STERNEST VOTE FIGHT FACES SMUTS TODAY

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 25—As voters prepare to go to the polls in the national elections tomorrow, it is clear that Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts is facing the sternest electoral trial of his career. The loss of twelve seats would put him in the minority; the loss of seven would leave him without a working majority.

Some observers are wondering whether Field Marshal Smuts, like Winston Churchill, has not been mistaking the respect and popularity for himself as respect and popularity for his party.

The voters will choose 138 of the 153 members of the House of Assembly. Twelve candidates were unopposed on nomination day and three white representatives of Negroes are elected by another process. The final results may not be known before Friday, although the general trend should be discernible Thursday evening. *5-26-48*

In the last Parliament, Prime Minister Smuts' United party, with eighty-nine seats, had an over-all majority of twenty-five. For this election it has made a pact with the Labor party, whose seven candidates it is not opposing. *Wed.*

The opposition comes from the Nationalist party, which has joined with the Afrikander party and has the tacit support of Nazi-minded groups. It is said that at least fifty opposition candidates are members of the Broederbond, an anti-British secret organization. Another fifty candidates are standing as independents, and there are three Communists.

Feverish Speculation Sweeps South Africans After Upset

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 5-30-48

PRETORIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA— (AP) —Feverish speculation on their future swept the people of South Africa Saturday, in the wake of the election upset of veteran prime minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts.

The silence of both Smuts and the victor, Prime Minister Designate Daniel F. Malan, Nationalist party leader, heightened the speculation.

Dr. Malan, ex-clergyman, whose slender majority of five in the assembly makes control of the government and inauguration of some of his policies difficult, discussed his course with associates at Capetown. He is not expected to come here to assume the premiership until early next week.

Field Marshal Smuts, who lost his own parliamentary seat in the surprising nationalist victory Tuesday, conferred with leaders of his United party. Strong efforts were being made to persuade him to stay in politics as leader of the opposition. *5-30-48*

Early predictions that Dr. Malan would call for another general election this year in the hope of increasing his majority, were tempered Saturday, with second thoughts.

Despite the seat distribution, election results showed Smuts still has nearly 60 per cent of the population behind him. This fact councils wariness on the part of the Nationalists. *Sun.*

Then, too, some Nationalists think their majority of five is workable. *The Advertiser*

The chances of a second election may depend upon Smuts' decision whether to remain in politics or not. If he surrenders opposition leadership to his deputy, J. H. Hofmeyer, the Nationalists may feel encouraged to fight again at the polls. It was against Hofmeyer's handling of the racial question that the Malan party centered its victorious campaign attack. *Montgomery, Ala.*

The Rand Daily Mail said the Nationalists may shortly take up the question of South Africa's relations with the United Nations. Some Nationalists have taken a strong stand in favor of incorporating Southwest Africa, a mandate, as an integral part of the union despite the UN's refusal to sanction such a step. *5-30-48*

Malan's lack of a substantial majority may make it out of the question for him to consider immediately taking the union out of the British commonwealth of nations and forming a republic.

South Africa Wants No U. N. Interference

The News-Age-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, Union Of South Africa, June 5—(AP)—South Africa's new prime minister has served notice his nation will not permit interference in its domestic affairs by the United Nations. *Sun*

Dr. D. F. Malan, who replaced Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts as first minister as a result of the recent election, gave the Union's position in a radio address Friday night. He said:

"In regard to our membership in the U. N. O. . . . we wish to emphasize that we, in company with our predecessors in office, accepted on the clear understanding that there was to be neither external interference in our domestic affairs nor any tampering with our autonomous rights. . . *6-6-48*

"We shall steadfastly refuse to allow any country, power or organization to determine our destinies —that being a right we reserve to ourselves as a free and independent nation."

Smuts Resigns As Premier Of South Africa After Defeat

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—(AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, 78-year-old British empire statesman, resigned as premier Friday and prepared to turn the office over to his successful nationalist rival in Tuesday's election.

The governor general called to for ma new government Dr. Francois Malan, 74, whose nationalists favor a policy of isolation from British empire affairs, strict segregation of non-Europeans such as Indians and African natives in separate districts, and development of mineral resources under state control. *Sat.*

Smuts, prime minister for 14 years—from 1919 to 1924 and 1939 to 1948—was defeated in a campaign fought mainly on the color issue. His United Party and labor allies won 71 seats in the final results, while the combined Nationalist-Afrikaner opposition odded up 79.

Jubilantly the Nationalist press called the overthrow a "revolution." *5-29-48*

In Johannesburg, some political observers felt it was unlikely that Smuts would avail himself of offers b yelected Parliament members to step down in his favor. It also was considered doubtful whether he would come to Capetown for the next parliamentary session.

J. H. Hofmeyr, former deputy prime minister, was expected to be the new leader of the opposition. Smuts already has sent a telegram to C. B. M. Abbott refusing the Cape Sea Point seat.

The Nationalist-Afrikaner Party coalition's narrow majority may become increasingly difficult and some political observers say that another general election is inevitable within the next few months.

The Labor Party, which won six seats, issued a statement saying it will continue to follow its independent course based on policies traditionally associated with labor. It will oppose anti-democratic measures and a break with the British commonwealth and the western democracies, it said.

Malan will fly to Pretoria, the capital, this weekend to begin the task of taking over the government. *5-29-48*

Smuts Philosophically remarked, "these things happen. What is to be will be."

Personally defeated in his own constituency, he will retire to his farm at Doornkloff.

The Decline of Jan Smuts

The overthrow of the Smuts government in South Africa last week can hardly be hailed as a good political change. Strange as it may seem, Smuts was always to be prefered to Dr. Malan and his Nationalist and Afrikaaner extremists. The 78-year-old Field Marshal and Prime Minister was no friend of democracy and fundamental human rights, but he did advocate a long-range progam of gradual emancipation of the Africans in the Union, and although very much against the democratic ideals and practices of Western countries, Smuts' racism was no longer of an aggressive or violent nature.

On the other hand, Dr. Malan, the new Prime Minister, and his colleagues and associates in the Nationalist and Afrikaaner political groups, campaigned on a platform to abolish communal representation now possessed by the Union's 9,000,000 non-Europeans, and the return of all native Africans to their segregated districts and villages. Malan and his supporters in South Africa are what men like Bilbo and Rankin are in the United States, with the difference that the South African racists are in power and now control the government.

The policies of Dr. Malan's government should be watched very closely. Not only must people who love liberty and democracy be on the alert to block a reign of terror and the further denial of human and citizenship rights of the native Africans under the Malan government, but our vigilance and work in the United States, Great Britain, and the Caribbean should be such as should broaden those rights.

South Africa is a member of the United Nations and a beneficiary of the United States in the present world situation. A UN commission should be sent to investigate the flagrant violations of human rights in the Union, particularly now that Dr. Malan, one of the disciples of Hitler, has risen to power. We should and must be prepared to cope with Malan and his extremists.

GEORGE Padmore
Chicago Defender

Natives Unite Against African 'Dixiecrats'

LONDON—The critical political situation which has arisen in South Africa since the Boers have come to power under the leadership of Daniel Francois Malan, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church and Prime Minister of the all-white Dominion, is forcing the 8 million Bantus to unite as never before since the white man first invaded South Africa.

In an appeal to all Africans to forget their tribal differences and petty jealousies and close ranks before the menace of the South African "Dixiecrats" who threaten to enslave the blacks in their own country, a committee of national leaders have invited all African trade unions, tribal unions, political and national organizations, religious and cultural organizations, sports clubs and youth movements to a united front conference to take place at Bloemfontein on December 16.

"The situation constitutes a challenge which cannot be ignored by the African people," declares the Manifesto, signed by Dr. A. B. Xuma, president of the African National Congress; Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, president of the All-African Convention; and the Zulu trade union leader, A. W. C. Champion, president of the Independent Industrial and Commercial Union, supported by other outstanding Bantu leaders.

The Convenors of the United-Front Conference declare that "the primary necessity in meeting the (Malan) challenge is unified action on the part of the African people.

The African masses, especially the workers and peasants are stirred for militant action and have called upon their leaders to stop quarreling among themselves and "unite or be branded traitors to Mother Africa."

The conference convenors therefore, "most earnestly appeal to all African Chiefs, Ministers of Religion, Leaders, men and women, young and old to rally to the call for African Unity and make December 16, 1948, a turning point in African political history."

The Pan-African Federation headquarters in Britain has sent fraternal greetings to the South African leaders pledging full support to them in the struggle of the Bantus against the fascist dictatorship of Dr. Malan's Government, which was supported at the United Nations by the British Labour Government representative, Mr. Gordon Walker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs, when Mr. Eric Louw, Malan's ambassador, demanded the annexation of Southwest Africa.

The Federation will issue an appeal to labour and nationalist organizations as well as the chiefs in East and West Africa to organize a boycott against South African goods imported into these colonies.

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Will South Africa Go Fascist?

Prime Minister Malan

Capetown, October 12

A SENSATIONAL book entitled "When Smuts Goes" was published in South Africa a year ago. The author of this work of imagination, Arthur Keppel-Jones, a young historian on the faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, makes his readers' flesh creep by narrating in sober detail how fascism came to South Africa when General Smuts ceased to be Prime Minister in 1952. As it turned out, the Nationalist Party surprised itself and everyone else by winning the general elections in 1948, instead of waiting until 1952. Smuts went, and for the first time since the self-governing Union of South Africa was formed in 1910, a Cabinet was installed, under Dr. D. F. Malan, which included not a single minister of English descent.

General Smuts--Of All People--Defends Africans

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA — (ANP) — As bad as many people have declared former premier Smuts to be on the race question, they were forced to admit that he appeared like a saint in comparison with his successor, Dr. Malan, the present premier of South Africa, when Smuts spoke in parliament Monday.

INTEGRITY CHALLENGED

Challenging the integrity of Malan and his followers, Smuts said, 'During the election much was

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

(This column represents the personal opinion of ... editorial opinion of The Pitts...

THE DEFEAT of South Africa's elder statesman, Jan Christaan Smuts, in the parliamentary elections at the end of May, his resignation as Prime Minister a day later and his replacement as Premier by Dr. Daniel F. Malan, 74-year-old leader of the Ku Kluxish Nationalist party, augurs ill for the blacks of that country, for the colored people, for the Indians, for the British capitalists and for the Labor-governed British Empire.

Among the Nationalists who won seats were many Boers who were interned during the war as Nazi stooges and others who were connected with the New Order movement founded by Germanophile Oswald Pirow. Still others belong to the Broederbond, a Ku Klux secret society forbidden to civil servants, which seeks the domination of Afrikanders (Boers) over the British in every phase of life in South Africa. Some of the victors in the election are "generals" in the Ossewabrandwag, a totalitarian organization imitating closely the Nazi ceremonial.

* * *

THIS VICTORY of the Ku Klux element, even though it has a very slender majority and cannot hope to enact any drastic legislation without the cooperation of a minority of Smuts' United party, was a great shock to the British and alien capitalists who have been moving into South Africa or sending in their capital increasingly since the victory of the Labor party in Great Britain and the beginning of the "cold" war in Central Europe between the countries on opposite sides of the Iron Curtain.

In addition to the "refugee capital" from England where the swing is toward nationalization, millions of dollars have flowed in from the United States, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Australia. South African industrial output has upped 700 per cent in the past thirty years and a new gold field has been opened in the Orange Free (?) State, all of which is an excellent field for investment, considering the swarms of cheap black labor in South and Central Africa. As non-commissioned officers for this potential industry army, thousands of white artisans, technicians, engineers, builders and semi-skilled workers have been emigrating to South Africa since World War II, largely from England where the prospects for prosperous working class living are just about nil despite (or because of) the socialization program there.

* * *

SO LONG AS Field Marshall Smuts headed the Government, the prospects for capitalist exploitation were very good in South Africa, and the milder racial policies of his party (as compared to the drastic Negrophobia of the Nationalists) gave hope that the standard of living of the African labor army would rise steadily, thus representing a great potential consumer market as their buying power grew and industry became more reliant on their services. Smuts has always been the faithful servant of the investment capitalists and their financial imperialism, but now that he is out, the future looks dark for the investment crowd fleeing the march of socialization in Europe and the liberation of India, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya.

The future is dark for them because the Nationalist crowd power is isolationist, nationalist, anti-imperialist and even more Negrophobic than Smuts, et al. Dr. Nicolaas Diedericks, drafter of Nationalist economic policies, and his associates favor a totalitarian republic, have said, "We must ban everything that is foreign." It is significant that another of the successful Nationalists, Ben J. Shoeman, said during the war, "the whole future of Afrikanderdom is dependent upon a German victory."

This means that eventually these men will take over ownership or control of all economic and industrial resources as the Communists did in Russia, as the Fascists did in Italy and as the Nazi did in Germany, and the capitalists will find themselves out on a weak and shaky limb. The considerable Jewish population will also have tough going. It numbers 120,000.

* * *

THIS ALSO MEANS tougher going for the Negroes and colored peoples of the country. The trend to industrialism and economic autarchy will be accelerated and while the white skilled workers and technicians may prosper, the armies of Negro and colored workers will not. Their unions which are not recognized now will probably be outlawed altogether as they were when the Nationalists held power in the mid-Twenties.

Chances are that the white unions will be reduced to the status of welfare groups without the right to strike or collectively bargain just as in Soviet Russia and several other totalitarian States. The improvement of the working and living conditions of the Negroes and colored folk which was admittedly slow and slight under Smuts' capitalism will halt altogether under Malan's nationalism.

The considerable Indian population whose opportunities and privileges have been increasingly circumscribed under Smuts will get less consideration from Malan who once led a riotous mob into the native quarter of Durban to beat and kill black and colored folk in their shacks.

* * *

THE NATIONALIST rise is bad news to British imperial policy, too. Since England's withdrawal from Egypt, Palestine, India, Burma and Ceylon, the line of Empire defense has run across Central Africa from Sierra Leone to Kenya and has counted upon South African industry for logistic support. But the well-known imperialistic plans of the Nationalists envisage eventual South African incorporation of Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, Tanganyika and the two Rhodesias, which consummation would knock the Labor party's defense plans into a cocked hat.

However, this would be an indirect blessing because it might compel bigger and quicker concessions to the natives in British Central Africa to help England defend it from South African aggression. Significantly, the British have already voted a billion and a half dollars for social and economic improvement in areas north of South Africa. Between the threat from Russia and the Boers, England must change its colonial policies—but quick.

18a(6) 1948

The Communist Party And The N. R. C. Elections

Bantu World

The following letter has been received from a Johannesburg reader:

The Communist Party candidates entered the present election amidst the blare and fanfare of the Party Press and led the world to believe that the end of the election would see the red flag of Moscow fluttering triumphantly at the head of the polls. So well were they boosted that even the most sanguine supporters of the retiring candidates became hesitant and questioned the wisdom of voting for candidates who had no chance in the elections.

The Moscovits had, however, forgotten one factor with which they must reckon willy-nilly. They had forgotten that while they can dragoon every satellite of Stalin into voting according to a pre-arranged plan, they had to reckon with individuals who still enjoyed the right to freedom of choice and action.

2-28-48 South

The nomination returns have disillusioned them and they know now that the Africans have a political astuteness which is not to be found among the communists. Once and for all they have been told in unmistakable language that the African electors know what to do and that they are unwilling to allow themselves to be misled by even the most extravagant promises of the communists.

South Africa

The African Electoral Colleges have nominated the retiring candidates and given them an overwhelming majority to the chagrin and discomfort of the communists. They have told them that they are prepared to listen to the voice of their leaders and not to agents of Moscow. Above all they have told them that they are going to listen to the voice of Congress and obey the instructions given at the December conference of the African National Congress and the Advisory Boards' Congress.

2-28-48 CONFUSION Sat.

Disappointed and disilusioned, the communists are showing that there is something rotten in the state of Danmark. There is confusion among their ranks, and Maliba of "Great North fame" has already retired while Damane has disappeared from the election. Only Mofutsanyana continues to put up some semblance of a fight. Four thousand votes against Mosaka's fifty five thousend! Can anybody within a modicum of sanity believe that Mofutsanyana has the slightest chance of catching up and even defeating Mosaka? Of course not, even the communists know this: they are not so foolish. But they know alst that it would be catastrophic in the extreme not to save the tace of their Party. They know that the morale of the Party must be boosted at any cost.

Sat. 2-28-48

The communists are now merely concerned about saving their skin and perhaps propagating their Party ideas. They are using the election for disseminating communist propaganda.

PEOPLE'S VOICE

In the circumstances, can anybody seriously take notice of a party which abuses a great national opportunity for their own selfish ends; are not such candidates to be taken for what they are, and given the treatment they deserve?

2-28-48

Surely they do not deserve even the four thousand votes which they received. The voice of the people has been expressed in the resolutions of the Advisory Boards' Congress and the African National Congress, and anybody who acts contrary to it is a traitor to the cause of the people.

We must show by our votes that we support the stand taken by our representatives in the Representative Council and return them all with one voice. The team must not be broken at a critical moment.

There are only three names

Smuts Resigns, Quits Public Life; Nationalist Asked to Form Cabinet

The Times New York, N.Y.

Sat. 5-29-48

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to The New York Times.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 28—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts handed the resignation of his Cabinet to Governor General Brand von Zyl this morning. Then, escorted by a single secret service man, the defeated Prime Minister passed through the pillared corridors of the Union Buildings to return to his farm at Irene, away from the stress of politics.

The 78-year-old Field Marshal was obviously disappointed over his own and his party's defeats at the polls but he remarked philosophically:

"These things do happen. There it is—there it is."

He has declined to become leader of the Opposition in Parliament and insists on disappearing from the public scene, for the time being at least. New York, N.Y.

Immediately after having accepted the Cabinet's resignation, the Governor General invited Nationalist leader Dr. Daniel F. Malan to form a new government. This is scarcely an enviable task.

With all election returns in, the Nationalist party and its ally, the Afrikaner, have a majority of only eight votes over Field Marshal Smuts' United party and its allied Labor party. As the governing groups will have to elect a speaker of the House of Assembly from their membership, this majority will be reduced to seven. Sat.

Moreover, three white members representing the non-white populations may be expected to vote against the Nationalists on most major issues. 5-29-48

Even with a bare majority of four, however, Dr. Malan can scarcely hesitate to attempt to form a government, since his lieutenants and also the party's rank and file are thirsty for power after having been in the minority since 1939. The Times

SUCCEEDS JAN SMUTS

The Times Sat. 5-29-48

Dr. Daniel François Malan

Smuts Stays In Politics

The Constitution

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, June 1—(AP)—Jan Christiaan Smuts, retiring as Prime Minister of South Africa, Tuesday accepted the offer of a seat in Parliament from a member of his United Party. Atlanta, Ga.

Smuts resigned as Prime Minister Friday, following the defeat of his party by the Nationalist-Afrikaner combine in Parliamentary elections last Tuesday. The 78-year-old leader failed of re-election to his own seat in Parliament.

Under South African constitutional procedure, the leader is empowered to accept a safe district from a party member who steps aside for him. Wed.

Dr. Francois Malan, 74, is the new premier. 6-2-48

Smuts, in a message to the people Tuesday, asserted he now intends to remain as leader of the United Party, despite the defeat in the election.

Outside Interference Loses Again

The inevitable result of overzealous criticism of internal affairs by outsiders is sharply illustrated by the defeat in South Africa of Jan Christian Smuts and the overwhelming victory of the Nationalist Party. 18a(6)

In South Africa segregation of the natives and Europeans is far more rigid than is segregation of blacks and whites in the Southern States. This policy has come in for a great deal of criticism from overseas sources. But far from yielding to this criticism, voters in South Africa have done the perfectly natural thing of putting in office a party which promises more, not less, of the same. Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. June 6-1-48

Resentment of outside interference is not, as many would have us believe, confined to the Southern portion of the United States. It is a universal trait. It plainly was exhibited in New England in the closing days of the War of 1812, when that region came very near to seceding from the Union because an embargo, ordered by an unfriendly national administration at Washington, was interfering with trade. The sons of some of those who advocated secession of New England were ready to war against the South for the same offense 45 years later. Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. June 6-1-48

Southerners do not claim to be immune from criticism. But the average Southerner, viewing the Frank Hague terror in Jersey City, the Kelly-Nash shenanigans in Chicago and the Pendergast party in Kansas City, cannot help but wonder about people in glass houses.

Neither can he attribute to anything but hypocrisy the treatment of Negroes and other minority groups in Northern and Eastern centers by those who profess great love for these groups when speaking down turned-up noses in the South.

That is why the louder professional do-gooders in these places shout about the South the more inclined are Southern voters to put in office those who promise a tightening of the reins in preference to those who would like to see such problems seek their own level.

In South Africa or Southern United States human nature is pretty much the same, and it reacts in the same manner to criticism which, however well meant, too often defeats its purpose by its own intensity. Jues - 6-1-48

Racial Issue Leads South Africa Astray

One of the potent issues in the South African elections, which resulted in the defeat and overthrow of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, was the racial issue. In the Union of South Africa, as in the Southern States of the United States, relations between the whites and Negroes are a central political issue. And in South Africa it is even much more of an issue than in the South. Mon. 5-31-48

Both the government party of Prime Minister Smuts, which lost control of Parliament, and the Nationalist party of Dr. Daniel Francois Malan, the isolationist, who now takes over, stand for political and social subordination of the Negroes, in turn involving economic subordination. The Nationalists, however, would go beyond Smuts and put "white supremacy" on an even firmer basis than now and are accused of wanting also to subordinate the English-speaking whites to the whites of Dutch descent, who now constitute a slight majority among the whites. Columbia, S.C.

Still another racial complication is faced by South Africa. It is presented by the East Indians, who number only several hundred thousands, but are heavily concentrated in certain areas. These have become politically conscious as a result of the freedom achieved by their brethren in India. It was in South Africa that the late Mahondas K. Gandhi arose as a champion of his race. His son now has taken over his task there.

The racial repressions practiced in South Africa already exceed anything that the South now attempts and racial prejudice in South Africa is stronger. Nor is the explanation hard to find. Negroes in the Union of South Africa outnumber the whites by four or four and a half to one. And racial prejudice increases in direct proportion to the numbers of the subordinated race. But here, as everywhere else, it leads the voters into error. The Record

The tragedy of the defeat of Smuts, who failed of election in his own district by 224 votes, and of his party, from the point of view of the British empire is that his United Party was the party that favored South African membership in the British Commonwealth and cooperation with the other members of the Commonwealth and the other nations of the world for the preservation of the peace not yet achieved after World War II. Columbia, S.C.

Marshal Smuts, who reached 78 only two days before the election, is the last survivor of the great figures of the Paris peace conference of 1919. There he labored vallantly for sensible peace settlements, finally signed the Versailles treaty after a violent isolationist and the majority of the Nationalists, is ridiculous as for the United States. The need now is more unity among the nations, not less.

Malan, the leader of the Nationalist party against some publishing a vigorous protest against Prime Minister of its terms. He has been Prime Minister from 1919 to 1924. since 1939 and before that was Premier.

Danger Signals Fly In South Africa

The Courier-Journal

A strong reactionary, nationalist swing is a major tragedy for the country, and for the Empire

Wed. 6-9-48

From The Economist of London

Louisville Ky

THE shock of General Smuts' defeat has been softened with suspicious speed. Plausible apologists have been busy giving an air of verisimilitude to their otherwise bald and unconvincing arguments that nothing very much has gone wrong in South Africa. Are the arguments justified? Or is there indeed reason to believe that the personal defeat of General Smuts and the general defeat of his United Party at this time are major tragedies for South Africa and for the Commonwealth?

There appear to have been three reasons for the defeat. First and foremost it was due to the defection of the Afrikaans voters, who distrusted the Hofmeyr policy of more liberal treatment for the natives. Secondly, it was due to the greatly increased immigration from Great Britain and Europe which was supported by the Government, and which gave rise to the old Boer fears of foreign intervention. Thirdly, but to a much lesser degree, it was due to General Smuts' sudden recognition of Israel which, though it gave pleasure to the large Jewish community, offended the anti-Semitic feelings which are latent in many parts of South Africa, particularly on the Rand. If the popular votes are totaled, General Smuts' United Party received the support of a clear majority of the electorate. But in South Africa, as in many other countries, the rural constituencies are smaller than the urban, and General Smuts had evidenty not taken sufficient care to court the farmers. He lost his own seat at Standerton, and the United Party and their electoral allies, the Labour Party, won only 65 and 6 seats respectively against the 70 and 9 seats of the Nationalist and Afrikaner parties. The Speaker is usually chosen from the winning party, while the three European representatives of the natives usually vote for General Smuts.

Wed. 6-9-48

OF THE reasons for General Smuts' defeat, the first two reveal what has always been the greatest danger in South Africa—the possibility of a final split between the rural Afrikaners and the anglicised urban communities. The founders of the Union, Louis Botha, General Smuts himself, and Lord Milner, were well aware of the racial hatreds which could be aroused, and they tried to provide against the danger.

But, in spite of surface harmony, the fundamental discord between the two white races has remained. It is based on memories of the Boer War, which are resurrected with Irish persistency, and on intense jealousies between town and country. The chief harm done at the elections last week was to reveal how powerful these emotions still are when they are brought out into the open, and how easily they could still divide South Africa against itself.

6-9-48

In recent years, under the Hertzog-Smuts coalition, and under General Smuts alone, South Africans had moved a long way from the partisan feelings of the Boer War. South Africans of British descent had come to regard South Africa and not England as their home. They shared with the Afrikaners a feeling of contempt for the *rooinek*, the immigrant from Europe, and a strong spirit of nationality based on geographical location rather than on race had sprung up.

The Courier-Journal

STILL, the case for the apologists is based on something more than wishful thinking. Dr. Malan's majority is far too small to enable him to do anything drastic. The Senate, even if re-elected as it may be within four months, will probably still be against him. Although its powers are limited, it can prevent any of the big changes which Dr. Malan may be contemplating, for such changes would mean altering the South Africa Act, and that requires a two-thirds majority of both Houses. Moreover, if Dr. Malan follows the guide of reason, he will refrain, as his former leader, General Hertzog, did, from antagonizing the goose which literally lays the golden eggs.

The farmers in South Africa are utterly dependent on the gold-mining industry for the subsidies which keep them going. Even if the market for gold should fade away, they will still be dependent upon the new industries which are now being developed with British and American capital. The Afrikaans farmers are indeed capable of disregarding such hard economic arguments, accepting instead the emotional inspiration of republicanism but, to judge from the experience of government under General Hertzog, their leaders are not likely to fan emotions which would lead to their own destruction.

Louisville, Ky.

THERE is, therefore, still time to stop the split between the rural Afrikaners and the rest of South Africa. Dr. Malan has shown himself to be a b[illegible]er in constitutional rather than Fasci[illegible]ethods. If, as well, he is genuinely concerned for the future of South Africa as a whole and not merely for a section of the population, he

General Smuts

can redeem an ugly situation with comparative ease by forming a coalition government. Not only is a coalition government the only practical method of ruling a country with such a tiny majority, it is also the most effective means of stopping the reciprocal hatred which will be aroused in the other half of the European population if the fanatics in his party continue their emotional campaign. So far the followers of General Smuts—and they outnumber the Nationalists—have kept admirably calm. It would be disastrous if they, too, were carried away by the emotions of racial hatred. It is to be hoped that Dr. Malan and his electoral ally, Mr. Havenga, will see the grave dangers of a too-partisan government for South Africa and that they will adopt the safer, saner solution of co-operation with their fellow South Africans.

Wed 6-9-48

Smuts Accepts Offer of Seat In South African Parliament

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Wed. 6-9-48

Pretoria, Union of South Africa June 1 (AP)—Jan Christian Smuts, former Prime Minister, said today he had accepted a seat in Parliament.

The 78-year-old Smuts was defeated in last week's general election, even losing his own constituency. He accepted the offer of the seat of C. W. Clark, United Party member from Pretoria East.

The seat will permit Smuts to remain in Parliament as leader of the opposition.

Die Transvaler, official organ of the Nationalist Party, reported from Johannesburg that Dr. Daniel F. Malan, new Nationalist Premier, soon may dissolve the Senate, although its term does not expire until next year, and call for the election of a new upper house.

Nationalists and the United Party each have 22 senators. If the Nationalists elected one of their members President under the present setup they would be in a minority of one.

Wed

Malan arrived in Pretoria today and received the biggest ovation since King George and Queen Elizabeth visited the dominion last year. The colors of the old South African Boer Republic, replaced in 1940 by the flag of the South African Union, were on display everywhere.

6-2-48

16b 1947

What Happened to Smuts

Herald Tribune New York, N.Y.

A Correspondent Analyzes Recent Political Upset at the Polls in South Africa

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Since early June, when the Union Jack was hauled down from the Union Buildings in Pretoria and the Republican flag run up in its place, the "witch doctors" have been busy finding reasons for the defeat of the United party headed by General Smuts.

Excluding the view of the nationalist paper, "Die Transvaaler," that the victory of the party was due to the direct intervention of the Almighty, the grand inquests have produced these verdicts: (1) Too late a start in the electoral campaign was made by the U. P. organization; (2) Allegations that the then Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. J. F. Hofmeyr, favored placing the native Indians and coloreds on a racial equality with Europeans were credited, despite vigorous denials; (3) The shortage of houses for ex-service men and women and the 69 per cent increase in the cost of living were both attributed to the government by the not too deep-thinking section of the public, and (4) General Smuts's insistence upon recognizing the State of Israel was a mistake.

The campaign on the Rand, with its vitally important gold mining interests, did not begin seriously until a little over a week before polling day and over the country generally there was a strange and dangerous absence of political education which, to have effect, should have started at least a year earlier.

Ten days before the poll no one could have guessed through the hoardings that General Smuts was trying to hold his seat at Standerton, whereas there was ample poster evidence of opposition activity. Little wonder that such absence of publicity, coupled with the feeling that the General had been all too seldom seen in his constituency, led to Mr. Du Plessis unseating the man who was not only the nation's leader but who is regarded as a statesman the world over.

The same modesty in the way of advertisement, but with hardly the same disastrous result, was forthcoming in the Johannesburg North Division, where Mr. Hofmeyr practically confined his attention to a postcard sent to the electors.

It is said that General Smuts was advised by his colleagues not to insist upon the recognition of the State of Israel, and one estimate of the effect of his action was that it cost his party 25,000 votes. Ex-service men, in particular, felt they had a cause for grievance and showed it at the polling stations.

In the mean time the position of the English-speaking electors in this country has to be determined.

The more outspoken of the Nationalists would like to see the British disfranchised, Afrikaners who served with the forces ostracized and other penalties served out to the natives and the Indians. Unpleasant as it may sound in English ears there is a pronounced anti-British strain among the members of the new government and there is little doubt that the more rabid of their supporters would welcome immigrants from Germany rather than from Great Britain.

Is it any wonder, then, that settlers from Great Britain, both of long standing and of more recent days, as well as those who are preparing to come out, are waiting anxiously to see just what kind of a Prime Minister Dr. Malan proves himself to be? If it turns out that election promises were meant seriously, then the pessimists here visualize grave trouble, even including civil war and a native rising.

Two factors, however, can be used to offset such gloomy forecasts. In his first broadcast to the nation as Prime Minister, Dr. Malan pressed the soft pedal when referring to treatment of the English-speaking section of the population. His words may not have pleased his extremist supporters, who may have consoled themselves with the belief that his attitude may harden when he feels more secure in the saddle of high office.

Herald Tribune

The subsequent appointment of Mr. J. G. Strydom as Minister of Lands was further welcome evidence of a conciliatory attitude. Mr. Strydom is intensely nationalist and the holder of this relatively unimportant position will find the number of pinpricks he can inflict upon those who are not of his own party restricted.

If the Prime Minister cannot curb the Broederbond—the body of Afrikaner republicans whose avowed object for many years has been the domination of Southern Africa by the Afrikaner, the fears of thousands of English people will come nearer realization.

New York, N.Y.

The strange thing is that so few of the recent settlers seem perturbed about the dramatic possibilities. Those who could did not appreciate the importance of voting or working against a party which, if successful at the polls, could enforce a general and unpleasant upheaval. Business and games came before their political enthusiasm.

Sun

COLONEL W. R. GORDON, O.B.E.

Johannesburg, South Africa, June 17, 1948.

6-27-48

Defeat of Die Oubaas

Jan Christiaan Smuts, 78 last Tuesday, a man of Dutch and French Huguenot descent, is known among many South Africans as *die Oubaas* (old boss). He fought against the British in the Boer War (1899-1902), then held various portfolios, including the Ministries of Defense and Interior, in the new British dominion, the Union of South Africa. He served in the British War Cabinet (1917-18), was a leading figure in the post-war settlements, helped to write the League of Nations Covenant, returned to South Africa to become the Union's Premier (1919-24).

Manchester, Eng.

At the outbreak of World War II Smuts (he's a field marshal but prefers to be called general) got the premiership again, put his country at the side of Britain in the struggle against Germany. His Government has run a country about one-sixth as large in area as the United States, with a population of 11,368,000. About 2,500,000 are of white European descent; the rest are mostly of the native African Bantu races.

In the Union's Parliament the House of Assembly (lower chamber) has 153 seats; Mr. Smuts' United party has had a majority of twenty-five. Of the Assembly seats three are allotted to white persons chosen by the Negroes to represent their interests. In addition the native population elects its own Parliament—which has only advisory powers.

Last week *die Oubaas* was defeated in critical general elections for a new House of Assembly. The Nationalist party and its allies won control of the House from the United party and its allies by a few seats. Mr. Smuts himself lost the constituency of Standerton, Transvaal—which he had represented in Parliament for twenty-four years. On Friday he said: "These things do happen. There it is—there it is." He resigned as Premier.

Governor General Brand von Zyl called upon the Nationalists' leader, Dr. Daniel F. Malan, 74, to form a new Government. Dr. Malan's party includes many Germanophiles; some Nationalists who won Parliamentary seats are members of a secret totalitarian organization modeled along Nazi lines.

The Times

The campaign had been bitterly fought. Mr. Smuts was faced with growing opposition. He toured the union, made speeches, even crowned a beauty queen, "Miss South Africa." The campaign had turned on two major issues.

One issue was this: General Smuts' United party favored a gradual process raising the status of the native Africans and giving them more voice in Government. The National party stood for strict race segragation, said that "white supremacy" must be maintained.

New York, N.Y.

The other issue was this: the United party favored close ties with Britain and cooperation with other members of the British Commonwealth. National party members favored ending dominion status and setting up a South African Republic—although they were willing to put the question to a plebiscite.

5-30-48

South Africans Hold Parley to Fight Jimcrow

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

JOHANNESBURG, June 22 (Telepress).—More South Africans than voted in the "General" Election, were represented at the People's Assembly here.

6-23-48

The People's Assembly was the first occasion when, on a national scale, African, Indian and Colored delegates were brought together. Its object was to discuss the "People's Charter for Votes for All."

Opened by the Rev. Michael Scott, the elected representatives of three-quarters of a million people adopted the People's Charter pledging not to rest "until all adult men and women of all races in South Africa have the right to stand for, vote for and be elected to all the representative bodies which rule over our people."

The Assembly decided to convene a National Assembly, where the People's Charter would be discussed by delegates representing all the peoples in South Africa, and to convene a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the African People's Organization.

6-23-48

South Africa

The Constitution

Expected To Stay in Empire

6-1-48

Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON, May 31—(INS)—British parliamentarians generally expressed belief Monday night that South Africa's new Prime Minister, Daniel F. Malan, will keep his country within the Empire on the same basis as Eire despite his so-called "reformer" night that South Africa's new Prime Minister, Daniel F. Malan, will keep his country within the Empire on the same basis as Eire despite his so?called "reformer" background.

Times

The consensus is based on studies of Dr. Malan's personality and background, as well as the political situation created by his replacement of Jan Christian Smuts as Prime Minister.

6-1-48

New demands are being made that Smuts carry on as South Africa's opposition leader, rather than follow his announced plan of retiring from political life.

British political observers believe one of the main clues to Malan's future course of action comes from the personality of the 74-year-old ex-teacher who turned preacher, editor and politician.

They believe the heavy-jowled, bespectacled Malan is convinced that his mission in life is to reform mankind after his own pattern, and without consulting the patient as to whether he wants to be reformed.

6-1-48

A READER'S HOPE

Sat. 6-5-48

"News of the General Election results came as a bolt from the blue to the peoples of the world and to South Africa in particular," writes Mr. J. S. Makhado in a letter to the Editor of the "Bantu World."

The Bantu World

"The defeat of the United Party is a severe blow to the non-Europeans, especially the Africans, in view of the fact that some plans which were intended to improve the Africans' social, economic and political requirements will no longer materialise."

Sat.

Mr. Makhado points out, nevertheless, that the United Party, though not altogether without fault, has done everything in its power to represent all sections irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Johannesburg Sat.

"Let us hope, therefore, that the new Government, despite its 'apartheid' policy, will stand for all," concludes Mr. Makhado who says that "apartheid" was merely used as election propaganda.

Commenting on the South African elections the "Washington Post" said to-day that a familiar object of the world landscape has gone temporarily out of sight in the defeat of General Smuts.

Sat. 6-5-48

"Foreigners are left to wonder when a political leader who belongs to humanity is rejected by his fellow-countrymen."

5-5-48

U.S. Tribute to Smuts

Dr. Xuma And The "People's Assembly"

Bantu World, Johannesburg, Africa

"ALTHOUGH my name has been bandied about, nobody has approched or spoken to me about the newly-formed People's Assembly For Votes For All," declared Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress in an interview with a representative of the 'Bantu World'. Dr. Xuma was replying to a question on the association of his name or his recent utterances with the substance of an article appearing in "Assembly News", the official bulletin of the first Transvaal-Orange Free State People's Assembly For Votes For All Organisations. Sat. 4-24-48

According to this bulletin, a Working Committee of Indian, Coloured and African leaders was formed in Johannesburg twenty-four hours after Dr. Xuma's press conference on April 5 calling on all Non-Europeans to co-operate in a fight for full franchise rights. The Committee was formed to campaign for votes for all.

In an interview with a representative of the "Bantu World," Mr. D. W. Bopape, Secretary of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress, also listed among the sponsors of the People's Assembly For Votes For All Campaign, said that the new movement was founded by individuals. Organisations such as the African National Congress had not been consulted on the formation of this new body, but the African National Congress would decide its attitude towards the new movement at a later date.

Mr. Bopape, replying to a question by the 'Bantu World' representative, said that the new movement was initiated without the knowledge of known organisations because the individuals concerned did not deem it fit to consult these organisations.

Referring to the aims of the People's Assembly For Votes For All, Mr. Bopape said that the principal aim was a fight for democratic franchise rights. This, he agreed, was one of the points on the African National Congress agenda.

KNOWLEDGE DENIED

Explaining the relationship between the new organisation and the N.R.C., Mr. Bopape pointed out that one was a mass movement and the other a statutory body. The former's function was to give a mandate to the latter on all matters affecting legislation intended for Africans.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, denying all association with the newly formed organisation, said that he knew nothing about the new movement's plans or line of approach towards the achievement of their goal for full franchise rights. Bantu World

"Although my name has been bandied about, nobody has spoken to me about this newly-formed organisation," he declared.

"I have been surprised to find certain Congress leaders using their official designation as sponsors of the new movement, because the African National Congress has not been approached by any organisation nor has it discussed anything about the People's Assembly For Votes For All movement," he added. Sat. 4-24-48

South Africa Election a Tie

Press Tri 7-30-48

Detroit Mich

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(AP)—Premier Minister Daniel F. Malan's coalition Government failed to win a majority in South Africa's senatorial elections.

The elections gave Malan's bloc 22 senators. Tri.

The opposition bloc, composed of former Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts' United Party, the Labor Party and the Bantu faction, also will have 22 seats.

What The Leaders Said

The Bantu World

Mr. N. C. Havenga, leader of the Afrikaner Party, addressed a crowd of 2,000 on Church Square, Pretoria on Tuesday afternoon. He said that South Africa had had a bloodless revolution. Unlike some oversea countries, the Government had been changed without bloodshed.

Mr. Havenga attributed the defeat of the United Party to its failure to take account of the people of the platteland.

Referring to Britain he said: "It has been said that we are out of step with Britain. But are we? If it is in our own interests to be in step with Britain, then we will be in step with her. If not, we shall do the same as other countries have done—put our interests first." Johannesburg

Speaking outside Pretoria Station, Dr. Malan said: Sat.

"The Afrikaner volk has known days of frustration and dissension, but never since Union has national-minded Afrikanerdom had such a victory. Never before has the Afrikaner volk been as united as it is to-day. Sat. 6-5-48

"We national-minded Afrikaners are happy because we have with us English-speaking South Africans as well.

"Afrikanerdom has lived under a dark cloud, and the future has been black for many years. We feared for the future of our children. But the cloud has disappeared and the sun is shining once more.

"In the past we felt like strangers in our own country, but to-day South Africa belongs to us once more. For the first time since Union South Africa is our own. May God grant that it always remains our own."

NEW PREMIER NOW IN PRETORIA

The results of the General Election held last week show a return of the Nationalist Party to power and the fall of the United Party Government under General J. C. Smuts, himself beaten at Standerton, a constituency he has represented for twenty-four years. Major Piet van der Byl, Minister of Native Affairs, was unseated at Bredasdorp by a Nationalist candidate who secured a 259 majority over the votes cast for the Minister. The Bantu World

Earlier in the afternoon, 2,000 people had assembled in Church Square, Pretoria, to welcome Mr N. C. Havenga, leader of the Afrikaner Party. Cu. Ad.

The Nationalist Party won 70 seats; the Afrikaner Party 9; United Party 65 and Labour 6. Individual votes cast for the various parties were: United Party 524,230; Nationalist Party 401,834; Afrikaner Party 41,885; Labour Party 27,360, other parties and Independents, 71,940.

General J. C. Smuts tendered his resignation and that of his Ministers on Friday, May 28, and the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. G. Brand van Zyl, summoned Dr. D. F. Malan, Leader of the Nationalist Party to form a new government. Gen

Dr. Malan, accompanied by Mrs Malan, travelled in the Blue Train from Cape Town to meet the Governor-General and was given a rousing welcome by his supporters at Pretoria on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Malan, immediately drove to Government House where he had a 15-minute consultation with His Excellency the Governor General.

No indication has yet been given of the Ministers who will form the new Cabinet. It is however anticipated that Mr. N. C. Havenga will be Deputy Prime Minister.

Addressing the crowd which had gathered to greet him outside Pretoria Station on Tuesday, Dr. Malan said: "South Africa belongs to us once more." Sat. 6-5-48

He said the outcome of the election was a miracle which no one expected to happen. "It exceeded our most optimistic expectations," he declared. Johannesburg

Dr Malan's Government May Carry Out African Expulsion

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—In the British Dominion of South Africa, every change of government brings with it a deterioration of the economic, political and social conditions of the African races in that part of the continent.

This is precisely what will happen as a result of the recent general election, when General Smuts lost his seat and his United Party routed by the herrenvolk Nationalist Party headed by Dr Daniel Malan, friend and admirer of Hitler.

The political climate for the Bantus in South Africa is even more depressing than that under which the Negroes in the State of Alabama live, which every well-informed student of race relations knows is bad enough.

It is precisely on the issue of "keeping the Kaffirs in their place" that Malan defeated Smuts, whom he accused was too liberal to the blacks and, therefore, jeopardizing "white civilization" in Africa!

Imagine anybody accusing Jan Christaan Smuts of being "a friend and champion" of black folk!

This only shows the extent to which racism dominates South African politics.

ELECTION BACKGROUND

To appreciate the conditions under which the election was conducted, it is first of all necessary to give the reader a brief survey of the racial set-up in South Africa.

The population of black Bantus numbering about 8,000,000; white Europeans, 2,300,000 — half of whom are of Dutch descent called Boers and the other half mostly of British Anglo-Saxon stock.

Then there are about 900,000 Cape coloured — a mixed race of Europeans and Hottentots and Malayas, as well as 280,000 Asiatics, mostly Indians living in Natal Province.

After the Boer War at the beginning of the century, the British Government decided to unite the British colonies of Cape Province and Natal with the defeated Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State.

This was done in 1910 and that is why the Dominion is officially designated the Union of South Africa.

SAME RIGHTS

At that time the British Government in London promised the African Bantus and the Cape Coloured the same citizen rights as the white colonists.

Those non-Europeans living in the Cape were allowed to vote on the same qualifications as Europeans.

But this right was never enjoyed by Africans living in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

However, instead of extending the franchise and other democratic rights to the non-European populations, in 1936, General Smuts and General Hertzog, the then Prime Minister got together and decided that the Africans were advancing too rapidly and to increase their voting rights would give them too much political power.

GENTLEMEN

So these white politicians signed a "Gentleman's Agreement" to disfranchise the African Bantus in the Cape and put them on a separate voters' roll.

Formerly the Nationalists, descendants of Dutch settlers, who fought the British stressed republicanism as a major plank in their party programme.

This last election, however, they dropped the republican issue and concentrated on attacking General Smuts' United Party as being too liberal towards the coloured races and too friendly to the British capitalists who control the gold mining industry.

They went about telling the 1,350,000 white voters that Smuts was a great "nigger lover" than Henry Wallace and that unless he was defeated South Africa would be ruled by "niggers," "coolies" and "Jews."

Political observers in London expect that the immediate policies which the Malan Government will implement will be:

MALAN PLANS

(1) Outlawing of the Communist Party, since the Nationalists are pro-Fascist and hate Russia even more than the American reactionaries;

(2) Termination of Smuts sponsored immigration scheme under which the former Government was importing British settlers into South Africa.

In place of Britishers, it is believed in London that Dr Malan will recruit ex-Nazis and other pro-Fascist displaced persons, so as to strengthen the Nationalist elements in South Africa against the non-Europeans;

(3) Cessation of Indian economic penetration into Natal and the repatriation of the majority of Asiatics back to India;

(4) Abolition of the three "representatives" of the Bantu Africans in Parliament, and the complete disfranchisement of the Cape Coloured population.

MAIN AIM

But the principal aim of the new Government will be to implement its native segregation policy called "Apartheid," the Afrikander word for "Jim-Crowism."

According to this programme of racial segregation, Dr Malan, who is a keen student of the late Senator Bilbo of America, proposes to collect all Africans now living in towns and urban areas and deporting them back to the native reserves.

Since his party is largely supported by Boer farmers, who complain that the British capitalists and mine owners steal away their black labour by paying the Africans the high wage of sixty cents a day, as compared with farm wages of fifteen to twenty-five a day, Africans will be compelled to remain on the farms.

FASCIST RULE

Only a limited number will be recruited into the towns as the needs of industry demand.

Education and other social facilities will be rigidly curtailed.

Pass-laws will be more rigidly enforced.

Open slavery will be reintroduced.

Fascism will become the established order for non-Europeans.

SOUTH AFRICA

How to Advance Communism

When Prime Minister Daniel Malan's Nazi-aping Nationalist government came to power last spring TIME, June 7, it promptly launched an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic propaganda campaign of which Goebbels himself would have been proud.

South African Communists watched, waited and acted. They sent shrewd, handsome Sam Kahn out on the hustings in the Western constituency of the Cape Province. Kahn campaigned sharply against Malan's *apartheid* (racial segregation) policy, condemned "the Nazi doctrine of white supremacy."

Last week, Communist Kahn's campaign paid off: he became the first Communist ever elected to South Africa's Parliament, and his Negro electorate turned out energetically to give him an impressive majority (Kahn polled 3,780 votes; his nearest contender, 754).

Repression In South Africa

The recent bloody riots in Durban, Johannesburg and other parts of South Africa should serve as a warning to statesmen in all countries having racial problems—and that means most big countries. There were reasons for these terrible episodes; reasons that go back into the policies of politicians and parties.

We might do well to acquaint ourselves with what some of the politicians and political parties of South Africa are doing in order that what Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party has done there is not an example that can be followed with safety.

Consider this brief account of deterioration of race relations in South Africa:

* * *

Back in 1936 the South African Parliament set up a Natives' Representative Council, a national body through which the natives would have their *own* affairs —not the affairs of the white element—by permitting them to advise the government on, among other things, legislation affecting the natives.

The council worked with difficulty mainly due to the interference of politicians who sought to rise to power by playing on the fears of the white people. Its advice was disregarded, increasingly as the Nationalist Party people grew more shrill and potent.

The Malan government had its excuses, to be sure. It claimed that the council advised that it could "serve no useful purpose" —and it probably couldn't, hamstrung on every hand as it apparently was. Some vague reference was made by the government at the time of its action to a new system, but so far nothing of that kind has appeared.

Serious charges have been made, in South Africa and elsewhere in the world, against the Nationalist politicians whose immediate ambitions and totalitarian ten-

dencies are piling up ill will among the natives. It will take years to undo what they have done.

The moral appears to be that when you stop people from talking about their difficulties and make inadequate provision for meeting their problems, they tend to explode. There already have been dangerous explosions in South Africa.

NO APARTHEID IN THE KITCHEN

Bantu-World

There may be some people who think that Africans are not interested in the forthcoming general elections since they are not voters. All educated and intelligent Africans are as keenly interested in the political battle which is raging along the colour line. They know that the outcome of the elections will decide whether or not the African people will be integrated into the economic and national life of South Africa.

South Africa

Although we have no say, nevertheless we are watching the developments with keen interest, because we feel that white South Africa is being asked to choose between two roads, one of which leads to inter-racial peace and prosperity and the other to endless friction between white and black. The advocates of the policy of apartheid, which cannot be put into operation without repressing the progress which we have already made in our march along the road to civilisation, are asking white South Africa to abandon the path of the just; they are asking the whites to look upon Africans as enemies and not as an integral part of the national life of the country.

Sat. 5-6-48

As General Smuts has pointed out in his speech at Standerton last week: "White and black have always worked together from the beginning and will continue to do so,' because "they need each other." For nearly three hundred years Europeans and Africans have worked together for the development of a civilised life on this southern end of the African Continent. It cannot be denied that South Africa is what it is to-day through the co-operative efforts of the white man's brain and the black man's brawn. They have together built up this great country, and together they must continue to do so, if South Africa is to play her part well in the affairs of progressive mankind.

In the apartheid policy as announced by its promoters there are the seeds of hostility and strife; and surely it is not in the interests of this country that white and black should be driven into hostile camps, and be prevented from taking each other's hand and march to the destiny which is theirs. A great Afrikaner, Jan Hendrick Hofmeyr, popularly known as "Oom Jan" once wrote: "I cannot do otherwise than feel that, whatever my own prejudices in regard to colour and race may be, the political and social safety of white South Africa will in no way be worse off by keeping the goodwill of five million Coloured and Native inhabitants, amongst which we are spread out, and by satisfying them with our political institutions. It would be better to have these people as friends in case of difficulties from without, than to have a snake in our bossom which may bite at any time."

5-8-48

This remarkable statement was made when South Africa was comparatively safer from outside difficulties than is the case to-day. No doubt, "Oom Jan," like other men of great minds, felt that the security of the white race in South Africa did not depend upon its sitting on the necks of the blacks. The fear that if the policy of apartheid is not applied, there would be intermixture of blood between white and black, is unfounded and misleading. Africans have no desire whatsoever to change their colour and destroy their race. What they want is that there should be equality before the law between white and black, equality of opportunities and security of land tenure in rural as well as in urban areas.

They say, with Booker Washington, "in all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, but one as the hand in all things that are for our mutual benefit." In the kitchen and on the farms as General Smuts points out, there "is no apartheid," because the whites cannot do without the black man's labour. Why should there be apartheid in other spheres of human activity? South Africa must forget the small things that divide us, and remember the great things that have made her great.

5-8-48

What Apartheid Means

Although it is known that apartheid, as an election manifesto, has been partly responsible for the defeat of the Smuts Government by Dr Malan's Party yet it appears to be still not clearly understood even by its sponsors. In Parliament members of the opposition Party asked the Ministers to define apartheid and a summarised statement of Dr Jansen, Minister of Native Affairs has thrown some light. The leader of the Nationalist Party stands for making the reserves the national home of the natives; giving the Native every opportunity and encouragement to retain tribal affiliations; retaining only detribalised Natives in urban areas, controlling influx of Natives to the towns, complete segregation between Coloured people and Natives.

Most Africans were not able to follow the election speeches and thought apartheid was the white-man's discovery after the second World War. At any rate it seemed to make no difference to them whether it was applied or not. A few intelligent and educated Africans however took pains to follow the various explanations from different speakers who gave which different explanations, none of carried them much farther. Anyway they hoped that whatever it may mean it would be something better than segregation of which so much was said yet it had never really been applied because every time the Government attempted to apply it they were confronted with certain difficulties which either required an amendment to a certain existing Act or a new Bill was required to make certain necessary provisions. Apartheid therefore promised the Africans full development, politically, socially and economically in their own areas and for that reason they had great expectations of tasting something like self-government under the Union Government.

Sat 9-18-48

Now that the Government has changed hands the Africans began to see that the future was not as rosy as they had been made to believe. Either the Government is not yet ready to apply the policy of apartheid or they are studying the ways and means of satisfying the desires of their followers who have helped them to victory. That is the way of party politics. When asked to define this policy the Prime Minister is reported to have replied that Indians were to be deprived of their right to Parliamentary representation. Native representation in the Assembly was to go. The Coloureds were to be dealt with as the Natives had been dealt with in 1936 with no doubt the prospect of a further curtailment of rights later, as is proposed for the Natives now, as the Rt. Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr puts it in "The Forum" on the 28th August last.

There are those who see a great bluff in the policy of apartheid. There are others who think that after all it will be seen to be a cloak for repression, but party politics being what it is, we may not be surprised to find that in spite of the apparent gloomy outlook for the Natives after all there will not be much material change in their future as their interests are interwoven with those of the whites. White and black are destined to live together in South Africa. The whiteman's brain and wealth are needed for the development of the resources of this country and the building of its industries likewise the black-man's labour. One cannot do without the other but both must cooperate to achieve the desired results.

Referring to franchise and education the Minister of Native Affairs is reported to have said that the extension of the franchise on the basis of higher education was unjust because it meant severance from their own people but assimilation by the European Community.

Sat 9-18-48

The Government's education policy was that the necessary money would be provided but the Government believed that the whole educational policy of the past had been on the wrong lines since it has served to make the Native unfit for his place in the community whether European or non-European. Whatever that means it is difficult to comprehend. As stated above the Minister is understood to say that tribalised Natives would be repatriated and it will only be those detribalised that would remain in the urban areas. Well! let us wait and see. It will take time for the troubled water to be clear.

SOUTH AFRICA BEGINS PREPARATION OF DATA ON ALL COMMUNISTS

Chicago Daily Tribune

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 3—At the suggestion of the British, South Africa is preparing a list of Communists in the Union.

The criminal investigation department has begun the preparation of files giving the histories, activities, influence and importance of Communists of all races. An effort will be made to learn the extent of Communist activity in government departments and in education. It is planned that in event of an emergency the government will be able to round up every Communist or sympathizer in important spots.

Fri, 6-4-48

The British secret service has found Communist inspired literature which directs the natives to be firm against the white man in claims for immediate and complete equality. The British report that Communist activities extend to Cairo and that a special staff in Moscow scans hundreds of African newspapers, cutting and filing everything of interest.

Smuts Opposed to Ban on Voting by Natives

Cape Times

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Jan Christiaan Smuts, former premier, demanded at a recent parliamentary session that the new government gives assurance that it would respect a constitutional provision calling for a two-thirds majority of a joint session to amend laws on the voting rights of natives and colored (mixed) people.

Fri 6-4-48

People of mixed bloods had a limited franchise during Smuts's regime, and natives were represented by whites elected for that purpose on a limited vote basis. Dr. Malan, the new premier, plans to disfranchise the two groups.

Prime Minister Will Meet N.R.C. In July

The Bantu World has been informed by a reliable source that the Prime Minister, General J. C. Smuts, has signified his intention of meeting the newly-elected members of the Natives' Representative Council in July. General Smuts will therefore honour at the very earliest opportunity the promise he previously made to meet the new Council.

General Smuts is leaving for England shortly when he will be installed as Chancellor of Cambridge University on June 10. Mr. Winston Churchill will be among those on whom General Smuts will confer honorary degrees. He is expected to return to South Africa later in June.

The meeting of the Prime Minister with the N.R.C. will be an historic occasion, for decisions then taken by Councillors must shape the future for years to come towards co-operation in building a better South Africa, or must lead to an irreparable breakdown.

The Bantu World will keep its readers fully informed during these important weeks of steps towards this meeting.

SENATE ELECTIONS

The seat of the Senator elected under the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, for the electoral area of the Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has become vacant owing to the resignation on the 21st April, 1948 of Mr H. M. Basner. In normal circumstances a by-Election would be held to fill the vacancy, but in terms of the Members of Parliament Act, 1948, steps must be taken after the 30th June, 1948, to hold the main elections for all four Senators representing the Natives under the 1936 Act. It is proposed in this connection to fix the 31st August, 1948 and the 2nd November, 1948 as "nomination day" and "polling day," respectively.

If a by-election were to be held in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the days to be appointed under the Act for nomination and polling would fall very close to the corresponding days in the main election. This would undoubtedly lead to confusion in the minds of the African people but, apart from this aspect, the voting-units comprising the electoral college would on not less than four separate occasions and at their own expense be required to attend electoral meetings at Native Commissioners' offices. And the Senator ultimately elected at such a by-election could hold his seat for some five weeks at the very most. He would never represent the people in Parliament as polling day will fall after the conclusion of the next Parliamentary session.

The Government has consequently decided not to hold the by-election.

South Africa's New Premier Is a Political Jekyll-Hyde

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 12.—Daniel Francois Malan, as head of the victorious Nationalist Party, is the fourth Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. His followers are elated: his opponents are more dejected than is normally the case in a democratic change of government.

Dr. Malan, they say, is a reactionary. He sympathized with the Nazi cause during the war his Nationalist Party is anti-British and anti-Jewish, but its intolerance of British and Jews is mild when compared with its downright oppressive attitude toward natives and Indians.

And yet when it became apparent that Dr. Malan was to be Prime Minister the Natal Indian Congress sent him a telegram expressing its "confidence that he would make every effort to alleviate the grievance of the Indian minority in the Union amicably."

Indians Meant It

This was not transparent ingratiation. In spite of Dr. Malan's reputation as oppressor of natives and his vigorous opposition to the Smuts law which provided for Indian representation in Parliament, the Indians of Natal really meant what they said.

The reason? Dr. Malan is a kind of political Jekyll and Hyde. However reactionary his career since 1934, before that he was the mildest, gentlest of liberals. And the Indians now are reminding him that as Minister of the Interior in General J. B. M. Hertzog's Nationalist Government (1924 to 1933) he "was responsible for the first concrete steps to overcome the disabilities of Union Indians by holding the first round-table conference with India."

It is proof of Dr. Malan's mixed record that people are uncertain what he really will do now.

From the pulpit to the platform via the press—that was the winding way of the career of Daniel F. Malan, doctor of divinity, ordained pastor, sometime editor, for nine years a Minister of the Crown, for 14 years more in the wilderness of Opposition, now Prime Minister.

Smuts Lost Seat

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

He was born in May, 1874, four years after Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts and within a few miles of the Cape Colony farm where young Smuts lived as a child. The paths of these two diverged for 47 years, until 1921, when Dr. Malan entered Parliament as a Nationalist—and an opponent of Smuts, who was then Prime Minister.

In 1925, Smuts' party was defeated, Smuts himself (as was the case this time) also losing his seat. Dr. Malan became Interior Minister in Hertzog's Nationalist Government, a portfolio which involved him in some of the fiercest controversies of that regime.

He was unpopular with the English for creating a South African flag and giving the Union Jack a subordinate position. But they looked upon him as a relatively liberal man in a land where liberals were few and far between.

As for the Jews, their support had played a substantial part in putting the Nationalists into power in 1924. Dr. Malan was one of their favorites. In 1927, he had written a foreword to a book published in Yiddish. And he had stated his admiration for the Jews and their aspirations.

It was in 1933—when Smuts and Hertzog formed a coalition, and Malan stood aloof with a handful of followers—that Dr. Malan's Dr. Jekyll became Mr. Hyde.

The year is significant. It was the year of Hitler's accession to power. Malan, up against the Smuts-Hertzog coalition, seized upon Hitlerism as the magnet that would attract followers. And as Hitler rose to greater heights, Malan and his followers became more emboldened and reactionary.

They were against everything—the King, the English, the Jews, the natives, the Indians. They wanted a republic. And when war broke out in 1939, their course was clear—they would have none of it. Germany's early successes encouraged Malan. His followers became arrogant, and openly spoke of the time when Hitler would ask Malan to be-

New York Star
June 13-48

Smuts to Get Seat

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa, July 14 (AP)—Former Premier Jan Christian Smuts was nominated today without opposition to the Parliament seat of Pretoria East. Smuts was defeated in the May elections which unseated his United Party. A member from the "safe" Pretoria district resigned so Smuts could regain a seat in Parliament in a by-election, to lead the opposition.

Smuts Reassures on South Africa

Times-Picayune
New Orleans

(The Associated Press)

London, June 7.—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts reassured the British people today that the new Union of South Africa government will not lead the union out of the commonwealth.

"The union will not leave the commonwealth, not for one moment," the former South African prime minister declared upon his arrival by plane. "Go to bed and sleep at night safe in that knowledge."

Smuts attributed his defeat in the recent elections to "the post-war desire for change." He and his united party lost out to a Nationalist-Afrikaner combine headed by Daniel F. Malan, now prime minister.

Important Resolution Of A. N. C.

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the African National Congress (Transvaal) on May 6. Present were Messrs. C. Ramohanoe (President), E. W. Bopape (Secretary), O. Tambo, E. T. Moretsele, D. Tloome, W. Sisulu, N. R. Mandela and Sililo. Apologies were received from two absent members, Rev. N. B. Tantsi and Mr. E. Manyosi.

While realising the importance to the Non-European people of South Africa of the demand for full franchise rights for the removal of any other political disabilities, and whilst recognizing the significance in our political struggle of the People's Assembly and any past or future organisation of this character, the Executive Committee of the African National Congress (Transvaal) feels compelled to draw the attention of those concerned to the methods taken in establishing the People's Assembly.

Accordingly, this meeting resolves that the African National Congress (Transvaal) shall send delegates to the Transvaal-Orange Free State People's Assembly for Votes for all provided the following conditions are satisfied:—

(a) That the Transvaal-Orange Free State People's Assembly scheduled to take place in Johannesburg from May 22 to May 24, 1948, should be reconstituted and that the Committee sponsoring the present campaign should surrender all its powers and functions to a Committee composed of the representatives of the three organisations, namely, African National Congress (Transvaal), Transvaal Indian Congress and the African People's Organisation.

(b) That persons at present serving on the Organising Committee should not serve on the new Committee, unless they represent the organisations mentioned above.

Smuts Resigns As Premier Of South Africa

Head of Rival Party Will Form Government

By G. H. Archmbault

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Pretoria, May 28.—Jan Christian Smuts handed the resignation of his Cabinet to Governor-General Brand von Zyl this morning. Then the defeated Prime Minister returned to his farm at Irene, away from the stress of politics.

The 78-year-old field marshall obviously was disappointed over his own and his party's defeats at the polls, but he remarked philosophically: "These things do happen. There it is—there it is."

He declined to become leader of the opposition in Parliament and insists on disappearing from the public scene, for the time being at least.

Has 8-Seat Majority.

Immediately after accepting the Cabinet's resignation the Governor-General invited the Nationalist leader, Dr. Francois Malan, to form a new Government.

With all election returns in, the Nationalist Party and its ally, the Afrikanders, have a majority of only eight parliament seats over Marshall Smuts' United Party and its allied Labor Party.

It may be presumed, therefore, that the new Government will not concern itself immediately with major problems, but will call a session of Parliament merely to vote appropriations to carry on the nation's routine affairs.

Lost Touch With Conditions.

(The British press, surprised by the outcome, expressed fear of yet another loosening of the links of empire, but sought consolation in the fact the campaign had been fought mostly on domestic issues and expressed the hope Malan's ambitions to set up a "free republic" had been put in cold storage, the Associated Press reported from London.

(The resignation of Smuts caused South African gold and industrial shares to fall on the London Stock Exhange where a market value of $100,000,000 was wiped out.)

It is becoming clearer that one reason for Smuts' downfall is that he was losing touch with conditions in his own country. Black bread, the shortage of meat, the housing crisis, the ever-rising cost of living, and innumerable restrictions and controls perpetuated from war days influenced the electorate in great measure.

Belongs to Secret Group.

Mr. Malan is not expected in Pretoria before Monday or Tuesday. Meantime Smuts has agreed to carry on in name if not in fact, since he is about to leave for England to be installed as chancellor of Cambridge University.

Malan acknowledged during the campaign that he is a member of the Broedersbond, secret society pledged to achieve supremacy of Afrikanders over Britons. He is pledged also to bring about a republic, although he insists that this must be done by referendum of the entire nation and not by t ehmere vote of a majority in Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICANS PROTEST FREEING OF 6 TRAITORS

Moderates Aroused by Government's Act

BY REX REYNOLDS

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 30—The new Malan government's release of five pro-Nazi prisoners sentenced for treason during the war has met with immediate and violent reaction from the English press, United party supporters, and ex-service men's organizations.

Many of them have organized protest meetings. A motion deploring the government's action was passed by the Cape provincial council, and this motion is typical of many passed by official and semi-official bodies.

The political offenders jailed during the war were released by the former Smuts government, with the exception of six found guilty of high treason. These include the five now released. The case of the sixth is now being considered.

The releases undoubtedly have shaken the moderates who voted for the Nationalists "just to give the other fellows a chance." But they were expected by the extreme Nationalist supporters who would have been extremely incensed had these pro-Nazis stayed in jail.

Expect Quick Results

The rejoicing over the Nationalist victory and later reports from the platteland (rural districts) indicate that their supporters are expecting immediate results. They may take the release of the five "political" prisoners as the first instalment of a policy of white bread, new houses, no taxes, unlimited native labor, and deportation of Indians—all of which they are expecting to start within a few weeks.

On the other hand, the political situation appears likely to develop into a tug-of-war for the moderate vote, of which the government's action may cost it an appreciable percentage.

The announcement by Labor Minister Ben Schoeman that the training of natives as artisans, a program instituted by the last government particularly in the building industry, is to stop is of the utmost significance. It is generally admitted that there is no possible solution of the urban native housing problem unless natives are allowed to build houses for themselves. Nor does the latest move appear to square with the Nationalist policy of allowing the natives "every opportunity to develop in their own territories."

Indians Not Represented

The announcement by the minister that European and native trade unions would be kept rigidly separate has drawn from the national executive committee of the South African Trades and Labor council an affirmation of the right of all workers to organize and bargain as they see fit, irrespective of race or color.

Interior Minister T.E. Donges has announced that Indians will not be represented in parliament, as provided in the Asiatic act of 1946. This provision was never popular with the public, especially in Natal, and was included in the act by former Prime Minister Smuts as compensation for restricting the right of Indians to acquire property in certain areas.

The presence of three native representatives in parliament is a thorn in the side of the Nationalist party, particularly as these three might easily become the balance of power. The party is exploring ways of abolishing the native representation, guaranteed in the act of union, changes to which can only be made constitutionally by a two-thirds majority of both houses of parliament.

Will Restrict Immigration

"Certain amendments to the constitution will certainly have to be made," says the latest issue of the Kruithoring, official Nationalist party organ. "Our opinion is, particularly after the statute of Westminster, that the parliament of the union is one of the most sovereign bodies in the world."

The government has announced that immigration to the union will be more selective than it was and that "only those persons who would be most likely to fit into the pattern of the country" will be welcomed. A statement on pro-Nazi Germans at present awaiting deportation is promised soon.

Political observers differ about the probability of another general election. A special session of parliament is likely in August. Its chief task will be to pass a budget—a happy opportunity for the Nationalists to make popular concessions with an inherited surplus of about $32,000,000, 6 per cent of the national budget.

J.G. Strydom, minister of lands and leader of the Nationalist party in Transvaal, says: "The great struggle lies ahead. The Nationalist majority in parliament must be enlarged so that the country's problems can be effectively attacked and solved."

"THESE things happen."

With this philosophical observation, Jan Christiaan Smuts resigned the South African premiership he had held since 1939. Smuts' United Party and its Labor allies were defeated by the Nationalists and Afrikanders in this week's elections.

Athens tossed out Aristides because it was tired of hearing him called The Just. Great Britain got rid of Churchill as soon as his great war job was done. The Irish dismissed the seemingly permanent De Valera. Where free will prevails in politics durability is limited.

Yet change is not always for the best. After fighting the British in the Boer War, Smuts joined them and became one of the Empire's most liberal and respected statesmen. The coalition that defeated his Government this week includes the unreconstructed Boers and extreme nationalist and "white supremacy" factions. Already a problem child for the United Nations, South Africa may now stage a real tantrum.

Wary Winners Await Smuts' Political Move

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 5-30-48

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, May 29—(AP)—Feverish speculation on their future swept the people of South Africa Saturday in the wake of the election upset of veteran Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts.

The silence of both Smuts and the victor, Prime Minister Designate Daniel F. Malan, National Party leader, heightened the speculation.

Dr. Malan, ex-clergyman whose slender majority of five in the Assembly makes control of the would call for another general election this year in the hope of increasing his majority, were tempered Saturday with second thoughts. The Constitution

Despite the seat distribution, election results showed Smuts still has nearly 60 percent of the population behind him. This fact councils wariness on the part of the Nationalists. Atlanta, Ga.

Then, too, some Nationalists think their majority of five is workable. Sun. 5-30-48

The chances of a second election may depend upon Smuts' decision whether to remain in politics or not. If he surrenders opposition leadership to his deputy, J. H. Hofmeyer, the Nationalists may feel encouraged to fight again at the polls. It was against Hofmeyer's handling of the racial question that the Malan party centered its victorious campaign attack.

Malan's lack of substantial majority may make it out of the question for him to consider immediately taking the Union out of the British Commonwealth of Nations and forming a republic.

Frikan-speaking Nationalists are most likely to push that part of their program calling for strict social, cultural and territorial segregation of the 9,000,000 non-Europeans of the population.

Malan vigorously campaigned for a segregation of colored persons much more strict than that in the Southern United States. He advocated laws which would prevent white and colored persons not only from sitting side-by-side but also from traveling on the same busses and trains and from working next to each other at their jobs. South African industries have boomed since the war and there has been a large influx of colored laborers into suburban areas.

Malan proposed that natives be confined to reserves, like the American Indian reservations. Natives in the cities also would be restricted to the sections inhabited by them. Only natives with assured employment would be allowed to live in these sections, and any unemployed already there would be shipped back to the reserves. The Constitution

Malan said Communism menaced South Africa by its appeal to poverty-stricken masses and that his policy was necessary on that account. The Nationalist leader contended the intermingling of races would create the danger of a mixed race eventually. He said his policy was not one of repression. He said the natives should be helped to develop economically and culturally but within their own reserves. Atlanta, Ga.

Natives in the reserves would be represented by six white senators, three elected and three appointed by the Governor General. Sun.

The 250,000 people of mixed European, Bantu and Malay blood, most of whom live in the Cape, would be separated both from the natives and the whites. 5-30-48

PAN-AFRICAN ALLIANCE AGAINST REDS IS ASKED

The Times

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 1 (UP)—Prime Minister Daniel Malan declared today that South Africa would join Western Europe in a firm stand against communism. He suggested a pan-African alliance similar to the five-nation Western European union.

Mr. Malan told the House of Assembly that his Government favored cordial relations with all other countries of the British Empire on a purely voluntary basis." He said that South Africa, with her vast majority of colored peoples, must be protected against communism. He also called for measures to stop Asiatic infiltration of the Dominion, saying that large Indian immigration had alarmed natives, especially in Kenya Colony.

Mr. Malan said that South Africa was a white man's country, and declared that the Dominion had the right to try for position as the leading adviser on color questions in African territories to the north.

His speech indicated that his government would continue the policy of discrimination against colored peoples, and especially Indians, which India recently protested to the United Nations.

South Africa has the most savage color-bar in the world. A "white European" population of two and a quarter million enjoy one of the highest living standards in the world, while nearly eight million Bantus (Negroes), nearly a million

MALAN
Fascist Premier

"Cape Colored" (Mixed Dutch-Negro) and nearly 300,000 Indians are denied the most elementary human rights. The non-Europeans have totally inadequate educational and health services, are compelled to live in overcrowded reserved areas and cannot move without "passes." 6-11-48

The vast majority of the population, the eight million Bantus, are allowed three representatives in Parliament—but they must be white representatives. A few thousand Cape colored males, who pass certain economic and educational standards are the only non-Europeans who can vote in a General Election.

In most other countries, General Smuts would be recognized as a rank reactionary; yet it was because, yielding slightly to U.N.O. pressure, Smuts was prepared to allow the Indians a new white representative in Parliament, that the Afrikander farmers—and others—decided that the basis of their "Christian and white civilization" was threatened.

The Nationalists have not the necessary two-thirds majority for constitutional changes; they cannot make South Africa a "republic" yet. The main plank of their platform is "Aparthid"—segregation of the non-Europeans into agricultural compounds, from which they would be drafted for spells of work in the mines, industries and on the farms.

OPPOSE EDUCATION

Negro. He has no hope under the all peoples and dustrialists seem to be confident The small but Party can certain action from Dr. only party in So supports the exte

The Nationalists oppose both the Nationalists of an improved status, the Negro into in education of the Negro to work in of being allowed to organize in trade South African La industry and Smuts' policy of in- unions, of education, of anything "white supremacy except to be kept as an illiterate azis"—as they w

South Africa's White Vote Gives Power to 'Malanazis'

The Worker

Fri. 6-11-48

JOHANNESBURG, June 10 (Telepress).—In a world moving left, South Africa has voted to put the clock back; a Fascist Government is now in power. More exactly, out of a total population of over 11 million. a "white European" electorate of a million and a quarter has given a small majority of seats in Parliament to a neo-Fascist party with a Fascist program.

General Smuts' United Party—the "English," pro-British Empire party, based principally on the towns, lost its majority, and Prime Minister Smuts himself lost his seat.

Dr. Malan became the new Premier. His Nationalist Party, which had the open support during the election campaign of the outright Fascist parties, Oswald Pirow's "New Order Party" and Dr. van Rensburg's "Ossewa Brandwag," has, with its allies the Afrikaners, a majority in Parliament of six votes at best.

The Nationalist Party has its main support from the Afrikander farmers (of Dutch origin) but, clearly, it made inroads into the "English" vote at this electinn.

The color question, which pervades all South African life, was the main issue of the elections.

WORST COLOR BAN

Marshal Smuts 'Celebrates Golden Jubilee In Defeat

The Courier-Journal Louisville Ky
June 6-13-48

By JOEL MERVIS
Overseas News Agency

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 12.—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts celebrated his golden jubilee in public life this week. It came just 13 days too late for him to celebrate it as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, since his party was defeated in the May 26 election.

Fifty years ago, on June 8, 1898, he was sworn in before President Paul Kruger as State attorney of the South African Republic. This week, as leader of the United Party, the official opposition, he completed half a century of service as statesman and soldier.

Marshal Smuts did not know that June 8 was his golden-jubilee day until informed by this correspondent. He knew vaguely, he said, that it might be "the end of May or the beginning of June."

'It All Comes Back'

"I remember now," he added. "It all comes back to me. President Kruger happened to be ill that day. He could not go to his office, so I went to his house and was sworn in there."

Marshal Smuts was curious to know how his "secret" had been discovered. I gave him the particulars from a memorandum issued by an official of the South African Republic at that time. The document provides the only evidence of the date on which 28-year-old "Mr. J. C. Smuts" was "appointed and sworn in."

The disclosure sent him into a reverie. Then he jerked out of his daydream. "Fifty years of public life," he mused. "Yes, it makes quite a human story, doesn't it?" Then he went on:

"For me, this half-century is a story of great up and downs; but the policy I have stood for has brought great consequences to South Africa. My public career has coincided almost exactly with the years of the century; it has also coincided with the most remarkable period in man's history.

'On the March'

"We have passed over from the old, feudal world. Mankind is on the march, literally, morally and mentally, as never before. This is the century for searching and seeking, the century for making experiments. It has already been characterized by two great experiments. Hitler has tried one them—it has gone, and will never return. The communists are trying the other—it, too, will go.

"Fascism and communism are manifestations that mankind is seeking and groping for the new light. But it will continue to discard the shadows until the light is revealed. My 50 years cover a period that represents one of the great transitions in human history—the changeover from the old concept of feudalism toward the new concept of the brotherhood of man.

"We must take the road that will lead us to the only desirable goal, the only possible salvation—and that is the concept of one world inhabited by one human family."

Lists Achievements

The biographer will find much to select in this life packed with the accomplishments of a soldier, statesman, philosopher and scientist. Here is Marshal Smuts' own list of what he calls "my five best achievements":

1. "In 1906, I went to England to see British Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. I was able to obtain from him the Grant of Responsible Government to the Transvaal. The victor, in effect, was giving everything back to the vanquished.

"That great act of Britisha united South Africa four years statesmanship forms the basis oflater, and it was this united South South African politics. It also hasAfrica which ranged itself on the affected world affairs. Campbell-side of democracy in two World Bannerman's action led to a con-Wars."
tented Dutch population; it led to

FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS

Smuts Quits as Premier of South Africa After Election Defeat

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa—(AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, 78-year-old British Empire statesman, resigned as premier Friday.

He prepared to turn the office over to his successful Nationalist rival in Tuesday's elections.

The Governor General called to form a new government Dr. Francois Malan, 74, whose Nationalists favor a policy of isolation from British Empire affairs.

THEY ALSO advocate strict segregation of non-Europeans such as Indians and African natives in separate districts, and development of mineral resources under state control.

Smuts, prime minister for 14 years—from 1919 to 1924 and 1939 to 1948—was defeated in a campaign fought mainly on the color issue.

His United Party and labor allies won 71 seats in the final results, while the combined Nationalist-Afrikander opposition added up 79.

(The British press, surprised by the outcome, expressed fear of yet another loosening of the links of empire. But the newspapers sought consolation in the fact that the campaign had been fought mostly on domestic issues and expressed hope that Malan's ambitions to set up a "free republic" had been put in cold storage.

The London Daily Mail said the election could have "serious repercussions" on imperial defense plans. These plans, since the withdrawal from Palestine and weakening of the British hold in the Suez Canal area of Egypt, call for establishment of Britain's main rear base in East Africa. Such a base would depend largely on South Africa for support.)

Afrikanders Give Britain Headache

The News Birmingham Ala
June 8-1-48

BY ARTHUR L. GAVSHON

LONDON, July 31—(AP)—Whitehall is afraid that South Africa's new government will weaken the British Commonwealth of Nations.

After a careful study of Dr. Daniel F. Malan's nationalist victory, many responsible government leaders here fear that his policies will work to loosen the political and economic links which now hold the empire together.

They expressed belief the new regime will widen the gap between the empire's white population and millions of freedom-seeking nonwhites. Soon, they said, Great Britain may have to choose between trying to keep India or South Africa within the commonwealth.

They agreed, however, that there was no immediate danger to Great Britain's plans for strategic military development of the African continent—plans in which the United States has shown keen interest.

Because Britain is South Africa's best customer and biggest investment holder, the flow of gold to London will continue, at least temporarily. South Africa produces about half the world's total gold output and sells most of it to dollar short Britain.

But soon South African support for sterling may weaken, bringing the dominion closer to the American economic orbit. That may mean South Africa would sell more gold direct to the United States and so seek to readjust her now adverse trade balance.

The new situation in Africa caused by Malan's election victory over Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts must be viewed against a background of imperial conflicts and unrest.

A Communist-led guerilla movement is seeking to oust British rule from the Malayan Federation and Singapore; troops and police have clashed with rioting strikers in Trinidad, British Guiana and the gold coast; the 20,000 white settlers of Northern Rhodesia have protested a colonial office plan to give some political representation to the colony's 1,600,000 Africans.

* * *

THE COMMON FACTOR in each situation is that the empire's colored races no longer regard white rule as permanent or immovable. Prime Minister Malan's party won the election in South Africa primarily on its colored policies. They rejected completely all ideas of racial equality and tolerance. Malan said his government intended to save the "ruling write race" from becoming one of the world's "half-caste nations."

are treated in South Africa has
long rankled in Indian, now the vir-
tual keystone in the common-
wealth's structure of Pacific de-
fense. They warn that if South
Africa accentuates this problem, re-
lations between the two dominions
will make a joint system of de-
fense of the Indian Ocean impos-
sible.

great eastward turn the African people already are beginning to take in their first vague search-ings for political, economic and social betterment.

Many British officials say pri-
vately they see the red light in the
nationalists' declared intention to
deny South Africa's nearly 300,000
Indians political representation.
freedom of movement and equal
commercial rights with Europeans.
They point out the way Indians

The British believe cooperation
of the 100,000,000 Africans in the
colonies is essential for improving
living standards in Western Eu-
rope and for reorientation of com-
monwealth military strategy. That
cooperation and political good will
may be lost if color persecution
and prejudice are intensified in
South Africa.

By damaging black-white relationships in Africa, they say, Malan may be giving impetus to the

Council Woman

Mrs. K. A. Obayomi of Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, member of the Lagos Municipal council, the only woman holding an elective office in Nigeria, a British colony with 22,000,000 inhabitants. Mrs. Obayomi heads "The Women's party", a political organization which she initiated. Educated in England she is the wife of a prominent physician. (ANP)

African Woman Tribal Chieftain

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, West Africa—(ANP)—African women are rapidly breaking with the age-old hide-bound tradition which makes them servants of their husbands or members of their families. As evidence of this, it was recently disclosed that there is a woman tribal chieftain in the Sierra Leone protectorate, believed to be the first and only female to hold such a position.

The woman is Madam Marie Bunting-Williams, 36-year-old paramount chief of the Jong chiefdom in Mattru, Sierra Leone. She became paramount chief upon the death of her father, the late Isaac Bunting-Williams, on April 12, 1947.

Although born at Conarky in the French territories, Mme. Bunting-Williams is of pure Shebora blood. Just before she was born, her father was deported to Conarky by the British government over some misunderstanding.

EXCELLENT EDUCATION

After spending some time in the French territory, her mother returned to Mattru with the young girl. At the age of seven, the child was sent to live with her aunt in Freetown, Mrs. Mariah Dobingo, now deceased. While in Freetown, she was educated at Mrs. Steady's school, an AME institution; at Trinity, an English day school, and finally at Harford school, Moyamba, conducted by the United Brethren church of the United States.

In addition, she spent a year as student nurse under Dr. Silver, famous Canadian woman physician at Rotifunk. Toward the end of 1937, she married J. R. Zizer, a cashier employed locally. She became the mother of three children, one of whom died.

After her marriage, her father returned to Mattru and was reelected paramount chief, a post to which she succeeded upon his death. Mattru is the capital of the Jong chiefdom.

African Tribe Calls On Carpet Chief Who Married White Girl

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—The heir-apparent to an African tribal throne disclosed today he has been called on the carpet by his tribe counselors for marrying a white girl.

The heir, Seretse Khama, 27, who wed Ruth Williams, 24, a London clerk, is flying home to Bechauanaland next week to explain why he became the first Bamangwato tribesman in history to marry a white.

"I still want to be chief of Bamangwato, and want my wife to be by my side," he said. "I expect the final issue will rest with my people."

The tall, mustached African came here to study law before taking over the reins of state next year. He and Ruth fell in love and two weeks ago they married. Only after the ceremony did Khama send word back home.

His uncle, who reigns as Regent over the tribe's 100,000 people while Khama studies, quickly cabled him to report for "talks of grave importance."

Uncle May Feel Differently.

"I gather my uncle and his counselors may think differently of having me as chief now that I have a white wife," he said at the bridal couple's London flat.

His bride said: "My one hope is that I can go back to Bamangwato and help him rule. The fact that I would be one white woman among 100,000 people doesn't worry me."

Khama is going home alone, but "whatever happens," he said, he'll either be back for his bride or he'll send for her.

HOLDS AFRICA BIASED

Dadoo, Indian Leader, Protests Prejudice Against Non-Whites

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9—Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, president of the South African Transvaal Indian Congress, said today that 9,000,000 of South Africa's 11,000,000 population were deprived of their civil liberties because they were non-Europeans.

Dr. Dadoo is in London trying to get a passport so that he can go to Paris, where he hopes to present the case for the South African Indians to the United Nations through the delegations of India and Pakistan. Deprived of his passport by South African officials, Dr. Dadoo has applied here for a passport as a British-born subject.

He said that in the hotels, railway stations and even in some of the big office buildings in South Africa there were signs reading: "Europeans only." The position of the non-white population in South Africa, he added, is socially intolerable, and the Nationalist Government there is working on the policy that in South Africa Indians are not entitled to any representation whatever.

It Happened In Kenya But Look, Nearby!

IN AFRICA things have come to an interesting pass. Illiterate tribesmen, confused by a little knowledge of Christianity, Communism, and the hard realty of white supremacy, have taken to lynching white men.

The defense, in the case of four Kukuyus hanged in Kenya recently, was that "God told us to do it." A white policeman explained it more convincingly, if no more helpfully from the viewpoint of the condemned tribesmen. The government, he said, tells the Negro that he is inferior; the Christian missionary tells him that all who believe in God are equal in the sight of God; the wily Communist tells him that he should rise against equals who keep him in a bondage God never intended.

Before we delve too deep for a parallel or express smug sympathy for the confused and illiterate tribesmen, we might remember that in Tennessee the other day a white man (presumably educated and Christian) and a Negro (presumably educated and Christian) shot it out with pistols on a bus when the former objected to the latter sitting beside him. And, as can easily happen in larger applications of this kind of "solution" to a problem, four uninvolved passengers were wounded while only one of the principals was hit.

It seems that a considerably greater degree of Christian understanding is needed everywhere, lest the Communists, instead of the meek, inherit the earth.

Solon Declares Slavery Exists In Some Areas

He Charges U. S. Gives Support To Mass Exploiters

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota last week assailed on the Senate floor United States support of European imperialism and colonial rule in Africa as not only "a moral mistake" but "a tragic piece of political folly."

The picture of colonial rule as beneficent and the colonial ruler "as a fone, moral gentleman," whose efforts at the spiritual and material uplift of the natives were constantly frustrated by ignorance and voodooism, was dispelled by Senator Langer in his April 15 speech.

In its place he painted a picture of Africa no different from other parts of the world that have been exploited, and the natives of Africa as "sullen, resentful and desparate."

SAYS SLAVERY STILL EXISTS IN AFRICA

Senator Langer charged that slavery still exists in Africa and that the theory of the superiority of the Causasion "is the ruling principle and is enforced with guns."

"In general, it may be said that the native peoples of Africa live under a type of humiliation which places them exactly in the class of chattel slaves," Senator Langer charged.

He pointed out that they are not allowed to change employment, that they are compelled to live on reservations and submarginal lands, that they are denied schooling and restricted to menial tasks, and that native women were at the mercy of every scoundrel and adventurer who came along.

DETAILS OF PATTERN OF GROSS EXPLOITATION

"Natives may be seized for public work without pay," he declared. "Their cattle and lands are confiscated. They have no representation in law. They may not enter public buildings, and may be killed, exactly like animals, by anyone of the master race whom they offend."

Senator Langer charged that the United States is now allied with "colonial despotism, which thrives on slavery," and that "the cupidity and greed of the imperial powers and their allies among the cartelists" have been excited by the natural resources of Africa.

POINTS TO AFRICA'S VAST NATURAL RESOURCES

He pointed out that Africa possesses vast quanities of rubber, ivory, palm oil, cocoa, cobalt, manganese, zinc, almost every known mineral, the greatest copper fields in the world, and that in a single colliery in Southern Rhodesia there are 4,000,000,000 tons of high-grade coal.

"Nor is Africa to be discounted in the trading scheme of the United States," Senator Langer declared. "We sent Africa mining machinery, motor vechiles, canned goods, electrical implements, drugs, clothing, and many other exports," the amount and value of which have steadily increased, he said. In return he added, large amounts of African produce are sent to the United States.

Pointing out that West Africa is only 1,000 miles from Brazil, Senator Langer said an enemy nation controlling Africa would be a menace to national security.

SAYS MINOR REVOLTS MAY BECOME REVOLUTION

"If the inhibitants of Africa are sufficiently aroused, the continuous minor revolts which now agitate that continent will become a sweeping revolution, in which Russians will pose as the friends and supporters of freedom and democracy," Senator Langer declared, "and we shall be accepted as the enemy—the consort of the European bloodletters, exploiters, and tyrants."

He warned that Africa was no longer slumbering but has undergone social and economic changers, and that in northern and western Africa "mass movements for freedom and for relief from European tyranny have continued to grow and to gain strength."

BONDS WITH EUROPE ARE GROWING WEAKER

"Today the bonds which bind African lands to the imperialist nations have grown imperceptibly weaker, just as the imperialist rulers have become increasingly autocratic and repressive in their methods out of the sheer fear accompanies a realization of their weakness," Senator Langer said adding,

"At the very moment when the needs for democratic self-government and self-improvement in Africa are becoming self-evident, the opportunities for American leadership to permanently tie the Africans to our own interests are clear enough.

SAYS AMERICA HAS ABANDONED MORALS

"Instead of so acting, to our own real and permanent advantage, we have abandoned our moral principles, and have hooked our wagon to the tissue-paper horse of a dying European imperialism."

Senator Langer charged that the slave trading is carried on in parts of Africa under British control, natives being seized and sent to Arabia to perform heavy labor or to stock the harems of Arab effendis.

Using Kenya, a British colony and protectorate in British East Africa, to illustrate conditions, the North Dakota Senator said no native is allowed to practice a profession and that if a native enters a white man's house he may be shot without recourse to law. He added that the natives in Kenya are forced to live on submarginal land, their own lands having been seized outright by a small group of plantation owners.

TEMPORARY LET-UP DURING RECENT WAR

During World War II, when Britian found herself in a precarious condition, Senator Langer said, repressions against the natives in Kenya were partially lifted, although no native was allowed a voice in his own affairs. He said natives were allowed to build factories and became skilled workers and even managers.

But immediately after the war, Britain dismantled the factories and returned the native managers and skilled workers to their former monial places, and reduced native tribesmen to near starvation by taking from them their herds of cattle at confiscatory prices.

In Nigeria, British colony and protectorate in British West Africa, Senator Langer said there have been armed revolts, "which have been put down by the same ruthless means utilized by Russia in the Balkans."

He added that Nigeria's 21,000,000 natives are ruled with an iron hand, 6,000 resident Europeans, and an effort to obtain some amelioration by sending a delegation to London achieved nothing.

NO POLITICAL RIGHTS IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

In the Union of South Africa, Senator Langer charged, the natives are completely disfranchised, and the Negro, whether he be a

half-caste or pure bred, has no political rights.

Any European policeman in South Africa, he said, may demand production of a tax receipt, showing that the native has done free labor demanded of him in payment of taxes, and if he cannot show it he is thrown into camp or his cattle and possessions confiscated.

He also said that natives traveling from one area to another must show passes, and in the mining territory of the Union a laborer must receive permission from his employer if he wishes to leave the property on which he is employed. In other areas, he said, a man employed on a private farm must have a document of identification before he can go to his own home.

CURFEW LAW ROBS NATIVES OF FREEDOM

In most of these areas, as in Southern Rhodesia, Senator Langer asserted, there is a curfew law which compels all natives to be indoors between the hours of nine in the evening and five in the morning.

Natives are barred from skilled occupations, he said, and wages are based on the color of a worker's skin. For example, he said, in the mines the wages paid to whites for identical work is 8 to 1 as against wages paid to colored workers. The average wage paid natives in the mines, he added, is around $14 a month, and farm wages may be as low as $1.20 a month.

MAINTAIN TWO SETS OF CRIMINAL LAWS

He also said there are two sets of criminal laws—one applied to the natives and the other to Europeans. Breach of contract for service and non-payment of rent on the part of natives are criminal offenses, Senator Langer said.

The North Dakota Senator charged that the United States is footing the bill for British imperialism and suggested that this country send a commission to Africa to find out for what purpose funds lent Britain and other European countries are being used.

George Padmore

WORLD VIEWS

ALARMED by the spread of nationalistic ideas among the youths of East Africa and the growing racial consciousness of the workers and peasants, the Governor of Uganda, the British Protectorate administered through a native king called the Kabaka, has assumed new dictatorial powers giving him the right to suppress any newspaper and jail the editor for publishing anything critical against British rule.

The Governor will also have power to ban any mass meeting of Africans unless prior permission is obtained from the police. Two African leaders, Mr. Kibuka and Mr. Sebbanja, who protested against these fascist powers assumed by the Governor have been arrested and held for deportation. In a cable to the Secretary of State for Colonies, the leaders of the Africans declared that "the Bills are intended to prevent the people from speaking or writing against the British Government, who are draining away the economic resources of the country."

According to Mr. Semakula Mulumba, the representative of the Baganda people, now in London to make representations to the Colonial Office, "some British papers say that Eastern European countries suppress freedoms and human rights. What are we Africans to think of Britain's new measures in Uganda?" Mr. Malumba has appealed to the Trusteeship Council and Council of Human Rights of the United Nations asking the support of the United Nations to guarantee the Four Freedoms for Africans in Uganda.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

The main purpose of the new gag laws is to prevent Africans from protesting either in the Press or at meetings against the plans of the British Government in Uganda to exploit the mineral and agricultural resources of the country through Colonial Development Corporations financed by the British Government and operated by the Colonial Office.

Accordingly, the Governor convened a special session of the Legislative Council on August 9, and backed by the official majority enacted the new legislation against the protest of the Africans. According to the new Press law, the Governor will have the right to insist that any African newspaper publishing an article, report, letter, or advertisement which, in the opinion of the Govenor contains any statement of fact which he considers false or distorted will have the right to order the editor to publish on a specific date and in the same position as the original article a correcting statement drawn up by the Governor.

Failure to do so would make the editor as well as the proprietor of the newspaper guilty of a criminal offence., liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

PUBLIC MEETING BAN

In future Africans will not be allowed to hold public meetings unless they first obtain permission from the government and submit copies of all speeches for censorship in advance. Under this police regulation, the Governor will have absolute power to declare any area a "gazetted area" in which it will be unlawful for more than 250 Africans to assemble together unless prior permission is obtained from the police or European district officers.

Offenders, especially organizers and players in games such as football, the most popular form of sport in Uganda will be liable to fine and imprisonment, or both.

CONTROL OVER PRESS

Unlike the situation in West Africa, most of the large daily and weekly newspapers in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are owned and controlled by Europeans and Indians. However, since the end of the war and the rapidly increasing racial and national-consciousness among the youths and ex-service men, who fought to defend democracy—including the Four Freedoms—Africans have established a few weekly papers.

Many supporters of the Labour Government are shocked to hear that a Socialist Colonial Secretary like Mr. Creech Jones, should permit a reactionary Governor to use his authority to suppress the political arpirations of Africans, whom the Labour Party is supposed to help along the road to self-government as speedily as possible.

Unless the Colonial Secretary takes steps to immediately rescind the Uganda Ordinance, Africans not only in that Protectorate, but throughout the Continent will have every reason to distrust the good faith and promises of the Labour Government.

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Colour Discrimination Is In The News Again

Bathroom On Board Ship Said Set Aside For Only Africans

LONDON, Nov. 12 (R). — The Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, is to be asked in Parliament next Wednesday about the alleged introduction of "colour bar" on the Union Castle liner, Durban Castle, which arrived at Capetown on October 23.

John Lewis (Labour) who will raise the matter asserts that the bathroom was set aside for three Africans, two of whom were Methodist ministers with a notice on it, "For Non-Europeans Only."

He will also ask whether "in view of the fact that the introduction of colour bar on this ship does not tend to improve relations between the British Government and colonies," he would make representations to the Union Castle liner on the matter.

A Union Castle liner spokesman said yesterday, "there is no colour bar on the Union Castle liner.

"On Durban Castle there was one room referred to simply as an exclusive toilet accommodation for the coloured people we were carrying.

"When we have coloured people on board we always make special toilet arrangements for them.

"They use the same lounges and dining rooms as other passengers."

Her Protest

One cannot but admire the indomitable courage, determination and fortitude of a young Johannesburg woman Mrs B. G. Hibbert, wife of a business executive, who was recently fined £15 for contempt of court. Her offence, it is reported, was that in an open court, while Natives, including one in whose case she was particularly interested, were being tried, she suddenly said: "You are a lot of brutes. If this is justice it is a shame the way you charge and sentence people and treat the Natives." Though she had the means to pay, she chose to spend a day and night in goal because she thought payment on lieu of imprisonment for the offence which she honestly believed was a protest, would be retracting. She only agreed to the fine being paid by her husband because she was needed at home. Many friends the Natives have who sympathise with them but few have the same boldness as has been shown by this heroine. As she states some people may regard her act as hysteria but she does not regret it because it was the long agony of her innermost being at last being released. It would not be strange for some people, even among the moderates and friends of the Natives to regard this act as hysteria. Any self sacrifice on behalf of some people is more often than not misconstrued as hysteria or madness but after some time its significance and value become clear to them. We have no doubt that her act will be an incentive not only to Native leaders but to other European friends and well-wishers to continue their struggle for justice on behalf of the Natives.

We are aware that European outlook towards Natives has, during recent years changed, and that a more liberal attitude has been shown by a considerable number of them. But that is not enough. There are unfortunately many discriminative laws that make Native life intolerable and cause them to be critical of European justice. Until these laws are removed and they were treated with more liberality the stigma will remain.

According to a report appearing in "The Forum" of July 10th Mrs Hibbert on being asked "to define her attitude to the Non European people more specially, to tell something of her own background, and in that way to explain, if possible, the feelings that prompted her to make the court protest that she did" among other things stated: "I do not look upon myself as in any way superior to the Black people. I only feel the greatest compassion for the humiliations they suffer daily, and if I can ease their lot one millimeter, that is a great happiness to me."

These are very encouraging words to the Africans who are looking forward to the day when they will be admitted to full citizenship in the country of their birth and when artificial barriers to make full use of their talents are removed. The odds are, however, against them. But that is no reason why the struggle for freedom should be discontinued. With courage, perseverence and determination and with the help of such heroines as the subject of this article the struggle will be continued until the goal is attained. We take off our hats to the heroine and cry "Bravo! may your sacrifice and suffering on behalf of the Africans be not in vain but be crowned with success."

It would be a happy gesture of appreciation for what she has contributed to the cause for the deliverance of the Natives if one of the African leaders in Johannesburg would organise a subscription from those interested Africans to refund the sum paid for her fine.

The Insoluble Problem

Since the white man and the black man met on the banks of the Great Fish River over a hundred years ago, there has been a constant misunderstanding along the colour line. In the first place the black man wanted to develop along his own lines; but the white man, who wanted his labour, regarded this attitude of the African as a menace to his existence and his way of life. He, therefore, decided to teach the black man the "dignity of labour." By various means and ways, the black man was compelled to abandon his way of development, and thus came into the white man's life.

At that time those white men who advocated the policy of "teaching the Native the dignity of labour", thought that they were solving the Native problem. They did not understand that they were aggravating it. They thought only of the labour of the black man which they required for their own enrichment and comfort. So, as Mrs. Getrude Millan puts it "the white man has called the black man out of Africa's darkness, and he has responded. He has set him on the road to civilisation and he is on the march. On the farms, on the mines, in the factories and in demestic service, he is learning the white man's ways of life. He is learning his language, the use of his implements of agriculture, his mining and factory machines and his methods, of preparing food and managing of homes."

But today some of the white men have begun to rue the day when the black man was uprooted from his ancient life, forgetting that he was called to help in the transplantation of western civilisation on this southern end of the African continent. Like the ancient Egyptians, who feared the ever-increasing numbers of the children of Israel, and their ability to acquire Egyptian knowledge and wisdom, they are looking upon him as a danger to the existence of the white race and like the Egyptians of old, they are searching high and low for a solution of this "menacing problem".

The black man, they say; must be encouraged to develop along his own lines, and be thrust back, if possible into the seclusion of his former tribal associations unless this is done, they maintain, the white man "will be submerged, and this will mean the end of civilisation in this country."

One of the advocates of the policy of the separation of white and black, Professor A. C. Cilliers of Stellenbosch, believes that the only solution to our inter-racial problems is separation of the races. But he does not indicate how this can be done to the satisfaction of all concerned. One thing he realises is that the so-called Native reserves should be industrialised and extended. He seems to be concerned chiefly with the maintenance of white supremacy: "If the Native assumes political power, in South Africa" he says, "the European will be completely submerged."

Unlike the Fagan Commission, Professor Cilliers does not realise that, "the Natives of South Africa do not constitute a static problem which can be solved by any formula, and that they are living and dynamic factors which change from day to day... and that territorial separation is not, only impossible but is no guarantee of peace, as the history of Europe shows".

The socalled Native problem, cannot be solved by a policy which aims at keeping the African in a position which is not conducive to creative freedom. The African is not less human because he is black, and like any other human being is entitled to live his full life. It is God's plan that every man be he white or black, shall be free to live a life of dignity and good comfort.

Is It Something Better?

Discussing "Apartheid" in September last among other things we stated: "There are those who see a great plan in the policy of apartheid. There are others who think that after all it will be seen to be a cloak for repression, but party politics being what it is, we may not be surprised in spite of the apparent gloomy outlook for the Natives after all there will not be much material change in their future as their interests are interwoven with those of the whites, white and black are destined to live together in South Africa. The whiteman's brain and wealth are

needed for the development of the resources of this country and the building of its industries likewise the blackman's labour. One cannot do without the other but both must cooperate to achieve the desired results.

In its leader of the 13th instant the "Bantu World" among other things states:

In spite of the fact that they are determined to deprive Africans of the limited representation they have in Parliament, the Nationalists have deemed it wise to contest African elections for the House of Assembly and the Senate. The reason f r this rather puzzling action is, of course, u derstandable. Their object is not to serve the African people, but to increase their majority in both Houses of Parliament in order to carry out their undefined policy of apartheid. But the surprising thing is that they have had the support of some misguided Africans who have been promised that "nothing would be taken away from our people without being replaced by something better."

In Natal, according to Mr H. Selby Msimang's statement published in the Star of November 4, Mr D. J. Potgieter, provincial secretary of the Nationalist Party told leaders of the African National Congress (NAC) that it was the intention of the Government to create a Bantu State, but when questioned as to whether this proposed state would become so independent as to be able to negotiate treaties on its own, or even go to war on its own, Mr Evasive reply to this question, and said he would have to consult the Minister on this point. Apparently he was not well informed about this Bantu State. But he let the cat out of the bag when in answering another question, he said "the Bantu State Government would be on the old tribal lines Each tribe would have its own local council and each tribe would be independent."

This means, if we interpret Mr Potgieter correctly, that apartheid means driving Africans back into tribal conditions in order to ensure the supremacy of the White race in South Africa, and his declaration of the Government's intention to set up a "Bantu State" is intended only to catch the imagination of the African people in order to show the world that Africans are in agreement with the Government's policy.

Any one, who has read carefully Mr Eric Louw's statement to the Foreign Press Association in London about three weeks ago, will not thi k that we are unfair in criticising Mr Potgieter's "Bantu State." Mr Eric Louw did not mention the "Bantu State" to the Press conference but said that the policy of apartheid is being applied, because "the Union of South Africa is an outpost of European civilisation at the end of the African continent." After saying this he continued:

"A very simple question arises. Is it in the interest of Europe, is it in the interest of Western Democracies, that this outpost of European Civilisation should be maintained intact?"

"That can only happen if the European population is able to maintain its position economically and politically."

Before he made the above statement, Mr Louw denied that apartheid meant "oppression, racialism and unjust discrimination." We must confess that we cannot see how "the European population can maintain its position economically and politically" without sitting on the necks of the African people. In our opinion, if South Africa can only maintain its leadership by the application of a policy of 'apartheid,' then this policy must be oppressive, and we definitely say it is not "something better."

Nigerians Form Race Relations Institute

LAGOS, Nigeria, West Africa—(AP)—Last month, a group of individuals, representing various nationalities living in Nigeria, met in Glover Hall here to organize the Nigeria Institute of Race Relations, a body which has for its avowed aims the promotion of amity and understanding among all races.

The organization is the outgrowth of a proposal made last Jan. 25 to "develop social and cultural activities that would help cement and improve good relations between the races."

Membership in the institute is open to all persons from different races, and from all classes, professions and trades. Branches of the body will be established in different parts of Nigeria and the Cameroons. The group also proposes to establish a junior institute of race relations, whose aims would be to train youth in practicing tolerance, individual initiative and collective responsibility.

President and chairman of the central committee is Sir Adeyeme Alakija. Vice presidents include representatives of the British, Greek, French, American and Lebanese and Syrian governments, as well as the church.

LAGOS TORNADO RELIEF FUND

Will the following people please report at the Lagos Town Council Offices, on Wednesday, October 27, at 3.30 p.m. to receive any payment which the Committee has recommended:

62. Ashafa, 22, Igunnu Street, Lagos.
63. Raji Saaka, 178A, Idumagbo Marina.
64. Tukuru Damola, 96, Tokunboh Street, Lagos.
65. Imam Yesufu, Okepopo Mosque Improvement Committee.
66. T. A. Awotunde, 109, Apapa Road, Ebute Metta.
67. Y. A. Lawani, 2, Cole Street.
68. Joshua Akinola, 131, Tokunboh Street, Lagos.
69 Emanuel Esieruma, 39, Abeokuta Street, E.B.
70. Augustine Hughes, 4, Ajele Street.
71. Fatunmo K. Ope, 12, Ope Court, Lagos.
72. D. A. Adepegba, 25, Igbosere Road.
73. E. O. Dixon, 24, Oil Mill Street,.
74. Moronkeji Adeeko, 19, Oil Mill Street.
75. The Occupier, 2, Balbina Street, Lagos.
76. The Occupier, 98, Moloney Bridge Street, Lagos.
77. The Occupier, 110, Moloney Bridge Street, Lagos
78. The Occupier, 60 Moloney Bridge Street, Lagos.
79. The Occupier, 3, Olushi Court, Lagos.
80. Elizabeth Alder, 2A, George Square, Elegbata.
81. Salami Fagbemi, 16, Sunmonu Bale Court, Dumaresque Street, Lagos.
82. Aibu Ajagun, 22, Dumaresque Street, Lagos.
83. Amusa Ilori, 12, Ajagun Court.
84. R. A. Anthony, 9, Macaulay Street.
85. J. A. Adegun, 12, Ondo Street Eas.,
86. J. A. Thomas, 11, Mogaji Court, Lago.
87. A. Dosunmu, 5, Dosunmu Court.
88. S. A. S., 11, Mogaji Court.
89. T. S. Adewale, 21, Ajisomo Street.
90 Madam Ashimowu Kabiawu, 33 Tokunboh Street.

A further list of those eligible for relief will be published soon.

IBIYINKA OLORUN-NIMBE,
Secretary to the Committee.

Two Women Made Probation Officers

Mrs J. Y. Borgu and Miss A. I. Bob-Manuel have been appointed Probation Officers for the Colony of Lagos, it was learnt recently, in accordance with the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1943.

The newly appointed Probation Officers, it is understood, will be replacing Mrs Adelumola Akitoye and Miss Winifred Ayodele Onipede.--(ANA)

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF A NEW COMMON-WEALTH (7)

West African Pilot, Fri. 10-8-48 Lagos, Nigeria

Indeed, the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons such as the National Council requests of this nation is a complete democracy.

AND IT MUST COME IN 1950

By S. A. GEORGE, Under-Secretary,
National Council Of Nigeria And The Cameroons

(9) THE President shall appoint his Cabinet members who shall be ministers, and shall be responsible to the Commonwealth Assembly for the management of the affairs of state.

(10) All functions of the Commonwealth shall be regulated by law, which shall be made by the peoples' assembly.

(11) There shall be a civil service of the Commonwealth; the civil service shall be divided up into various ministeries at the head of which there shall be a Minister or Member of the Cabinet, who shall be responsible to the President for the proper management of his ministry.

FINANCE & JUSTICE

(12) Each Ministry shall be divided into various departments at the head of which shall be each a director, who shall be a technical adviser to the Minister.

The director or head of department shall be permanent.

(13) Finance shall be controlled solely by the Assembly of the Commonwealth, not by the President or his Cabinet.

(14) The Judiciary shall not be under the Executive.

It shall be a separate machinery of government and answerable only to the Commonwealth Assembly.

In short, the Commonwealth shall be a complete democracy!

This is what we want for 1950.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

World relation in the past decade has been so unsteady and unpromising that we begin to wonder, with the daily turn of affairs towards the ultimate ruin of Western civilization, whether it will be worthwhile for the people of Africa to build their hopes of attaining the heights of civilization and knowledge upon Western principles.

As things stand, a third world war is inevitable between the present great powers of the world.

Britain can no longer help herself.

The progress of her present society is entirely dependent on the United States of America; and her voice in international affairs is also being tuned by America.

She dare not steer a different course from the direction of America.

On the other hand, America emerged from the last war a much stronger nation than she ever was both as a military power and as the superior among all other nations in the control of world economy.

Her losses were very little compared with her manifold gains in both capacities.

As an immediate sequence to the occupation of such a position by a nation among the world family of nations her imaginations became exaggerated.

She began to fancy herself the saviour of the world, and as if to confirm this piece of imagination, all the great nations of Europe rose like one man in the acknowledgement of this as a fact.

NEW WORLD

The result is that Europe today looks up to America for aid and have actually obtained substantial financial assistance for the rehabilitation of their war-devastated countries.

The natural outcome of this state of affairs is that the economy of Europe is to be dictated by the saviour-nation.

It is no wonder therefore that the Soviet Union accused the United States of imperialist ambitions and is determined by all means to limit the expansion of American influence in Europe as much as possible.

POWER DISPLAY

Russia on her part, as a result of her social and economic set-up, was able in spite of very tremendous losses in the last war, to rebuild herself with little or no external aid.

America looks upon Russia and the gradual but sure infiltration of her way of life into Europe as a challenge to herself and a possible check on the realisation of her own ambitions in Europe.

She tells the European nations that Russia proposes to build the whole of Europe around herself as the directing power; and these nations must needs believe their benefactor — for what else could they do in the circumstances !

This display of power-politics at the expense of the general world interests continues and there can be no doubt that sooner or later, there will be no war.

Africa remains silent, watching these agents of world destruction manipulate the destiny of mankind on the chess-board of politics, and asks herself: "after Europe, who next ?" and the ready answer is of course, a foregone one — "Africa."

For it shall rest upon the peoples of Africa to rescue the world in time to come --- not very far off --- from complete ruin of the civilization of mankind.

Just as Africa played a very vital role in laying the foundations of early civilization, which was later developed by Europe to the present standard --- not without abuse of its application to human needs -- so also will she in time be required to play an important, if not major, part in re-shaping the lost civilization.

In actuality human civilization as it is today has gone with the winds and in its place Europe has substituted refined babarism and gangsterism in international relations.

FUTURE ROLE

In this future role of Africa, the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons is destined to play the leading part.

As a nation it is being looked upon by world observers as going to be the most important among the family of African States.

With her great and almost unlimited resources of minerals and agricultural products, a free Nigeria and the Cameroons will be in a position to contribute directly towards the redemption of humanity economically.

With her past traditions, pregnant with immense possibilities of cultural development, the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons will have a lot to teach devastated human society the culture that will promote perpetual peace among mankind.

FUTURE WARS

With the foresight characteristic of her leadership, the Commonwealth will educate the world to avoid those things which bring about strained relations among nations and thereby rid the world entirely of future wars.

With her grounded hatred for the display of physical power, her general disposition to peaceful compromise without unnecessary loss of grounds, the Commonwealth will teach the world a new and more profitable type of international politics.

The happiness of every individual from any other state will be guaranteed within the boundaries of the Commonwealth.

18a(7) 1948 Nigeria

Can The Resident Explain?

Nigerian Spokesman

TO OUR great relief we noticed that the 300 gallons of water which were being thrown away by the authorities from the Resident's tank every morning as stale water has now stopped. It is not our intention here to deal with the Resident's 300 gallons of stale water. (18a(7)) Nigeria Mon.

We wish to know why there should be colour bar in the supply of water in Onitsha. We say that there is colour bar because whenever all the pipes are closed all the taps in European Quarters still supply water. Why? Perhaps the Resident might be in a position to explain this for we regard him as one who detests colour bar.

We are convinced that if all the pipes are closed and opened at the same time the present scarcity of water would not have been as appalling as it is. At a time when we had the opportunity of visiting the reservoir we noticed that if the authorities wanted to cease from supplying water to the people the lock-up would be done immediately after the reservoir. Onitsha

There are two different pipes — one running to European Quarters and the other to the African Quarters. When the authorities say there is no water, it means there is no water for the black people, except the few whose pipes are connected with those running to European Quarters. We implore His Honour the Resident Onitsha Province to probe into this matter. Let there be no colour bar in water supply in this township. Nigeria 12-29-48

Negro Fights Organized for Sport Of Whites Reported In South Africa

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 9-8-48

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Cape Town, Sept. 7.—Racial problems that have dominated the South African scene since the nationalists came to power last May have been intensified by revelations by the Pretoria correspondent of The Cape Argus of what might be described as a revival of the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome.

High lights of this revelation are that encounters between blacks are "organized" under police control, that they take place on Sundays, and that they provide "entertainment" for white spectators, "mostly young men and women and children of all ages."

Wed. 9-8-48

Special Arena Described.

The Argus report comes at a time when Parliament is occupied with the segregation of races and when various nonwhite groups are intent on making their voices heard at the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris this month.

The Correspondent describes a "specially built arena" outside Pretoria—the administrative capital—which claims to be austere and Sabbatarian. He tells how "about 15 fights take place at one time" between Negroes "who have stripped off their shirts and show numerous scars."

Report 'Blood Flows Freely.'

He adds that "blood flows freely as the fighters belabor each other. Most carry several bracelets on their wrists which they use as knuckle dusters."

The report describes further how "six or seven (white) policemen, armed with whips which they crack over the fighters' heads, see that rules are obeyed. There are few black spectators and no black women."

Wed. 9-8-48

Inquiry by this correspondent shows that Sunday fights have been "organized" in Pretoria for a number of months and that they have shocked churchmen and welfare workers.

Fear Grips Whites In South Africa

The Courier
Sat 11-20-48

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Communist propaganda now being scattered among the natives was branded last week as an alarming menace to the survival of the white race in Africa by Prime Minister D. F. Malan.

Dr. Malan asked this significant question:

"Will the devouring and all-destructive communistic cancer be stopped or will it be allowed still further to undermine our freedom, our religion, our own nationality, and the existence of our own whiteness?"

South African leaders charge that missionary workers are teaching communism as well as religion and using promises of racial equality, money, large homes and white women as bait.

An official of the South African Union's criminal investigation department, in describing the missionaries' activities, said:

"Their preaching is not always confined to religion and the provision of educational facilities."

PAY IS BIG DAILY

Sat 11-20-48

The "Red" propaganda has created a feeling of unrest among some of the natives and considerable concern among South African officials. Since the economy of the nation depends chiefly on the cheap African labor, the problem is considered a serious one among the leaders. The average pay of the native laborer in the diamond and gold mining industry is 50 cents a day, plus food and housing.

The propaganda spreaders have reportedly promised as high as ten shillings a day (approximately $2).

A Long Time To Wait

Daily Worker
Sat 11-20-48

The gradual segregation of the white and Native races and the industrialisation of the Native Reserves were advocated by Professor A. C. Cilliers, of Stellenbosch, in an address on the Fagan report to the Institute of Citizenship.

Johannesburg

"If the Native assumes political power in South Africa, the European will be submerged," said Professor Cilliers, "and this will mean the end of white civilisation in this country."

The separation of the white and Native races might take 150 years, for white and mechanical labour would have to be substituted for Native labour.

The Native Reserves would have to be extended and improved and their present agricultural economy would have to be changed, for work would have to be provided for the Natives. Industries would have to be started to draw the Natives to those places.

N.R.C. ADJOURNMENT ECHOES IN PARLIAMENT

The Star Johannesburg
S. African

In the Union House of Assembly, at question time last Friday week, the Minister of Native Affairs, Major Piet van der Byl advanced the reasons for the adjournment of the Natives' Representative Council during 1946.

Replying to a question by Mr. Haywood (H.N.P. Bloemfontein), the Minister said that the resolution adopted by the Council in consequence of which the meeting was adjourned, protested against the continuation of the Government's segregation policy and called on the Government to abolish all discriminatory laws affecting Non-Europeans.

Sat. 2-7-48

The Government's inability to accede to the request did not mean that it was unmindful of the fact that there were disadvantages with which Africans had to contend, or that the Government was unwilling to assist the Africans to overcome those difficulties, but changes must necessarily be gradual and changes were, in fact, being made as fast as reasonably practicable, said the Minister.

EXPENDITURE ON N.R.C.

The previous Natives' Representative Council had met on 133 days. The session cost the State £16,786 for salaries, £2,398 for board and lodging, £2,809 for Transport and £206 for other expenses.

Sat-2-7-48

The council adjourned on three occasions as a measure of protest, namely on August 15 and 25 and November 26, 1946.

Plan to Debase Natives, Oust Indians Up in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — A detailed plan for complete segregation of the white and colored races in South Africa was announced last Thursday by the Nationalist Party —second largest political unit in the Union—as the basis of its campaign for the national elections in May.

The Nationalists, headed by Dr. D. F. Malan, are out to defeat the regime of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, whose racial policies are considered much less rigid than those of the opposition party.

Objectives Purely Racial

The main objective of the plan is to restrict the majority of South Africa's nine million natives (there are over two million whites) to their present reserves and to other areas as might be set aside to accommodate the overflow.

The natives would be given a minimum of representation in the South African Parliament through seven European delegates in the Senate, three to be appointed by the Government, and four to be elected by various native councils.

The Nationalist solution for the Indian problem is even more drastic, calling for repatriation of as many of South Africa's 250,000 East Indians as possible, and complete suspension of Indian immigration. Dr. Malan calls the Indians "unassimilable foreigners."

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

Negro Combats Staged By Police of Pretoria

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 7—The racial problems that have dominated the South African scene since the Nationalists came to power last May have been intensified by the revelations of a Pretoria correspondent of The Cape Argus.

The highlights of this revelation are that physical combats between Negroes are "organized" under police control, that they take place on Sundays and that they provide "entertainment" for white spectators, "mostly young men and women * * * and children of all ages."

The correspondent describes a "specially built arena" outside Pretoria. He tells how "about fifteen fights take place at one time" between Negroes "who have stripped off their shirts and show numerous scars." He adds that "blood flows freely as the fighters belabor each other. Most of the combatants carry several bracelets on their wrists, which they use as knuckle dusters [brass knuckles]."

Inquiry by this correspondent shows that Sunday fights have been "organized" in Pretoria for several months and that they have shocked churchmen and welfare workers who have striven to end them.

RACIAL AFFAIRS UNDER STUDY BY AFRICAN BUREAU

Segregation Problem to Be Tackled

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—The South African bureau of racial affairs, which has as its object the scientific study of racial problems, has been formally established in Capetown.

The aims of the movement are set out in a statement issued after the inaugural meeting as:

The study of racial matters and the promotion of good relationships between race groups in South Africa; to accept the basis of separate development on the one hand of the European and, on the other, of the non-European race groups; and to protect and safeguard the interests of these groups.

Will Spread Information

"Not the least doubt can exist about the need for such an organization, which will be in the service of the entire population and above party politics," the statement added.

"Indeed, the measure of enthusiasm with which this thought has been welcomed and the actual support which it has received from Afrikaans and English speaking people, both inside and outside the union, has given adequate proof that the inauguration of such an organization cannot be postponed any longer.

"It is the intention of the bureau to disseminate information concerning race matters in our country: the implication and application of a policy of apartheid (racial segregation), among other things.

Will Do Research

"The establishment of a division or institute for scientific research in connection with racial matters will be a particular task of the bureau.

"To make it possible for everybody to support the bureau, provision has been made for various groups of members. A similar organization for non-European groups will receive consideration.

"Representatives of these various membership groups will then serve on a council, in whose hands the control of the bureau will be vested."

Color Line in South Africa Held Sharper Than in Dixie

DURBAN, South Africa (ANP) —The color line in the Union of South Africa is very sharp and strict, even more so than in the Southern part of the United States, a white observer, A. T. Steele, wrote in the New York Herald Tribune last week.

On tour of the country for several weeks, Steele has had a chance to observe customs of both natives and whites there.

The white minority he says, says that it maintains the color line to preserve South African civilization, western style. The real reasons, he insists, are fear of competition and being swamped ultimately by the black man's superiority in numbers and the feeling that darker people are fundamentally inferior beings to be exploited chiefly as a source of low-priced labor.

Special Pedestal for Whites

Segregation signs, "for Europeans only" or "for non-Europeans only," are the usual thing here. The darker a person is, the lower on the scale of privileges he is, Steele said, adding that on matter how poor or ignorant a white man may be, he sits on a special political and social pedestal.

The whites are divided into two political groups, the chief of which is the coalition party led by Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts. Neither party will give equal rights. A colored man cannot become a member of the South African parliament.

Many whites, according to Steele, are trying to find a solution of some kind to the racial problems

SOUTH AFRICA NOTES U.S. CRITICISM IN U.N.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 24—Most newspapers here printed today the headline "United States Criticizes South Africa" over their reports of the statement by Francis B. Sayre, the United States delegate, in the United Nations Trusteeship Council on the South African Government's reply to the questionnaire about the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

The reaction to Mr. Sayre's statement follows familiar lines: The administration of the former German colony has become purely a domestic matter and, so far as racial issues are concerned, the United States is scarcely qualified to throw the first stone.

Toward South-West Africa, the new Nationalist Government adopts the same attitude as did the Smuts Administration: that in international law a mandate from the League of Nations remains valid and that the United Nations has no say in the matter.

In the near future the South African Union will probably proceed to de facto incorporation of the former German colony by admitting elected representatives from it to the Union's Parliament. As a preliminary step, a conference of delegates of all political parties is to be held soon.

South Africa Faces Jim Crow R. R. Fight

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—Despite restrictions placed on black people here from coming in contact with the whites, it has been reported by Reuters News Service and other authenic sources that thirty organizations have formed a committee to resist railroad Jim Crow regulations.

This plan was recently introduced into the regulations allocating cars in trains to Europeans and Non- Europeans.

This movement is recorded as South Africa's first big color bar fight.

BlondeClings To African King-Mate

LONDON — (UP) — The blonde London typist who claims to be queen of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, South Africa, warned she'd be "very rude" to any British officials who try to separate her from her king-husband and her throne.

It was two months ago that typist Ruth Wiliams wed Seretse Khama, heir to the chieftanship of the 100,000 Bamangwatoans. But Khama's uncle, acting as tribal regent, has steadfastly refused to let a white woman become queen.

Mrs. Khama said she had been told that Sir Evelyn Baring, British High Commissioner of Bechuanaland, had flown to London to solve the crisis. But he did not make his scheduled visit to her tiny topfloor flat.

"He would have been wasting his time anyway," she said.

"This is a matter between my husband and me," she warned. "If Sir Evelyn is coming to try to part us I'm going to be very rude to him. My one hope now is to go with my husband to Bamangwato and help him rule. The fact that I would be one white woman among a hundred thousand people is not worrying me."

Khama, who now is under his uncle's eagle eye in Bamangwatoland, writes her twice a week, she said—"what lovers write to one another."

NEGRO UNITY YET LAGS FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 18—Negroes in South Africa outnumber whites four to one; but another endeavor to achieve non-white unity failed today in Bloemfontein, where several African Negro groups have held conferences throughout the week. The sessions failed to reach decisions on proposals for the organizing of further conferences next year.

All South Africans well know that a week's sitdown strike by Negroes, from kitchen boys to workers in the gold mines and secondary industries, would bring the country to a standstill. But they believe also that this can not occur so long as tribal and language differences persist.

From Weenen, Natal Province, comes news today of twenty-five killed in a tribal clash.

At Mbabane, in the British Protectorate of Swaziland, a party of five tourists in an automobile were attacked when it stopped to watch a war dance by 1,500 Swazis, who objected to photographs being made. An American in the party, Quentin H. Kaynes of New York, was threatened, but the driver of the car got the party away before anyone was hurt.

SOUTH AFRICA:

Jim Crow in Afrikaans

On Aug. 16 Cape Town commuters saw the first signs of South Africa's new Nationalist government's *apartheid* (total segregation) policy. Some first-class coaches on the government-owned railroads were pasted with "Europeans Only" signs.

Leaflets immediately appeared urging colored people to use the coaches set aside for Europeans. None did. Bishop S. W. Lavis, Anglican Coadjutor of Cape Town, suggested that liberal South Africans show disapproval by riding ostentatiously in nonreserved cars. Some occupied such seats, but without ostentation.

The same day, an Afrikaner University Student Conference held in Bloemfontein demanded academic segregation and entirely separate facilities for white and non-white students. In the Legislature, Prime Minister Dr. Daniel F. Malan replied to demands by Marshal Smuts, now opposition leader, for a clear-cut statement on the

government's color policy. Malan said it aimed at abolishment of native representation in Parliament and improvement of the native lot in reserves where Europeans would be allowed to live only on permit Smuts denounced *apartheid* as "nothing but a slogan—mass propaganda designed to befuddle white South Africa."

PRETORIA, South Africa.

THE "superior race" attitude of the new Nazi government of South Africa toward the native African Negroes has now been extended to a brutalized form of "sport."

Every Sunday afternoon scores of African tribesmen from the hinterland are corralled into a Pretoria arena, like the Christian slaves of ancient imperial Rome. There they are spurred on to fight each other by long whips wielded by members of the South African police.

Attempts to use the plot of ground on which the fighting takes place for a sports ground for native Africans have been turned down on the grounds that it is too near the restricted suburbs of the whites.

Not far from Pretoria an arena about a hundred yards square surrounded by a low wall about four feet high has been constructed.

Sitting inside this arena in preparation for the regular Sunday afternoon performances are about a hundred Africans belonging to various tribes and of many different types, ages and statures.

In the middle of the arena stands a group of policemen armed with long whips, which they crack like experienced ring masters.

A large number of whites come by car and lorry from Pretoria and outlying farms. They are mostly young men and their girl friends, but there are also whole families with children ranging from 14 down to babies in their mother's arms.

At the two sides of the arena reserved for whites, girls and youths watch with feverish excitement, on tiptoe and standing on the roofs of cars, their young eager faces appearing incongruous by comparison with the spectacle which seems to enthrall them.

There is no partisanship among the European spectators for one or another individual or group. Attention flits from one to another of the 30 or so fights that are going on according to the degree of ferocity shown or the entent of injuries inflicted.

The attitude of the police attendants is as though they were dealing with animals. Their skill in the use of the whip to pick out a particular victim in a melee or to land a blow on a particular part of the body is displayed with sidelong glances at the audience, to the delighted giggles of male and female friends amongst the spectators.

Color Line Sharp In South Africa

DURBAN, South Africa — (ANP) — The color line in the Union of South Africa is very sharp and strict, even more so than in the southern part of the United States, a white observer, A. T. Steele, wrote in the New York Herald Tribune last week.

On tour of the country for the past week, Steele has had a chance to observe many of the customs of both the natives and whites there.

Although the white minority there give as their reason for maintaining the color line the fact that South African civilization, western stfle, cannot last unless the racial line is followed the two main reasons are:

1. The whites fear the extremely large number of natives. According to the 1946 census, Steele frote, the white population totaled 2,372, 690 to the natives, 7,805,592; mulltoes or colored 928,484, and Asiatics, mostly Indians, 285,260.

2. The white man also feels deeply that the natives and dark skinned peoples are inferior. They are there to do the labor, labor on which South Africa thrives.

In citing the white man's reasoning there Steele wrote:

"The dominant emotion behind South Africa's color complex is fear—fear of competition and fear of being swamped ultimately by the black man's superiority in number.

"Deeper still is the feeling that the man of black or brown skin is a fundamentally inferior being, to be exploited chiefly as a source of low-priced labor, on which South Africa's prosperity so heavily depends."

Segregation signs, "for Europeans only" or "for non-Europeans only," are the usual thing here. The darker a person is, the lower on the scale of privileges he is. Steele said:

"When South Africans speak of their country as a land of unlimited opportunity, they mean for the white man only. Whatever his ability, whatever his education, the man of black or brown skin comes ultimately to a barrier 'thus far and no farther.' No matter how poor a white man may be, no matter how dim-witted, he sits on a special political and social pedestal because of the color of his skin."

The whites are divided into two political groups, the coalition party led by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, of mostly English-speaking whites and a minority of Afrikaners, the "liberals," and the Afrikaners who want to give no rights to the natives. Neither party will give equal rights. A colored man cannot become a member of the South African parliament.

Many whites, according to Steele, are trying to find a solution of some kind to the racial problems here. The one feature holding back almost any reform is the white superiority feeling here. The question is whether the country will follow world trends and advance or stick to racial animosity.

Pepsi Cola Has No Race Bar In Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (ANP) — Assurance that there will be no color bar policy in the new Pepsi-Cola factory opened here recently, was given by Sheldon Wilson, manager, last month. During an interview, Wilson discounted statements that the company does not employ colored men.

"Any idea of a color bar will never be tolerated by the firm," Wilson said. "We want to be friends with all sections of the community and will therefore not be a party to such unpleasant discrimination."

SOUTH AFRICAN HINTS 'RACIAL REGISTRATION'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, Southern Rhodesia, Nov. 16—Addressing the Transvaal congress of Nationalist party delegates today, Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan dealt principally with racial relations and foreshadowed the introduction of a system of "racial registration." He said:

"If a person has black blood as near as one grandparent then he will have to be classed as a non-European. On each person's identity card will have to be indicated the race to which he belongs, and he will have to remain a member of that race. Otherwise how could mixed marriages be prevented?"

Political feeling is rising to such pitch that when the name of former Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts was mentioned today at the opening of the congress delegates shouted "hang him!" and "intern him!" There were loud cheers when the Minister of Lands, Johannes G. Strydom, declared: "Smuts is no longer a son of South Africa."

The attacks on Field Marshal Smuts follow recent speeches in which the former Prime Minister deplored the effect overseas of the policies of Dr. Malan's government. His remarks have been used abroad, notably by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit at the United Nations Assembly in Paris.

S. Africa Evades Showdown On Negro Admittance

PRETORIA, South Africa — (ANP) — The Union of South Africa which has been charged with refusing to issue visas to American Negroes for entrance into that country gave a rather indefinite answer to queries regarding its exact attitude this week. In response to a query from the Associated Negro Press, the secretary of interior issued the following statement.

"Applications by Americans of African descent for admission to the Union of South Africa are dealt with strictly on their merits like those of all other aliens.

"There are no specific prohibitions on Americans of African descent as such which would not also be met with by other visitors not of pure European descent."

It is reported that clergymen and missionaries of Negro blood who work for organization in South Africa can now secure visas but that black travellers generally are barred.

Fagan Report Hits S. Africa's Racial Policy, Offers No Cure

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—Sharp denunciation of the evils which have made South Africa's racial problems the subject of criticism in the United Nations was contained in a report by the Fagan commission recently, yet the report fails to offer remedial action.

The commission, headed by Justice H. A. Fagan, was engaged, for more than a year, in a searching inquiry into urban slums, native pass laws and other conditions growing out of the large-scale movement of Africans from native reserves to urban areas, and government's recommendation of the commission are:

Nixes Segregation

Though its findings represent a forward step, they are not revolu-

That a central authority be designated to handle native urban affairs; the pass system be modified in favor of identification cards; labor stabilization be encouraged; more responsibility be given native municipalities; government funds help municipalities establish homes for aged and invalid natives.

South Africa Is Developing Races Along Parallel Lines

Louisville, Ky. The Courier-Journal Fri. 4-16-48

By LEE HILLS
Chicago Daily News Service.

Johannesburg, April 15.—South Africa, where less than 3,000,000 of an 11,000,000 population are white, has a major role in the world problem of adjusting race relationships.

Its leaders are tackling the problem, with some signs of success, by separation and parallel growth as opposed to the Western liberal idea of unification of the races in common institutions.

"Parallel development," as Minister of the Interior H. G. Lawrence explains it, aims at uplifting and developing the other races, but firmly keeping the union of South Africa as a "white sovereign state."

Calls Touchiness Natural.

It is but natural for South Africans to be touchy on this subject. I hadn't been among them 24 hours before realizing these people are still hopping mad at criticism in the United Nations about their handling of the race problem.

The subject keeps popping up. The gist of the South Africans' sentiment is that their treatment of natives has been "savagely falsified and misrepresented."

"You'll soon see the magnitude of the native problem here," Premier Jan C. Smuts told me. "We do not hold any abstract notions of equality. There is a difference in culture and in human capacity.

The natives are a great human asset to South Africa and are making a fine contribution to its development. We believe in giving fair play to all races, a chance for all to develop, and at the same time keep up the European standard.

Fri. 4-16-48

Planning 'Social Peace.'

"Our plan is to provide social peace . . . an order under which various communities in our society can live together peaceably."

Roughly 7,736,000 of the 9,000,000 nonwhites are native Africans (Bantus), 905,000 colored or mixed blood and 283,000 Indians.

The whites are split in race, language and political outlook. About 40 per cent are of British descent and speak English. The rest are Afrikaners, mostly of Dutch descent, who speak Afrikaans. Both are official languages.

The greatest friction is with the smallest group of nonwhites, the Asiatics. These are mostly descendants of low-caste Hindus who came in as indentured labor in the Natal sugar fields after 1860. They stayed, multiplied and some grew wealthy.

2 Plans Fallen Through.

Twice in recent years plans for moving the entire Indian population back to India or some other part of the world have fallen through.

Then, in 1946, the Asiatic Land Tenure Act limited Indian penetration into other areas. This is what set off the United Nations blast from India.

"That is really astonishing," one Durbanite said. "There is nothing here remotely like the vicious caste system in India.

"Why 60,000,000 'untouchables' there can't eat or drink or go to school with others of their own race, and even their shadow is a 'pollution.' India has the theory of racial superiority ond the 'color bar' in a naked and unashamed form."

South Africa's Indian minority has proved unassimilable by either white or black races. Whites bent on safeguarding their country are determined to prevent further spread of the minority. Asiatic immigration is banned.

ANALYZING PREJUDICE

A group of University of California psychologists are making what a Johannesburg dispatch to this newspaper describes as "a scientific study of racial prejudice in South Africa." They plan to distribute questionnaires to six major racial or religious groups—Europeans, Boers or Afrikanders, Jews, Indians, part-colored and those of pure native stock. The object apparently will be to find out to what extent these groups dislike, misunderstand or look down on each other—and why. The result will have a bearing on "the current election campaigns, in which the views of the rival parties on the racial questions in the South African Union are widely divergent." But it ought to have a bearing on thinking in this and other countries, too. Why is it that people of divergent stock, religion or customs can't always get on well together? The question is as old as history. Some day it must be answered. Some day we will be educated out of prejudice as we are educated into arithmetic, reading, writing and geography.

The road is long. Yet the fact that it can be, and is being, approached scientifically is encouraging. Prejudice of the sort in mind comes out of ignorance and blind emotion. Unchecked, it poisons the lives of individuals and communities. To understand it—and with patience it can be understood—is to begin to check it. Each of us, no doubt, can do in a small way what the scientists are doing in a fairly large way. We can ask ourselves why we are impatient with neighbors whose habits or manners or philosophies are different from our own. The very raising of the question makes for thoughtfulness and for good-will. The outcome in South Africa will be watched with interest. We can learn from it.

The South Africans

The Bantu World

Who are the South Africans? This is a question which is being asked by many people in this country and abroad. It is being asked by overseas industrialists and business men who have discovered that South Africa has a great future, and that she is a leading state of the African continent—a continent which has always produced something new and which, in this unsettled and troubled world, seems to be destined to play an important role in the pacification of mankind.

Last week-end Mr J. W. Mushet, Minister of Economic Development told a Cape Town audience, composed mostly of Coloured people "that oversea industrialists often refer to the fact that 2,500,000 people have built up the great system of railways, cities, harbours and diamond and gold mines in South Africa. They call it miraculous but my inevitable reply has always been that is not miraculous, for it is a nation of 12,000,000 people—Natives, Coloureds and Europeans—that has built up the South Africa of to-day."

Mr Mushet is not the first White South African who has told the world that there were 12,000,000 South Africans in the Union. About five years ago, General Smuts told a conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations that the population of South Africa was not $2\frac{1}{2}$ million but 10,000,000. There can be no doubt that the recognition of this fact by all South Africans of goodwill, both white and black, will enhance the prestige of this country and ensure its peaceful development. *Johannesburg.*

What we need in South Africa is not divisions on racial lines but an appreciation of the indisputable fact that white and black are destined to live in this country side by side, not as masters and servants, but as partners and co-heirs to the heritage to which both have made their distinctive contribution. South Africa of to-day owes its position of importance in the affairs, not only of the African continent, but of the world as a whole to the co-operation which exists between the races. *So. Af.*

"The fruits of this policy of co-operation," says Mr Mushet, "is now the admiration of the world, and South Africa can look forward to a wonderful future if we do not give way to a policy of racial division." What we need now is more goodwill—goodwill between white and black which is the only thing that will enable us to solve our problems without friction and strife. Goodwill will create "unity in diversity" and the attitude of give and take on either side of the colour line. *Sat. 5-29-48*

We in this country cannot afford the holding up of the great development which is taking place now, we cannot afford to nurse those things which retard progress namely hate, suspicion and friction; and yet hope to make this country a "land of hope and glory."

To build up a better South Africa—a South Africa in which people of all races and colours can live in harmony and peace—we must have equal justice, equal opportunity and equal hope. What is required is a change of heart. This means that we must uproot from our minds the desire for power and glory and the desire to trample upon those whose colour of skin is different to ours. As South Africans, we have carved together "die pad van Zuid Afrika," and let us, therefore, travel together to our great destiny.

Relations With Non-Europeans

Comet

"If we as a people are to rise to the height of the challenge which comes to us, not from any external source but by virtue of the simple fact that we live alongside folk whose strength and labour we use, whose circumstances cry aloud for amelioration and whose hopes of a fuller life may not be indefinitely postponed to our convenience, we must base that relationship upon considerations of humanity and justice," said G. Brand van Zyl, the Governor General of the Union of S. A. in his address delivered in the James Hall, after he was capped by the Chancellor of the University of Capetown, General Smuts, recently. He appears to have taken occasion to draw the attention of the Europeans, the ruling class in this part of this continent, to this all-important matter of race relations which so far has been an insoluble problem. Various solutions have been proposed and applied from time to time but without success. They have merely served as palliatives.

The problem dates back to the time of the arrival and settlement of Jan van Riebeek at Cape Town, when he was opposed by the aborigines as a foreigner and intruder. That was the beginning of the struggle for possession and supremacy between white and black in this country. First it was the Hottentots and Bantu who had the country to themselves. The Europeans either negotiated or fought for it. In those days primitive and backward though the Africans were the cultured and powerful Europeans met them on the battlefields not as a well armed giant would meet a poorly armed child toying with a diamond on the veldt and

show him compassion and try and help and protect him but took his lands and fought as man to man for possession. Brave warriors though the Africans were their resistance crumbled before European arms and equipment until the whole country fell into their hands. Today more than three and a quarter of the country is possessed by two and a half million Europeans while eight million Africans are, with the exceptions of Basutoland and the Bechua aland Protectorate, mostly huddled up in small reserves.

The colour question which is a burning question to-day has been brought into prominence by an important resolution o· a year ago in which the Union of South Africa was censured for its policy of discrimination against the Indians. That action brought this colour question into bold relief. It changed race relations in South Africa from a local to an international problem. There are therefore weighty re sons why this question should be tackled, not only in its abstract but in its practical form. The Nationalist Party finding that the Smuts Government is faced with it and that something may be done to comply with the demands of UNO brought up this question as their election manifesto. That is the way of party politics and they hav their own objects.

The point we w nt to make is this, that there are two sides to every question. There is the brighter side and darker side. Two and a ha f million Europeans have kept eight million Non-Europeans in economic subjection simply because they require them as unskilled labourers i· their industries. Many do not want to train them as skilled workmen for fear of competition and for another fear,—that they will become economically indepe dent. For these and other reasons the non-Europeans must be discriminated against and kept as a reservoir for cheap labour. They have huddled them together in small reserves and have kept their wages low. But two and a half million Europeans will not provide employment for eight million non-Europeans. They must be given other opportunities of earning a living, otherwise they will be driven to desperation and become a menace to humanity. Unless the Non-Europeans are guided towards civilization, good citizenship, and given an opportunity to make use of their talents for their own benefit and for the benefit of others they will degenerate and become law-breakers and criminals—one thing or the other. And the European will have himself to blame for being the author of such deplorable conditions, and he will, we believe, pay dearly for it.

The warming note sounded by the Governor-General should be heeded and the question be tackled at once. There are already other thinkers who have expressed their views on the question from its economic aspect, and shown the folly of low wages and how it militates against the market for manufactured articles, and thus hinders economic development. It is time that much more scope should be given to Africans to develop as rapidly as they can. Destiny has brought white and black together in this country. They have to live together and develop the resources of this coun try together for their common good. One cannot do without the other. To try and keep down the Non-Europeans for fear that they will overwhelm western civilization is a mere excuse. We have today among the Africans well educated men, and wealthy business men, but they are denied the privileges of citizenship on the flimsy excuse that they must wait for the masses to attain to their stage before those privileges would be open to them, as otherwise they would be cut off from their kinsmen and be detribalised.

Africans do not want intermarriage with Europeans. They are as dead against that as Europeans are. But there are other things on which they could be given equal opportunities or at least opportunities be opened to those who have fulfilled certain requirements qualifying them as civllised persons. Time has arrived for race relations to be improved in South Afr ca for the good and progress of the country.

Relations With Non-Europeans

"If we as a people are to rise to the height of the challenge which comes to us, not from any external source but by virtue of the simple fact that we live alongside folk whose strength and labour we use, whose circumstances cry aloud for amelioration and whose hopes of a fuller life may not be indefinitely postponed to our convenience, we must base that relationship upon considerations of humanity and justice," said G. Brand van Zyl, the Governor-General of the Union of S. A., in his address delivered in the James Hall, after he was capped by the Chancellor of the University of Capetown, General Smuts, recently. He appears to have taken occasion to draw the attention of the Europeans, the ruling class in this part of this continent, to this all-important matter of race relations which so far has been an insoluble problem. Various solutions have been proposed and applied from time to time but without success. They have merely served as palliatives.

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The colour question which is a burning question to-day has been brought into prominence by an important resolution o· a year ago in which the Union of South Africa was censured for its policy of discrimination against the Indians. That action brought this colour question into bold relief. It changed race relations in South Africa from a local to an international problem. There are therefore weighty re sons why this question should be tackled, not only in its abstract but in its practical form. The Nationalist Party finding that the Smuts Government is faced with it and that something may be done to comply with the demands of UNO brought up this question as their election manifesto. That is the way of party politics and they hav their own objects.

The point we w nt to make is this, that there are two sides to every question. There is the brighter side and darker side. Two and a ha f million Europeans have kept eight million Non-Europeans in economic subjection simply because they require them as unskilled labourers i· their industries. Many do not want to train them as skilled workmen for fear of competition and for another fear,—that they will become economically indepe dent. For these and other reasons the non-Europeans must be discriminated against and kept as a reservoir for cheap labour. They have huddled them together in small reserves and have kept their wages low. But two and a half million Europeans will not provide employment for eight million non-Europeans. They must be given other opportunities of earning a living, otherwise they will be driven to desperation and become a menace to humanity. Unless the Non-Europeans are guided towards civilization, good citizenship, and given an opportunity to make use of their talents for their own benefit and for the benefit of others they will degenerate and become law-breakers and criminals—one thing or the other. And the European will have himself to blame for being the author of such deplorable conditions, and he will, we believe, pay dearly for it.

The warning note sounded by the Governor-General should be heeded and the question be tackled at once. There are already other thinkers who have expressed their views on the question from its economic aspect, and shown the folly of low wages and how it militates against the market for manufactured articles, and thus hinders economic development. It is time that much more scope should be given to Africans to develop as rapidly as they can. Destiny has brought white and black together in this country. They have to live together and develop the resources of this coun try together for their common good. One cannot do without the other. To try and keep down the Non-Europeans for fear that they will overwhelm western civilization is a mere excuse. We have today among the Africans well educated men, and wealthy business men, but they are denied the privileges of citizenship on the flimsy excuse that they must wait for the masses to attain to their stage before those privileges would be open to them, as otherwise they would be cut off from their kinsmen and be detribalised.

Africans do not want intermarriage with Europeans. They are as dead against that as Europeans are. But there are other things on which they could be given equal opportunities or at least opportunities be opened to those who have fulfilled certain requirements qualifying them as civllised persons. Time has arrived for race relations to be improved in South Afr ca for the good and progress of the country.

George Padmore

LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE

LONDON — Fearing exposure of fascist-like forms of racial persecution launched against the non-European races by the new Government headed by Dr. Malan, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, and successor of General Smuts, African and Indian political leaders have been prevented from leaving South Africa to attend the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations in Paris.

Instructions have been issued by Dr. Donges, the Union Minister of the Interior, to cancel all passports in possession of Africans and Indians, and to arrest and imprison any coloured man trying to leave South Africa who might tell the outside world of the wave of racial terrorism and persecution which the present government has let loose on the Africans, Indians and Coloured people living in the Cape Province.

Among those arrested are two leaders of the South African Indian National Congress—Dr. G. M. Naicker, president of the Natal branch of the Indian Congress and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, 40 year old president of the Transvaal branch of the same organization.

Both men were expected to reach London on Monday, Sept. 13, where a press conference had been arranged for them by the India League, a propagandist organization formerly headed by Mr. Krishna Menon, the present High Commissioner or Ambassador of the Indian Dominion in this country.

The conference had to be cancelled as a telegram was received from South Africa saying that European police officers arrested both men as they were about to depart by plane from Johannesburg, and confiscated their passports which had been issued to them some years ago by the Smuts government.

OUT OF JAIL

Both men had recently come out of jail where they served a six months sentence for leading a non-violence campaign in protest against colour-bar restrictions against Indians. Just before the fall of the Smuts Government, the Field-Marshal passed a Ghetto Law forbidding Indians from owning and occupying properties in certain parts of Natal, exclusively reserved for white people. Since Malan has taken power, he has extended all colour bar laws formerly applied only to Africans to Indians.

Protest telegrams have been sent to Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as the members of the Council of Human Rights, demanding that non-Europeans in South Africa be allowed to travel abroad so that the outside world may know of the racial persecution existing in this British dominion.

FOR EUROPEANS ONLY

As from August 16, coloured people living in the Cape will no longer be allowed to ride in the same railway coaches and busses with whites. Until the introduction of this Jim Crow law, non-Europeans who could afford the fares were permitted to use the same transport as whites. Now all public vehicles are marked for "Europeans Only."

On the day the new regulation came into operation. thousands of coloured men and women invaded the trams, busses and railway coaches and resisted arrest by the police. The resistance campaign against "Apartheid," the South African name for Jim Crowism, is being led by the Non-European Unity Movement, and organization set-up to unite Africans, Indians and other coloured folk in common struggle for human rights and democratic liberties in South Africa.

Addressing the first session of the new Parliament, Dr. Malan attacked Smuts and his supporters for "spoiling" the Africans and Indians. He threatened to deport all Africans living in the towns back to the native reserves—special areas set aside for blacks in the rural parts—and to repatiate all Indians back to Asia.

Furthermore, Malan threatened to abolish the system of "African representation" in Parliament whereby three Europeans are elected to speak for the 8 million Africans as against 150 white members for 2 million European. In the future, coloured people in the Cape who were allowed to vote alongside Europeans on a common roll will have their names removed and put on the same status as the full-blooded Africans—voteless. As for Indians, they will never be allowed to vote.

According to the Constitution, the franchise can only be changed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Parliament sitting together. But Dr. Malan maintains that it will be legal to amend the entrenched clauses by a bare majority, since his party does not enjoy a two-thirds majority.

Regardless of what the United Nations might think or say or do, he gave notice that South Africa intends to annex South West Africa as part and parcel of the Union.

South Africans Protest Racial Segregations

By Reginald E. Luman
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Capetown.

A substantial movement is forming in South Africa to oppose "apartheid" — segregation of colored and white races with reduced rights for the former—and to defend the constitution in relation to the non-European franchise.

Dominating issue in Parliament since the Nationalists came into power a few months ago, has been "apartheid." Both inside and outside Parliament the issue has been hotly debated and contested.

Much concern has recently been caused by two developments arising out of apartheid. One was Minister of Transport Paul Sauer's enforecent of apartheid initially on the suburban trains in Capetown and Cape Peninsula (most cosmopolitan area in South Africa).

Week of Prayer

The other was Prime Minister D. F. Malan's remarks about the possibility of the non-European franchise being changed without so much as a two-thirds majority as laid down in one of the entrenched clauses of the South African Constitution.

Immediately after train apartheid was implemented on the peninsula trains, the Colored Peoples National Union, representing the conservative element of the Cape colored community, organized a week of prayer under the auspices of the Interdenominational Churches Association.

This union's president, Mr. George Golding, hinted at an appeal to the United Nations to protect their entrenched rights.

[In an answering letter to the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, Prime Minister Malan said his government wished "to place the colored people in a privileged position compared to the native people in areas populated chiefly by colored communities," Religious News Service reports.

["I wish to give you the assurance," Dr. Malan wrote, "that this policy has as its aim the best interests of both the European and colored populations, and will assuredly lead to greater independence and self-respect among the colored people and to a general friendly relationship and mutual respect between the two racial groups."]

Bishop Henneman of the Roman Catholic Church asked the priests of his vicariate to read a letter in their churches condemning apartheid as noxious, un-Christian, and destructive, and warmly criticizing the amendment to the non-European franchise.

Appeal to Dr. Malan

The Congregational Union of South Africa sent to the Prime Minister, the minister of the interior, and the minister of transport, a resolution on benalf of 80,000 church members and adherents, opposing the apartheid proposals as having no Christian sanction.

A Dutch Reformed Mission Church Council representing many congregations, decided to appeal direct to Dr. Malan to change his views on apartheid. "We are convinced" they resolved, "that the hatred, friction, and bitterness which are being caused will end in a calamity in which the church will be the worst sufferer."

In the Anglican churches, a letter by Bishop Lavis was read, calling for the withdrawal of the apartheid regulations. Quoted in the letter was a statement by the Episcopal Synod of 1943 condemning color discrimination.

"Such discrimination is contrary to the clear teaching of the New Testament, with its great twin doctrines of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The idea of a Herrenvolk or superrace is wholly repugnant to the Christian religion. Yet it is held by many in southern Africa today."

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a resolution described the proposal of the government to deprive natives of their present parliamentary representation, and to take away the vote of the non-European, as a retrograde step. The assembly felt it was a matter which the Christian church could speak on with an undivided voice and the more outspoken it was, the better.

European leaders, representing a wide variety of public interests, have made vigorous denunciations of the government's proposals to curtail the political rights of colored people, Indians, and natives.

African Race Problem

British officials are disquieted by South Africa's increasingly intransigent policy, most recently manifested by the proposal that Eritrea and Somaliland be returned to Italian rule, thereby keeping them under white domination. This policy not only runs counter to the Labor government's native advancement policy but threatens to split Africa, where imperial defense now is being centered—and alienate India, Pakistan, and perhaps Ceylon to the point of withdrawal from the commonwealth.

West African Riots Laid To Economic Exploitation

LONDON —(ANP)—The bloody and destructive riots which swept the British West African colony of the Gold Coast last March were caused by the failure of the local British administration to win the confidence of 4,000,000 African Negro citizens and by the refusal of the administration to protect them from extremely high prices charged by white merchants. These are the summary findings of the British Commission of Inquiry appointed by the British Colonial office to investigate the causes of the disturbances and to make pertinent recommendations.

The local British governor, Sir Gerald Creasey, had charged that the rioting, which did millions of dollars of damage to European business establishments, caused the deaths of 29 Negroes and injuries to 237 other persons, was a revolutionary uprising inspired by Negro Communists to enable them to seize the government. The investigating commission found that Communist influence was not a substantial factor in the disturbances. Only one of the members of the six-man executive committee of the United Gold Coast Convention had Communist connections.

CAUSED BY MONOPOLY

The government had lost the confidence of the United Gold Coast convention and other African groups for its failure to break up monopoly control of imported goods, reduce food and commodity prices, raise wages, or to increase the import of necessary goods. However, the price of cocoa beans, the chief expert crop, was fixed far below the world price.

A few weeks before the riots were touched off by disturbances attending the march of unemployed Negro veterans to the governor's mission, a colony-wide boycott had forced European merchants to lose huge sums per day. On the eve of the disturbances moderate wage increases had been granted to Negro miners and the colonial government had taken belated action to reduce food costs and to dissolve the all-white Association of West African merchants which conspired to raise prices.

WOULD SELL TO USA

Among the rioters the feeling was strong that "Britain intends to sell the Gold Coast to the United States, but wishes to insure the death of the cocoa industry to avoid subsequent competition;" and that "The large importing firms are starting big plantations in the far east and in East Africa, and are anxious to reduce West African production" which incidentally, is controlled by Negroes exclusively. The charge was also made that the United African company, a subsidiary of Lever Brotrehs, had bought out the government.

The commission recommended and the British Colonial office has accepted proposals to make substantial changes in the Gold Coast constitution in order to give local Negro leaders fuller responsibility for the running of the country.

14 Vets Killed in West Africa Riots

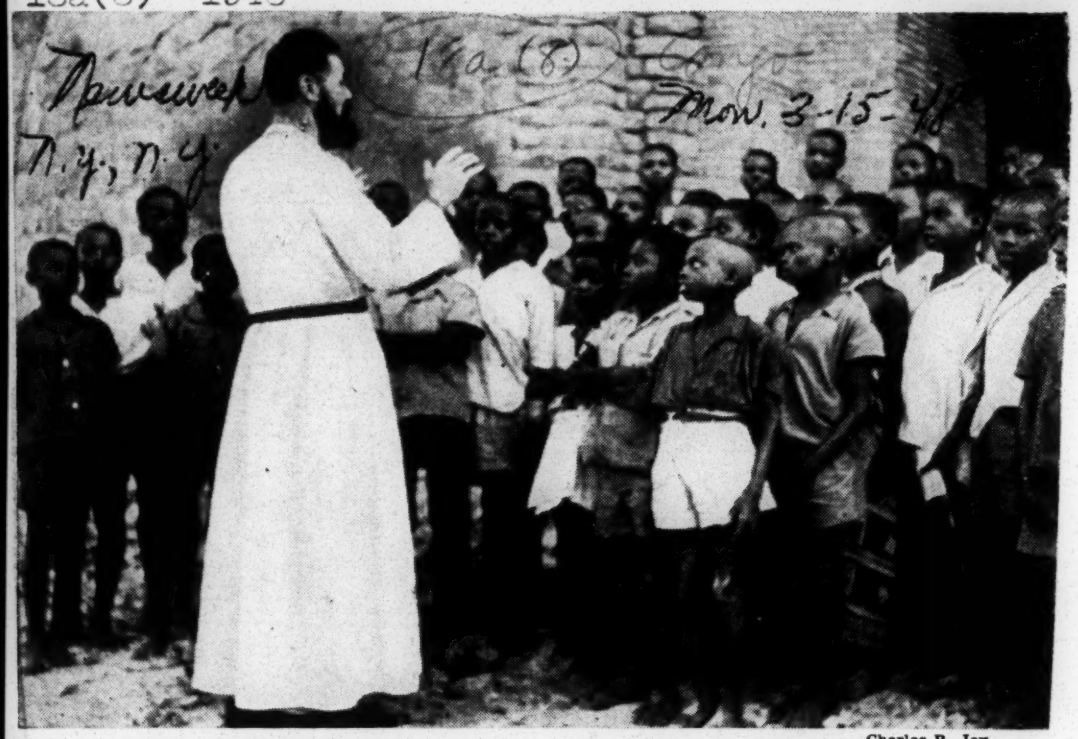
LONDON—Members of the West African Students Union and associated organizations have protested to the British Government against methods used by police in quelling a recent riot in the Gold Coast, West Africa. Fourteen West African ex-servicemen were killed and approximately 150 injured at the hands of Government police during the riots.

The local groups protested the use of tear gas and bullets on the ex-servicemen who served in the Royal Forces in Burma during the war. They were among 2,000 unarmed ex-servicemen en route to interview the Governor about unemployment grievances when the riot broke out.

They had been promised jobs after demobilization. Petitions have also been sent to members of Parliament.

Gold Coast Riots Reported Subsided

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa —(ANP)—Disorder and rioting which broke out in Gold Coast two weeks ago has been brought under control and life is rapidly assuming normalcy. The most important African bodies in the Gold Coast have deprecated the rioting and joined hands with the Government in restoring order.



Charles R. Joy

Congo Church: *Since 1943, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost have been building in Brazzaville the church of St. Anne of the Congo, which will hold 5,000 people. Father Charles Le Comte, shown here with future parishioners, hopes to finish the work by 1953.*

African Elite Inhabits Former Slave Land

The Bantu World, 1-3-48
Johannesburg

Dahomey, formerly a land of slaves, has now become a country where the finest Western African elite is to be found. Lying on the Bay of Guinea, Dahomey now part of French Western Africa was pacified in 1893. It counts some one million and a half people living over an area of roughly 43 square miles. 13a.(5)

Dahomeans, at least in the lower part of the country, are politically and educationally grown-up Africans. When one comes from Cameroun and lands at the Kotonu airfield, people's gentleness and education are the first striking facts. Passers-by can be seen walking elegantly in the streets and when expressing in French, they speak a pure language from which "thee-thouing" and all forms of "pidgin" are banished. The Bantu World Johannesburg

Dahomeans dress in European style and physically they have somewhat lost the appearance of the Black people in general. One could even state that their faces have become europeanized!

In cafés and restaurants, Europeans and Dahomeans mix, chatting and sitting at the same tables. Women's personality is highly noticeable in their look and manners. 1-3-48

Missionary Influence

Dahomeans' evolution resulted in a great part through the work done in the country by religious organisations.

As in Cameroun, the missions here are flourishing. Kotonu's church is too small on Sundays and 75% of the children attend local missionary schools which count no less than 750 pupils.

Rev. Father Aupiais whom the Dahomeans elected to represent their country at the last French Constituent Assembly, played a leading part in Lower Dahomey's educational development. Furthermore, the country comes within the sphere of advanced political influence of the nearby Nigeria and Gold Coast.

Several progressive papers published in Nigeria are read in Kotonu and Porto-Novo.

Political Trends

Such influence resulted in the recent formation of a "Dahomean Progressive Union" by a minority of politically grown-up Africans under the leadership of M. Paul Azoumey. This party which groups an ever increasing number of members, is however limited to a small intellectual circle in the two towns of Lower Dahomey. Anywhere else, people remain primitive, notably the Sombas—naked tribes in the northern part of the territorry. 1-3-48

Run Own Estates

While Kotonu lies in rich oil-palm and corn plantations run by Europeans, and whose products are mainly for export, Porto-Novo—25 miles further east—is built amongst cocoanut trees.

There, African settlers run their own estates. The Bantu World

They grow peanuts as in Cameroun and Ivory Coast but only for local consumption. Arable land is obtained by clearing the nearby forest which in the past bordered the sea.

Since war, Dahomey lacks rice and a scheme has just been completed which involves the draining of the Oueme delta which would then provide for important rice-fields. The Bantu World Johannesburg

Portuguese Influence

Portuguese influence is still noticeable Porto-Novo (Dahomey's capital). 1-3-48

House-fronts are profusely adorned and highly coloured as is found in Portuguese architectural style. There are numerous schools in town, either run by private, governmental or religious bodies. But educational material is lacking and more dormitories are needed. As a matter of fact, Dahomey like most other African territories wants building material. Shortage of iron and concrete is also responsible for the bad state of Kotonu's port installations.

Old City

Further north, in upper Dahomey, hidden in thick forests, lies Abomey, the old city of Dahomean kings, with a magnificent palace which the French Western institute endeavours to protect against weathering.

If Dahomey constitutes a model of educational achievement, a considerable effort remains to be made to develop the country's mining and agricultural resources. Dahomey produces large quantities of palm-cabbages, palm-oil, vegetable butter, peanuts, cotton, castor-oil, Kapok and coprah which are available for export. At present, only 60,000 tons are exported annually, but with appropriated freight means, Dahomey's exports could easily be doubled.

Woman Explorer Ends Latest Tune Safari; Returns From Africa With Music Recordings

The Times New York, N.Y.
Feb. 2-13-43

Since 1929, Mrs. Laura C. Boulton, who doesn't look like an explorer, has made fourteen trips to remote parts of the world. Her quest has been, not for fossils or bones or wild life, but for songs.

Just last week, Mrs. Boulton returned from her latest jaunt, this one to darkest Africa as a member of an expedition sent out by the University of California. She brought back a large number of recordings of native music, a number of rare and fantastic musical instruments and plans for new tune-collecting trips through the Pacific next summer.

An accomplished musician herself, Mrs. Boulton could read notes before she could read words. Despite her familiarity with the literature and performance of music she said, she found in the music of Africa techniques and conceptions she had never known before, and in listening to the melodies of the natives, she felt she was living the whole history of music.

"This was music of tremendous contrasts," she declared. "It ranged from the primitive music of the Bushmen and Hottentots to more elaborate and highly-developed types."

Mrs. Boulton recorded more than 500 melodies, carrying her portable equipment over 12,000 miles of rutted jungle roads. Sometimes native bearers lugged the heavy machine on their shoulders when her one-ton Chevrolet van could not penetrate the bush. Everywhere she reported, she found the tribesman sympathetic and eager to cooperate.

Of the music itself, Mrs. Boulton said it was formless and free.

"There is no definite African scale," she explained. "Every melody and every instrument is a law unto itself. Thus, there is infinite variety. This is true of vocal as well as instrumental music."

Beginning last summer, the expedition took Mrs. Boulton from the Belgian Congo, through Angola, Ovamboland, Portuguese West Africa, Southwest Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Nigeria the Gold Coast and French West Africa, and in contact with a dozen or more tribes. She made a color film of the trip, one of twenty-one such documentary movies she has done.

Fri. 2-13-43

One of her most prized trophies is a Hottentot bark flute, an almost obsolete instrument whose manufacture is known only to four old members of the tribe, she said. Another is an ochi sanji — a series of metal keys on a carved wood base with a special vibration device. She brought back also an eight-foot xylophone with keys made from hard mahogany and a collection of palm seed rattles worn on the knee.

Among the Ovambo people of Southwest Africa she saw the coming-of-age ceremony of the girls of the Kuanyama tribe. This four-day rite was productive of a great many unusual songs and pictures. These, with her other tunes and films she will take back with her to the University of California, where she is a member of the music faculty.

The Times
Feb. 2 [illegible]

Mrs. Laura C. Bolton
Underwood & Underwood

2-13-43
Fri.

African Music

The Louisville Times
Jan.

Back from darkest Africa, a California music instructor, Miss Laura Boulton, gives a report on native musical tastes that speaks well for the primitive mind. While they like American boogie-woogie, the natives prefer symphonies, she says, and "they think their music is better than most of our jazz."

Montgomery, Ala.

And now who calls the savage lowly and uncultured? Who dares speak of him as unenlightened? And what are the chances, Miss Boulton, of getting the bushmen to send a few missionaries to Tin Pan Alley—maybe in exchange for a couple of Beethoven albums?

Ad 3-17-43

Gold Coast's Val Vannis On Trial For Sedition

Says Criminal Code Enables Police To Toy With Freedom

CAPE COAST, June 22.—Because he said in an article that the Criminal Code was virtually a licence to the Police to trifle with the freedom of the people, Mr Lintin Val-Vannis, President of the Freedom Defence Society, is faced with trial recently before Mr E. A. L. Banner, District Magistrate, when depositions were heard before committing the case to the assizes.

Mr Val-Vannis, who was not represented by counsel and pleaded not guilty to the charge, had written an article entitled "A Humble Suggestion to the African Members of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast," criticising many ordinances as oppressive.

The quoted relevant portion said:

"Under this code (meaning the Criminal Code) the Police are empowered to search the house of anybody without a warrant but the power is exercised only in the case of Africans.

"The Criminal Code is virtually a licence to the Police to trifle with the freedom of the people, because it exempts them from liability for damages for wrongful arrest and malicious prosecution. . . ."

The Government was represented by a Crown Counsel assisted by three European Police Officers.

Mr Val-Vannis pleaded not guilty to the charge and asked for an adjournment to enable him to prepare his defence.

In support of his request, he submitted that the Government had had five months to prepare his case and therefore he, too, needed time to prepare his defence.

To this the Magistrate replied that the charge being one of committal, he was merely going to take the depositions and commit it to the next assizes which would take place in August next and therefore Mr Val-Vannis would have about two months to prepare his defence.

The Government then called witnesses.

Mr John Henry Grahl, Manager of the Gold Coast Observer, Cape Coast, deposed that his offices were searched by the Police on April 13 last and, as a result, three manuscripts were taken away by them and that the manuscript produced in Court was one of them.

Corporal T. E. H. Denutsui deposed that it was he who found the manuscripts as a result of the search.

Corporal Kwawu and Sergeant Quartey said they interviewed the accused in his office in Accra and that he admitted that the manuscript was written by him.

Sub-Inspector B. N. Ababio stated that he cautioned the accused after charging him with the offence.

To all of the witnesses, the accused reserved his cross-examinations, and the charge was formally committed for trial by the next assizes in Cape Coast.

Tribalism Can be Overdone

Among the numerous forces of disintegration consevative tribalism is one that plays an important part. It has sometimes led to the frustration of well-planned schemes and organisations. It has, above all, served as a retardation to the betterment and progress of the Bantu people as a whole

In these days of political upheaval and changes, it is the duty of every nation to struggle for a bright destiny, and in order that such struggle should not result or end in a catastrophe, all the detrimental forces which may be discoved must be carefully irradic ted and uprooted. We Sons and Daughters of Africa must then strive for the complete elimination of tribalism among ourselves and by doing so, we shall have gone through the preliminary stages of our struggle for progress. The elimination of tribalism means the promotion of unity among both ourselves and others.

Some great thi kers believe that one of the powerful weapons we Africans can use in order to destroy tribalism is by inter-marriage within our own racial groups. We shall then have removed a racial sentiment which has for ages, been one of the stumbling blocks with regard to the promotion of the spirit of unity among us a people. Obviously, everyone of us should have no cause to refute the above statement or presumption. And it is most pleasing and encouraging to note that many Africans have realised that inter-marriage between Africans of different tribes is one of the best ways to follow in our great battle of fighting against racialism within our own groups as Africans.

We are faced with other dangerous forces such as colour discrimination which can hardly be overthrown unless we use united efforts in our struggle to overcome it. Before we can get ourselves fully prepared and reinforced to face such a problem as the one mentioned above, naturally, we must exert a humiliating defeat on the great force of inter-tribal racialism among ourselves. Africans everywhere in this vast land mass of Africa should only regard themselves as members of one big family. In other words, they must be proud of their colour.

May we also poi t out that in the olden days before the Basuto and other remnants of tribes were welded into one nation by Chief Mosheshoe, squabbles and misunderstandings among the different tribes that inhabited this territory, which at the time stretched far beyond the Caledon River, were rife. It was not until that diplomatic statesman, Moshoeshoe, came to power that tribal discrimination almost saw its ultimate end in this territory for he utterly condemned it and fostered the spirit of brotherhood and harmony among the different African peoples that are today known as the Basuto nation. Even at present, the failure of the Basuto and their chiefs to unite and strive powerfully for the progress and prosperity of the nation, we allege, is not at ributable to tribal discrimination but to other and different forces. Many people will agree with us that this misunderstanding is clearly to be seen at almost all big industrial centres and urban in the Union where Africans from different parts and of different tribes and languages have settled with that racial sentiment circulating in their minds. In some of these centres, reports have been given in the past of the racial frictions and squabbles that took place among the African Community. Let us hope that Africans, wherever they are, will practice the detrimental effect of racialism among themselves in these days of political, economic and material hardships, and will irradicate this great force and fight for their progress.

Native Bankers Protected by Police

A SAPA report appearing in the daily papers states:

"A force of about 30 Europeans, Natives and Indian policemen armed with bayoneted rifles, revolvers, assegais and knobkerries held back an infuriated mob yesterday afternoon at Macibisa, in the Edendale district, while they rescued two Native "bankers" from a hut.

The police reinforcements, rushed to the scene from Maritzburg, arrived when the yelling Natives were starting to rip apart the thin walls of the hut, where the "bankers" were taking refuge. The hysterical crowd was driven back.

A pick-up van was reversed against the hut entrance and the two "bankers" were rescued.

When the crowd saw the van being driven away with the wanted men inside there was another dangerous outburst. Stones began to fly. A European constable was struck in the back by a stone and was slightly injured. Several other policemen suffered minor cuts and bruises from missiles.

Cab Window Shattered

As the police van passed down the road a large stone shattered one of the cab windows. A Native was rested.

The anger of the crowd mounted when the police made several arrests, and Native men and women, shrieking and shaking their fists milled around a policy lorry and shouted insults at the police. By about 4.30 p.m. the temper of the mob had quietened, and the police began to leave in groups.

Many Natives angrily waved receipts for the amount deposited with the "bankers".

The first sign of impending trouble came early in the afternoon. Natives began to gather outside the "bankers" hut, and the crowd swelled rapidly when it became apparent that there was to be no payout of dividends. A few policemen from Sutherlands station arrived at the scene and spent an anxious time trying to keep the mob at bay until reinforcements arrived.

Although the area was quiet on last night, further trouble was expected for several other "banks" which have been operating in recent weeks in the Edendale area have not yet closed.

In Durban

Official complaints have now been lodged with the Durban police by a number of Natives who made investments and that their deposits have not yet been returned.

Draft Proclamation

A draft proclamation designed

to protect Natives from the activities of so-called Native "bankers" was recently published in the Government Gazette.

The draft introduces to the original regulations for the financial protection of Natives, made in 1930, a clause prohibiting the collection of money from them except in the ordinary course of business, such as trading or any similar activity authorised by law, or unless the persons collecting money have been authorised to do so on behalf of State-aided schools or religious denominations recognised by the Government.

All other persons collecting money from Natives must have a permit signed by a Native Commissioner, Chief Native Commissioner or the Secretary for Native Affairs, who may restrict permits to a particular area or period of time. If they attempt to collect money without a permit, they will be guilty of an offence and liable on first conviction to a fine not exceeding £25 or three months' imprisonment with hard labour and on any subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Anyone objecting to the draft proclamation must lodge their objections with the Secretary for Native Affairs by October 10. After that date the draft proclamation will be revised as found necessary and steps taken to put it in force.

Once the proclamation becomes law, any Native invited to subscribe money for any purpose will be able to ask the person approaching him to produce his authority. If he is not convinced that this person has satisfactory permit, licence or authority as a collector of funds, he will then be able to report the matter to his Native Commissioner, thereby protecting himself and his friends against possible fraud.

Jamaicans Go To Liberia To Make Homes

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-17-48

NEW YORK — Twenty-one colored Jamaicans are making an 8,000-mile journey to Monrovia, Liberia, to establish new homes in the land of their forefathers.

Arriving in Miami, Fla., Monday, March 8, aboard a special Pan American World Airways Clipper flight from Kingston, Jamaica, the group will journey on to New York City, where two more members will be added to the party. From New York they will Clipper to the capital of the African West coast Negro republic by way of Lisbon and Dakar.

Inspired by letters from friends long-settled in Liberia, the migrants plan to carve out new lives in there. They will engage in missionary work, nursing and various trades. A spokesman for the group said they had been assured by friends already in Liberia that good jobs await them.

The group is headed by the Powell family, which includes Frank Powell, Adrian Powell, Patricia Powell and four children.

Others in the party are Alexander Rose, Joyce Gulley, Aston King, Inez King, Aston King, Jr., Hubert Thompson, A. E. Westcarr, Mavis Lewis, Iris White, Violet White, Renford Grant, Robertha Grant, Edwina Napier and Harriet Knight. Wed. 3-17-48

They will be joined in New York by Gladys Napier and Frances specer.

Prosecuting Little Urchins In Courts

Nigeria Spokesman Onitsha

WEDNESDAY mornings spent in the Onitsha Town Native Court are hours well spent for one is bound to profit from what one sees and hears as the court begins the day's proceedings. The court is unusually packed full of people both young and old who turn up to answer one charge or the other for violating the regulations of the township. wed. 1-21-48

Of all the prosecuting authorities the Health Department comes second to the police. Other departments who see to the improvement of the township and its environs are not as worried by the community as the Sanitary Inspectors. We have taken the trouble to enquire why little urchins are always brought to the Native Court for infringing health regulations. We were of the opinion that serious warning by the Health Officers should have been sufficient instead of dragging shivering and unclothed young children to the court for punishment. Nigeria Spokesman Onitsha

We gathered however that the parents of these young offenders in no way try to correct their children. Rather, they would choose to abuse any Sanitary Inspector who comes for inspection in their quarters. Several times they are warned of the nuisance their children commit but this they do not care to stop. The evil must be stopped by one way or the other. As the parents refuse co-operation the Health Authorities have to pursue a measure which will check the nuisance, hence the dragging of urchins to the courts.

We appeal to the parents to try and co-operate with Sanitary Inspectors. They are doing the work for the protection of our health. Nobody, not even the Sanitary Inspectors themselves, like the presence of these young offenders in the Native Court. It shows the inability of some fathers and mothers to train their children. Most of these children seen every Wednesday in the Native Court are under twelve years. Why then cannot the parents begin now to check them? wed. 1-21-48

Osha Market Women Petition Against Increase In Stallage

Nigerian Spokesman

Rents Raised By 100 Per Cent

Onitsha, wed. 1-21-48

SIGNED by Mesdames O. Esima; N: Kpataku; O. E. Okunwa Maria Osadebe. Janet Okala and Ezuli Agha as representatives of the Market Women, the following petition has been forwarded to His Honour, The Resident, Onitsha Province through the District Officer, Onitsha Division, Onitsha a copy of which has been sent to the Obi and Council:

Nigerian Spokesman

Sir, the humble petition of your humble servants respectfully sheweth:

1. That from the attached, Your Honour will see that your servants petitioned the Obi and Council in connection with the excessive increase in market stall rents and the reply thereto from the Secretary, Onitsha Town Native Authority which is autocratic.

2. Your servants held that the stalls were given to your servants by the then Local Authority over thirty years ago on yearly rent of 5s. and 10s. respectively which rents was later increased to 7s. 6d and 20s. respectively. wed. 1-21-48

3. That the increase in January; 1947 from 7s 6d and 20s to 15s and 40s respectively by the Onitsha Town Native Authority was completely against the wishes of your servants; but they had to accept the increase on the understanding that the market stalls will be improved and up till now there has been no improvement whatever, and how the rents should within twelve months be increased again from 15s and 40s to 30s and 80s respectively is beyond your servants' understanding. 1-21-48

4. Your servants do not dispute that the market stalls are the property of the Onitsha Town Native Authority but they hold that as tenants to the Onitsha Town Native Authority they have the right to be protected against excessive and unreasonable increase in stall rents because Onitsha is not the only town in the Eastern Provinces where rents are paid for market stalls.

There are market stalls in some towns in the Eastern Provinces with locks.

These market stalls are swept and kept clean by the authorities.

In Onitsha, the thatched roofed stalls are built and upkept by your servants.

The stallage in Aba is 5s and 20s respectively; Port Harcourt 24s; Calabar 21s and 5s respectively; Enugu 7s 6d and 20s respectively.

Enugu's £4,000 Surplus Fund

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha

Tues. 12-30-47

AT THE last sitting of the Eastern House of Assembly, it was revealed that Enugu Township had a surplus fund of over £4,000 for 1948. This is an interesting revelation. We are already tired of pointing out to the government many important works to be done in order to improve Enugu Township, the capital of the Eastern Provinces. Whenever we pointed out these things to the Local Authority he would tell us that Enugu had no fund. But today, Enugu Township is said to have over £4,000 as its surplus fund for 1948 alone.

Enugu roads and streets are awfully bad. There are no gutters or electric lights. Only the streets leading to European Quarters are tarred. Water supply is said to be difficult at present. The Local Authority tells us there is no money. But there must be enough for personal emoluments and odd allowances after which we managed to save over £4,000. This shows that either the Local Authority does not want to develop Enugu Township or he is not competent enough to deal with the development work.

We are glad Honourable Onyeama and the Secretary for the Eastern Provinces have seen with us that Enugu Township needs

great improvement worthy of its name as a capital city. We demand that all the streets in that township be properly tarred. If the Local Authority's labourers are not competent enough to do the work the Public Works Department should be hired to do it. There should be gutters on the sides of the streets. Street lights must be provided.

We shall watch to see what is going to be done for Enugu in 1948. If the Local Authority continues with his unfulfilled promises we shall request for his immediate removal. Enugu Township has no money but it has a surplus fund of over £4,000.

JAIL REFORM URGED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG (CP)—South Africa's penal and prison reform commission thinks the time is not yet ripe for the abolition of the death penalty in the Union.

In a report to the Government, the commission says that it closely examined the question of capital punishment and concluded that the abolitionists had not made out a case that would justify a recommendation for amendment of the law in South Africa.

Every sentence of death should, in its opinion, continue to receive the most careful and meticulous consideration, and wherever there is the slightest doubt of guilt such a circumstance should operate for the extension of mercy to the condemned person.

The commission devotes much attention to the question of imprisonment in default of payment of fines and says that in this respect poverty is being penalized.

It points out that in the Union the almost universal practice, whenever a fine is imposed, is to annex an order that in default of payment the offender should be imprisoned with hard labor for a period specified. In the period Jan. 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, in nine jails in the Union, 112,166 persons were admitted to serve sentences because they were unable to pay fines. The figure is staggering, says the commission, and the cost of maintenance is enormous.

RECORDS AFRICAN MUSIC

Safari Leader Back With Rare Instruments, Tribal Songs

LOS ANGELES—Tribal music recorded in the heart of Africa, rare and unusual musical instruments, and valuable research material on the music of primitive peoples have been brought back by Mrs. Laura C. Boulton, first member of the University of California African Expedition to return to the United States.

Leader of the expedition's primitive music project, Mrs. Boulton has documented the customs and music of natives in many sections of South Africa. She traveled over 12,000 miles of deep jungle and made more than 500 recordings from a dozen or more tribes. The Transvaal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, Ovamboland, Angola, and the Kalahari Desert were visited by the music-hunting safari.

A set of Hottentot bark flutes, palm seed rattles, rare drums, an eight-foot mahogany xylophone, and several ochi sanjis—wood and wrought iron instruments with a tone like a music box—are among her prized trophies.

"African music possesses vital and elemental rhythms and tremendous contrasts," said Mrs. Boulton. "It ranges from the primitive music of the Bushmen and the Hottentots to more elaborate and highly developed types."

The way South Africa treats the natives, that's advancement, see

SAN FRANCISCO—Maybe it's that South African climate, but to William Gemmill, of Rhodesia, the representative of South African employers to the International Labor Office Conference, "advanced social legislation" and racial discrimination "gee" alright.

Gemmill, who addressed the local Commonwealth club last week, defended South Africa's widely known discrimination against the natives, and said, "A free mixing of all the races in South Africa could in fact only lower the general level."

Without a touch of irony, Gemmill said, "'Social conditions in the Union of South Africa are, generally speaking, of a high order so far as the European population is concerned.

"It is one of the most advanced countries in the world in social legislation."

In the same breath, Gemmill said:

"To my mind, and in the South Africa view, generally, there is nothing unreasonable or ethically wrong in providing, for example separate accomodations for Europeans and non-Europeans any more than it is to impose restrictions on the immigration of certain races into the United States.

"While it is easy for countries with a greatly predominant European population to see no necessity for such discrimination, the position is quite different where the European population is greatly outnumbered."

Indicating that a South African and a South (of the Mason-Dixon line) Americans are brothers under the skin, Gemmill echoed the contention often made in the South that natives are "adamant in opposition to intermarriage."

Commies Warp Religion To Stir Africans To Kill

The writer, known in the United States for his books and contributions to leading national magazines, is on a tour of Africa.

* * *

BY BOB DEINDORFER

TABORA, Tanganyika, Nov. 26—(By Airmail)—(NANA)—Lynching of whites in East Africa, with attempts to hide behind veils of religious immunity, has been one of the most frightening results of policies of white supremacy, Christianity and communism confusing tribal natives in the Backveldt Districts.

Early this year, a British policeman named Mortimer was speared to death outside Nairobi, Kenya. Four members of the Kukuyu Tribe, dressed in white robes and white turbans, were charged with the crime. On trial, they furiously claimed that "God told us to do it." The judge sentenced all four to death.

This was not the first time something like that had happened. More than a dozen members of the Leopard Society, a fanatic organization in Tanganyika, were sentenced to hang last year.

* * *

IT IS A BEWILDERING PICTURE. The tribal native is uneducated. He learns from his government, and especially from the government of ultra-Nationalist South Africa, that he is inferior to the white man. But when he visits a Christian mission or talks to a native convert, he learns that all who believe in God, are equal. He believes in God.

If, as he has been told, he is equal to the white man, why does he earn only two shillings (40 cents) a day, far below European salaries?

Communist workers, always ready to bend their program to meet local conditions, try to explain why, to their best advantage.

Fiery speeches stir him up. He should rise up against the white man, his equal, who has been cruelly exploiting him, he is told. In combination, these things lead to unrest, bad labor conditions — and useless murder.

* * *

"IT'S THE FAULT of all of us," a policeman in Tanganyika told me. "We bear down on the native too much, the mission gives him religion too fast and the Communist nails it all together with a hammer of lies."

Too rigorous a policy of white supremacy may backfire. The Malan government in South Africa, which swept in on planks of white supremacy and anti-communism, presumably is more at fault than less arrogant governments.

By taking away the small privileges the natives had, Malan is doing just what he intended not to do — giving communism a healthy foothold in his country.

The more the native is suppressed, the more he will listen to any possibility of escape.

The missions themselves, many of them American-supported, also are at fault, although there is no easy solution to their problem.

How to slow down the calculated policy of converting the tribal native from his spirit worship to a worship of God is a problem. In doing it, most missions, interpreting the Bible strictly, do claim that all men are equal in the eyes of God.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY WITH MISSIONS preaching equality and local governments thundering white supremacy, the native must rebel against one or the other. When he does rebel, he sometimes does it in a native society founded by misinformed fellow tribesmen.

"Yes, there is growing anti-white feeling in many parts of Africa," Paul G. Lehrer, a Moody Bible Institute graduate and director of the Inland African Mission at Kijabe, Kenya, told me. "It's very evident. There are definite indications that Communists are at work behind a lot of this."

The Communists, who stir up African natives wherever they can, have worked with a program offering wages of 10 shillings a day ($2), equality, the right to vote, large homes and white women. On the uneducated mind of the typical tribal native, such promises are powerful medicine.

After a smell of the Communist program, the native tends to look for an outlet. He may join the "Men of Jesus Christ," whose membership included the four natives convicted of murdering the Kenya policeman.

On the Kenya coast he may join the "Lion Society," or, in Tanganyika, the "Leopard Society." All the organizations insist that God orders them to kill white men.

The Lion and Leopard Societies use drums to create hysteria among members before donning animal skins and searching for victims in the night.

* * *

ANY SOLUTION to the problem naturally is difficult. But a Tabora pilot who has lived in the country for years came close.

"We have to modify our policies of white supremacy somewhat," he suggested. "Of course being outnumbered so much as we are, we never can offer genuine equality. But if we make minor changes, it will help. Then the missions must realize that the situation is delicate. Can't they preach Christianity without too much emphasis on the equality?

"The Communists will just have to be thrown out of the country entirely. And that may be the hardest of all."

Blindness Increasing

The South African National Council for the Blind has issued a warning that the Treasury will have to pay increasingly large amounts in blind pensions on a progressive basis, unless the Government Departments give immediate attention to a scheme for the free treatment of eye cases and the Native Affairs Department introduces rehabilitation schemes to improve the social conditions of the African population.

New Recreation Centre Opened At Marievale

(By H. H. Ngakane)

A new recreation centre for African employees of the Marievale Mine, Nigel, was opened recently by the district Native Commissioner, Mr. Pretorious. A large assembly of people gathered in the hall which was gaily decorated and bedecked with bunting. Among the audience were Europeans who took great interest in the opening ceremony.

The Native Commissioner was introduced by Mr. Talbot, Compound Manager. Among the speakers were Messrs. Ezekiel Massochua and E. Tshabalala, both of whom thanked the management on behalf of their fellow African employees, for this gesture.

Mr. Massochua said that it was by the provision of recreational facilities that all tribes could be brought together with a better understanding. Home sickness would find no place among people who had recreational facilities, he said.

Mr. E. Tshabalala speaking for the African clerks expressed gratitude for the amenities provided by the management. In particular he mentioned soccer and rugby grounds, the reading-room and Library and an excellent mess. He said that everyone, irrespective of tribe or standard of education, was encouraged to make use of all these amenities. He spoke highly of the Compound Manager and his efforts to improve the lot of the Africans on the Mine.

Mr. Pretorius spoke at length on recreational facilities on the Mines and congratulated Marievale Consolidated Mines on their

efforts. He felt sure that the hall and other amenities would have been provided long before had the war not intervened.

Mr. Pretorius encouraged all employees to take advantage of the amenities provided for their own comfort.

To comply with the Africans' request, the hall was named "Thanda Bantu Hall" in recognition of the esteem in which all held the Compound Manager.

Two soccer matches between Vogelstruisbult and Marievale were played during the afternoon.

2-21-48

The Mzingili, Pondo, Baca and Basuto tribal dancing teams attracted large gatherings and were applauded by Europeans and Africans alike. The culminating point was a grand dance in the evening at which the excellent "Merry Blackbirds" provided delightful music.

The Organising Committee consisted of E. Lebenya (President), F. Bikitsha (Chairman), H. H. Ngakane (Secretary), E. Tshabalala (Vice Secretary), J. Sebaeng (Treasurer), C. Figilana, J. Makuse, A. Timothy, and M. Dhlamini.

No Delay In Housing Plans

BANTU-WORLD South Africa

The first step to be taken by the State towards the building of houses for the African population in the Union will be next Tuesday when the Minister of Health, Dr. Gluckman, meets the Executive of the National Housing and Planning Commission in Pretoria to decide in what areas Government building shall start. Details of housing for Africans were outlined last week by Dr. Gluckman in the House of Assembly when he announced that the Government had authorised the commission to build sub-economic houses for Africans.

rents. It will offer a fair price for land and any developments on it, but, if this is not accepted, it will not hesitate to use its powers of expropriation.

2-21-48

The Minister told the United Municipal Executive that the Government has decided the principles on which it will carry out its proposals, and will not negotiate further. In undertaking individual schemes, however, the Housing Commission, in collaboration with the Native Affairs Department, will settle details with the local authority concerned.

The Commission will buy land and develop it at its own expense, where necessary. This will include —in addition to roads, sewerage, electricity and water—the provision of communal halls, sports fields and libraries.

2-21-48

As owner of each scheme the Commission will meet all capital charges and the cost of repairs. Though it will not pay municipal rates, it will pay by agreement for such essential services as water, sewerage, refuse disposal and lighting.

Rents will be fixed after consultation with the local authority and the Native Affairs Department with full regard to what the African can afford. The scheme will then be leased to the local authority at the total of the agreed rents.

The local authority will be responsible for bad debts, and for rents of unoccupied houses; but, the Minister's letter says, "There is no risk of houses becoming untenanted unless there is excessive building." In many places municipal revenue from pass fees will help to offset administrative costs.

The commission will hold discussions with each local authority on the provision of land, over-all planning, charges for services and

RALPH T. JONES

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Things Stirring, Too, In Union of S. Africa

Mon 2-9-48

Continuing yesterday's remarks about the coming development of Africa:

The most highly developed, in the meaning of modern civilization, cities and scientific farming, than any other portion of Africa is the Union of South Africa. This, as you know, is one of the independent nations in the British Commonwealth.

Just to refurbish your old geography lessons, recall that the total area of the Union of South Africa is approximately twice that of Texas. About eight times as big as Georgia.

There are four states in the Union. Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Union was created of four original colonies in 1910.

Politics, I have been told, is heated in South Africa. The main political division is between the pro- and anti-Britishers. Most of the antis are the descendants of the Boers, the Dutch settlers who fought a couple of wars with Britain, the latest around the turn of the century.

Development is not a new thing in South Africa. She has been progressing at great speed for years.

It is reported that, between 1939 and 1945, South Africa doubled her exports of coal, trebled her exports of diamonds and almost quadrupled her exports of asbestos. The demands of a world war undoubtedly accelerated these exports.

Within five years, 12 new gold mines will be put in operation in South Africa. And recently, they have discovered large deposits of uranium, the stuff so vital in atomic fission.

Gasoline and Oil There is a substantial output of oil in South Africa. New plants, now being built, will refine 70,000,000 gallons of gasoline per annum. That is enough for much motorized transportation.

Already South Africa produces a substantial amount of steel. But that she needs, or can use, more is evidenced by the building—now under construction—of new plants with a capacity of between 350,000 and 380,000 tons.

The Constitution

These are only the basic, big developments. There is a steady increase in industrial plants. Also, marking a post-war resurgence, there is much work underway in the modernization and retooling of existing plants.

Atlanta, Ga.

South Africa contains some of the richest farming land in all the world. Her cattle are famous, fattened on pastures rich in fodder, gently rolling in contour.

Mon 2-9-48

The diamond mines of Kimberley constitute the greatest source of diamonds in the world. And do not think that the diamonds which go into engagement rings and ornaments of the women of wealth constitute the principle market for these glittering bits of carbon.

Wise Conservation We all know that, in many areas, man has acted as a destructive vandal in his unthinking exploitation of the wealth in the lands and the forests and the streams of North America. Too many of our areas are today eroded, stripped of topsoil, denuded of trees, left only potential or actual dustbowls.

Mon 2-9-48

My informants tell me that South Africa has profited by our example and is not repeating the mistakes we made.

Her vast farming acres are being protected. Her game animals are saved from indiscriminate slaughter. Her forests are retained to prevent erosion, to control the natural irrigation of the land.

Conceding all her wealth in diamonds, in minerals, in industrial power, South Africa still knows her greatest treasure is her farmlands and she is not going to permit destruction of their strength.

POLICE TOLD TO TREAT AFRICANS CAREFULLY

The Bantu World

All members of the South African Police Force have again been warned by the Commissioner of Police, Major-General R. J. Palmer, C.V.O., D.S.O., to exercise the utmost caution when dealing with Africans. It is only in this way that the police can gain the confidence of the better elements of the Native population, he states in Force Orders.

1-3-48

The Commissioner declares that in spite of warnings, issued from time to time, concerning allege assaults committed by policemen on Natives, such charges are still being made.

Johannesburg

Complaints have also been received that the police adopt unnecessarily harsh methods, now amounting to actual assaults, when dealing with Natives.

Policemen are told that they must be particular to ensure that their methods are characterised by fairness and a wise consideration for the Natives' feelings.

Sat

WILL REDUCE ACCUSATIONS

"If this policy is adopted and brought into practice generally it is felt that there will be no reason to fear any accusations of aggression or oppression on the part of the Natives," the Commissioner continues.

1-3-48

"Assualts by the police on Natives not only bring the whole Force into disrepute, but also result in the loss of the respect for the police on the part of coloured persons and Natives."

The Commissioner also states that sometimes employers have not been told of the arrest of their servants by the police. He instructs that this should always be done.

Dual Justice In South Africa

Daily Worker

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 15 (Telepress).—Two men were sentenced by South African courts last week.

N. Y.

An African, Jackson Kumalo, found guilty of raping a white woman, was sentenced to death.

Tues 3-16-48

A white man, Gort Johannes Swanepeel, found guilty of culpable homicide for flogging a colored man, throwing him into a fire and leaving him to die, was fined 20 pounds and allowed to pay in monthly installments.

Tues. 5-16-48

HOUSING CHIEF CONDEMNS E.L. LOCATION

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. A.

The overcrowded conditions in which Natives live in East London were deplorable and a disgrace to our civilisation, said Major J. C. Collings, Director of Housing, when he addressed the Progressive Civic Association in East London last week. The creation of a Housing Corporation seemed to be the obvious course for the production, efficiently and expeditiously, of the enormous numbers of houses needed by South Africa's mixed population, he added.

Sat. 1-31-48

"The work of my Directorate in putting into effect the policy of the National Housing and Planning Commission, is daily increasing as it is given increasing tasks and added responsibilities. It is a little more than two years old and now that it is established, it is anticipated that its activities will expand until the housing problem of the country is overcome and the country can go forward unhampered, with all the races of its population living under decent, hygiene conditions", said Major Collings.

COUNTRY NEEDS HOUSING

"Whether the National Housing and Planning Commission and the Directorate of Housing, in their present form, are the best means to undertake this task, may be questionable. We see around us, throughout the country, the efficiency and the magnitude of the undertakings of utility corporations such as Escom and Iscor and the Rand Water Board. The creation of a housing corporation seems the obvious course to produce efficiently and expeditiously the enormous numbers of houses to country needs for its mixed population.

Sat. 1-31-48

"The greatest housing that faces us is the housing of Natives — a colossal undertaking which must be contended with immediately. Here, regional planning is essential, for local boundaries cannot guide work which can only be carried out on a regional basis."

In East London, as in so many other towns, the municipal boundary restricted the possibilities of extending housing schemes adequately to accommodate all the Natives who should be housed, said Major Collings. Viewed regionally, there was ample land for all classes, all races and all forms of development.

New Africa in The Making

The Bantu World
Johannesburg, S. Africa

The All-Africa Girl Guides Conference which was held in Johannesburg last week has shown that in spite of the puny efforts of the advocates of the policy of "apartheid" and racial antagonism, there is a growing spirit of interracial goodwill in Africa. This is not surprising. From time immemorial Africa has played her notable part in the history of christendom. It was within her borders that the founder of the Christian religion was served from child killers of Roman imperialism. It was an African who helped our Lord to carry His Cross to Golgotha.

Sat 1-17-48

Some one, no doubt, will say seems to be losing ground in invaded th thousand years ago is being estab- that as it may, the fact re- lished on this continent. Although this is wishful thinking when we Europe. But it must be remember- that the All-Africa Girl in certain quarters this gathering say again Africa may play an ed that after Hitler's armies had mains th conference has revealed of girls of various races and important role in the preservation overrun Europe, it was from the brotherhood of man colours is viewed with alarm as a of the Christian religion which Africa that the forces of freedom Christ preached nearly two movement which is designed to

undermine the superiority of the white race, nevertheless it has proved that the people of Africa have struck their tents and they are on the march towards a destiny that is theirs. They are steadily moving into new, unexplored regions which will certainly bring new problems—but also new opportunities.

Obsessed with the colour question, the politicians refuse to admit that a great change is taking place on this continent. It is a change that cannot be stopped. Those who resist the rising tide of progressive thought, as King Canute attempted to stop the waves, are not only labouring in vain but are also laying the foundation of conditions which will not be conducive to peace and happiness in this land of endless sunshine.

The promoters of the Girls Guide movement and other broad-minded white men and women realise the fact that Africans can no longer "develop along their own lines," and that it is not in the interest of civilisation that they should do so. They realise too the inevitability of change which simply cannot be stemmed. They, therefore, are endeavouring to harmonise race relations in order to lay the foundations of an Africa which will make its distinctive contribution to the peaceful development of the human race.

The extremists on either side of the colour line are not contributing anything towards the solution of our inter-racial problems, but are making them more and more complicated, and this certainly is not in the interests of future generations of White and Black. Our racial difficulties cannot be solved by means of impracticable theories or ideologies, because they are human problems. What we need is the recognition of the fact that, although white and black are different in colour and features and are at different stages of development, but essentially they are all human beings with the same feelings, desires, aspirations and ambitions.

In the development of Africa, which is no longer dark because of European endeavour and enterprise, both White and Black are needed. They must each share in the job, and must be enabled to do so. The new Africa, which is now in the making, needs the help of all its peoples of all races and colours, doing the task for which they are equipped without let or hindrance.

The spidit of friendliness, which was manifest at the All-Africa Girls Guide conference is the only one which will bring about harmony and peace between the races, and thus enable the new Africa to play her part well in the affairs of progressive mankind.

South African Rioting Calls British Troops

LONDON, March 3—(AP)—The admiralty announced today that two British sloops are steaming from Simonstown, South Africa, to the African Gold Coast Colony, scene of widespread rioting.

Fourteen persons were killed and 140 wounded Saturday when a mob of 50,000 swept through the capital city of Accra, looting shops and battling police.

EADERS' VIEWS:

READERS DISCUSS LANGUAGE ISSUE

The editor's post-bag has been flooded with correspondence following a letter published in a recent issue of the "Bantu World." Mr. C. L. Mogane who wrote to the "Bantu World" suggesting the elimination of the vernaculars and the granting of more space for items in English also made other suggestions which have elicited several replies from our readers. On account of the large inflow of correspondence bearing on this topic, we publish some of our readers' letters on this page. Others will be found on page 14 of this issue.

NOT ALL ARE EDUCATED

Mrs. J. Hlabi, Kimberley: Anent Mr. C. L. Mogane's objection to African languages in the "Bantu World," I would like to point out to him that not all of us are educated. As this newspaper is intended for the Africans, I fail to see why any African should be debarred the right to expression in the home language.

Mr. Mogane forgets that news published in this journal comes from all sorts of places in the country and beyond. Who has the time and energy to translate all these articles into English?

No one minds a translation of Government notices, but the suggestion advanced by Mr. Mogane for the translation into English of all news in the vernacular is absurd.

The purpose of this multi-lingual newspaper is to give the various tribal groups an opportunity to follow news in the language each one understands. I have seen news in Sepedi printed in this newspaper; and if Mr. Mogane wants to tell us that the Bapedi are not catered for, all I can say is that they are too educated to read anything but English items in this paper.

For my part, I would like to see this newspaper carry all the Bantu languages possible, as the paper shows how well advanced it is in serving everyone without prejudice. Were Mr. Mogane's suggestion to be adopted, most of the readers would fall out because they would not be able to read English.

If, through our little education, we feel we must desert our people yet untutored in the English language, we cannot be called well educated men.

We are all God's creatures, and our duty to others and to ourselves is to work for co-operation and peace among ourselves. To this end, I would press strongly for the teaching of the following main Bantu languages in all schools in the Union: Sotho, Zulu, Shangaan and Tshivenda. These languages should be taught in those provinces where they are least known — e.g., Zulu, Sotho, Venda, or Shangaan in the Cape and Free State; Xhosa in Natal. This will not only promote goodwill and harmony among the various tribal groups, but also bring about the end of tribalism.

ORLANDO COMMUNITY CENTRE

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation stones of the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre were laid by Col. James Donaldson, D.S.O., founder of the Bantu Welfare Trust. There was a representative gathering of Europeans and Africans.

Among those present were Messrs L. Venables, Manager, Non-European Affairs, City Council, Rheinallt Jones and K. B. Morgan, Native Commissioner, Johannesburg. Prominent Africans present were Drs. A. B. Xuma and J. M. Nhlapo, Messrs P. R. Mosaka, J. S. Mpanza, A. G. Buthelezi and R. Peteni.

In his address Mr Rheinallt Jones said that it was an interesting fact that on this day the wishes of two men who had the welfare of the African people at heart were being carried out. The first of these was the late Mr Orlando Leake after whom Orlando Township has been named, while the second was Col James Donaldson.

Giving a brief but interesting history of the Centre, Mr Jones stated that the late Mr Leake came to him one day and said he wished to do something for the youth of Orlando. In his will he gave a sum of money for the building of the present Leake Hall.

At a conference of Juvenile Delinquency, Col James Donaldson expressed the same desire. This marked the beginning of the Centre.

DIFFICULTIES

There were naturally many difficulties and Col James said he was prepared to give the sum of £5,000 towards the building: a letter was written to the City Council and the latter agreed to put up the building.

Mr Jones further stated that they interviewed Mr G. C. Kuschke, Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and the result of this work has been the £25,000 building now being built.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH

Mr Jones appealed for the education of the youth of Orlando. "We are at the beginning of big things in Orlando," he concluded.

Mr Kuschke, Secretary of the Union Department of Social Welfare, said the success of the work to be carried out in the new building when it is complete will depend on the residents of Orlando. By working out a plan, they will see the fruits of their endeavours. He said that much was being said on Social Welfare and the Centre was something in the line of Social Welfare.

He was glad to be associated with something that would cater for the needs of the African people. Mr Kuschke referred to the good work of the pioneer missionaries among the Africans.

SIGNIFICANT OCCASION

Dr A. B. Xuma, President-General, African National Congress, before presenting an illumiated address of Col Donaldson made a few remarks.

"This is a significant occasion in that we meet here to-day Mr Kuschke and others who will witness the laying of foundation stones of a building donated by a White South African for the interest of his fellowmen—the African group," said Dr Xuma.

In an outline of the purpose of the building, he said he hoped that parents and children would meet at the centre and satisfy their ambitions. He also spoke of the notorious Section 17 under which many Africans find their way to the prison cells.

Dr Xuma advocated the establishment of such centres in all areas where Africans live. Sometime back, he said, a request was made for the acquisition of the ground near Sophiatown and Westdene for use by Africans but the Council said the Africans would soon be removed from Sophiatown.

"Some twenty years have since

passed and African are still living in Sophiatown," added Dr Xuma who thanked Col. Donaldson and the Government for their work.

7 Hanged For African Witch Doctor Murders

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika.—(NNPA)—Three native women and four men were hanged last Friday at Dodoma prison. They were found guilty of being implicated in the murders by "Lion-men," thirty-five of which occured in the Sineida district early last year. Sun. 1-18-48

The "Lion-men," so-called because they wore lion skins, stalked their victims and attacked them with knives. Natives said the assassins were hypnotised by witch-doctors, on whose orders they acted.

More than sixty native men and women were arrested during inquiries into the murders. Appeals of twenty-six Bantu men and women sentenced to death were heard in November.

The Court of Appeal for East Africa, strongly criticising the trial judge for his "errors in procedure," and "unseemly and unnecessary haste," ordered a retrial in ten cases, quashed nine convictions and dismissed seven appeals. Sun 1-18-48

Famous Star Interviews The Leaders

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

By CLAUDE A. BENNETT

LAGOS, Nigeria — (ANP) — The rapid development which is expected to come to West Africa now that the world is turning its attention to that area, will probably proceed in direct proportion to the opportunity and training given to women of the area. African women have been hampered for ages by customs which decreed that woman should remain in the background, be a creature of service and child bearer, with little opportunity to express her own personality. Knowledge and learning have penetrated less slowly into the ranks of women therefore than of men.

Most schools are for boys only. In the interior especially, the theory obtains that boys should be given education but that the place for girls is at home. They should spend their time learning how to become good wives, accodring to most tribal thinking. The fact that prospective bridegrooms must pay the family a dowry may have some bearing upon this attitude.

MANY PETTY TRADERS

West Africa abounds in petty traders, the great majority of them women. There are markets in every village with stalls presided over by women, selling everything from rice and cassava, cooked and uncooked, to beads and cigarets which they often sell one at a time.

The women walk great distances to market bearing their wares on their heads. The market place is retailed there as their voices blend in a quiet, low toned babble.

But times are changing. Take Mrs. K. A. Obayomi of Lagos for example. Educated in England, married to one of the foremost physicians of Lagos also a graduate of a London medical school, she organized the numerous market women of the city and area into "The Women's party." Women have the franchise in Lagos and they elected her to the Lagos City council, the only woman holding elective office in Nigeria. That British colony has 22,000,000 people.

THREE DISTRICT CLASSES

"Women in Nigeria and Lagos are divided into three classes," said Mrs. Obayomi. "First, there are the highly educated. We have a small number of women who are doctors, barristers, teachers, radiologist, nursing sisters, milliners, etc., trained principally in England. We have one dressmaker, however, who holds a Paris diploma.

"Then there is a large group who have been locally educated. In this group belong the workers in the different government offices, clerks, stenographers and employes in various mercantile and private organizations.

90 PER CENT ILLITERATES

"But we must face the fact," Mrs. Obayomi continued, "that the great majority of our women, fully 90 per cent or more, comprise the illiterate mass which has never had an opportunity for schooling. They are the manual labor women.

"Realizing there can be no progress unless the educated help the uneducated, 'The Women's Party' has fostered adult female education classes. Nursery schools have been started under the same auspices. We have challenged several laws which were inmical to women, especially the market women.

"With education extending to more and more of the ninety five per cent of our girls who do not have it, with a decrease in polygamy as contact with western civilization alters customs and the consequent strengthening of the home, with a closer alignment and understanding between the educated and the illiterate, we feel confident that our opportunity for service to our beloved Africa has only just begun."

Who Said Trujillo Was Unpopular?

AFRO WRITER IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FINDS PRESIDENT IS BELOVED BY ALL

The Afro American Magazine

By SAM LACY

(With Brooklyn Dodgers' Baseball Squad in Dominican Republic)

IT IS EASY to see that President Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is not nearly as unpopular in his own country as many of us have been led to believe.

It is also easy to see why this is true.

A visitor to the Dominican Republic is impressed by seeing the name of the nation's leader everywhere. New buildings, new bridges, new streets, all bear cornerstones reading "So-and So Building—Era of Trujillo;" or "This-and-That Bridge—Era of Trujillo."

Baltimore Md.

Will Remember Him

The Dominicans are evidently marking their nation's progress in eras, and there is strong testimony that Trujillo's era will long be remembered.

Sat. 4-10-48

His appearance in public, naturally, is the signal for loud and prolonged acclamation. And everywhere you go, mention of his name is in reverent tones.

Why is it that so many of us have gotten just the opposite impression? I wondered about that and, in my spare time, asked some pertinent questions of people I thought might have the honest answer.

Each time I posed the question, it was angled a little different than the time before. But always there was the one reply.

Target of Westerners

President Trujillo, since 1930, has been one of the Western World's favorite Communist targets.

It was the Reds, Dominicans contend, who sought to gain control of the government back in 1931, when the nation was over 19 million dollars in debt and torn with internal strife.

And it was the same Reds who, after failing to overthrow Trujillo, provoked a series of border incidents between this country and Haiti.

Now Free of Debt

The "Era of Trujillo" has seen the republic become debt free.

It has been instrumental in the construction of nationwide highways, hospitals, water systems, electric plants and, most important, a gigantic irrigation system which makes possible a greatly increased agricultural output. 4-10-48

In addition, the country is now dotted with some 3,000 schools (of a sort) whereas there were less than 150 in 1930.

Canada

2 Colored to Every White in Dominican Republic

The Afro American 18c

Sat 5-10-48

By Sam Lacy

CUIDAD TRUJILLO—This country is predominantly colored and the evidence, thus far, is that one's welfare is not dependent on the color of his flesh. Although there are no figures to substantiate this since there is no breakdown, I would say the ratio here is two "darks" to every one "light."

Trujillo, himself, is a mulatto, but he is surrounded by persons of all colors. The Director of Communications, who is the local equivalent to the American Postmaster General, is a colored man.

Shortly after I arrived here, I began seeking an interview with Trujillo. When it was approved, however, the local authorities arranged it so that the entire visiting press group would be granted an audience at the same time.

Whole Trip Handled Same Way

The party went Friday night, was warmly greeted (through an interpreter) and shown through the capitol. No questions were invited, though, and I had to take my lot with the rest.

There was nothing much I could say since this whole trip has been handled the same way.

I have my room (a choice location) on the same floor with the white press; in fact my neighbors are (on one side, 214) Roscoe McGowen of the New York Times and (on the other, 210) Carl Downs of AP.

I get telephone calls or written notices on all press conferences and cocktail or dinner parties (given by the hotel manager) the same as everyone else, and no courtesy extended other members of the party, is withheld from me.

No Undercurrents Here

I can truthfully say that this is one place where the American influence has not been felt Even in Cuba, other reports to the contrary, there is that undercurrent of white superiority. Here—No!

There are five desk clerks at this hotel—three are eithr very light or white, two are colored. There are two receptionists: one is a white woman, the other a very dark man. They work side by side, taking care of guests' needs; he calls her "Ruth," she calls him "Joe."

There is poverty, yes. But from what I've seen it appears to draw no line. The same seems to be true of wealth.

Movie Protested

The Afro American

Ban on Robeson

TORONTO, Ont. (ANP) — The banning of the movie "Native Land," in which narrative and songs are by Paul Robeson, by the censorship board brought a protest here recently from the Civil Rights Union.

Sat 11-20-48

According to Jefferson Hurley, executive secretary of the union, O. J. Silverthorne, censor board chairman, verbally turned down the film for Ontario showings.

He said the film was banned because it was "too American in subject matter."

Baltimore Md.

It deals with the Ku Klux Klan, vigilante shootings of Southern sharecroppers and attempts of "labor spies" to smash unions.

Silverthorne, however, denied that the 85 - minute film was "banned." He said censorship regulations cover public showings of films submitted by a licensed film exchange only, and this had not been done in the case of "Native Land."

New Republic

SHELTER BUT NO FUN

Canada turned back the clock of civil rights last week. Justice Schroeder of the Ontario Supreme Court upheld a covenant restricting Jews and Negroes from purchasing or occupying certain summer-resort property on Lake Huron. The decision resulted from the effort of Annie Maud Noble to have a restrictive clause rescinded so that she could sell property at Beach O'Pines to Bernard Wolf.

In support of his decision, the Justice argued that the Beach O'Pines Protective Association had spent much money to develop the area. He implied that Jewish and Negro ownership of land would reduce values, and said, "The notion of any danger to public interests involved in the use of restrictive covenants such as the one in question seems to be fanciful and unreal." Mon. 7-5-48

Justice Schroeder's decision nullified the progress made in civil liberties since Justice Mackay of the same court in 1945 declared void a similar restrictive clause in a Toronto land-sale covenant. In disagreeing with his colleague, Schroeder said that in the earlier case the court "was not concerned with a summer colony but with a residential subdivision where the resident sought shelter rather than recreation."

Canadian church, labor and community leaders were quick to call attention to the new form of racial discrimination—a willingness to concede the right of all races to equality in shelter but not in recreation. The decision has already brought many demands from liberals for legislation specifically outlawing restrictive covenants.

SMUTS' FATE TIED TO CANADIAN POLL

New York Times

Observers See Possibility of a Political Upheaval in Provincial Elections

By P. J. PHILIP

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OTTAWA, May 29—The defeat of former Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts in South Africa has caused many of those who are concerned with Canada's future within the British Commonwealth to wonder if a similar situation may not develop here.

There is no exact parallel in the domestic problems of the two Dominions. Canada has no racial issue and although Canadians of British descent now number less than 50 percent of the population they are still the largest single racial group, with the French-speaking population in second place. Sun. 5-30-48

On the other hand there are so many similarities between the Canadian and the South African positions that what has happened in the latter country is regarded as indicating that a similar development here is not impossible.

Apart from all the local issues and problems involved, the central feature of the South African electoins as they are interpreted here is that for the first time a considerable number of electors of British origin voted with and for the Boer Nationalist leader Dr. Daniel F. Malan.

Communism Seen as Factor

It is not believed here that they did so because of any sympathy with his dream of setting up an independent South African republic. Nevertheless, the fact stands out that on the issues of white against black and the spread of race equality propaganda among the colored people attributed to the Communists the majority of the British and Boer electors seemed to have thought alike.

It is also considered possible and indeed probable that among the English-speaking electors there was an element of protest against the Socialist Government in London and the political philosophy behind that government.

It is htere that a similarity is found between the South African and the Canadian positions. What is centainly clear and admitted is that the French-speaking Nationalists of Quebec and the English Loyalists of Ontario are much closer together in their thinking and policy with regard to socialism and communism than they have ever been on any other issue.

On Tuesday of this week a private bill seeking to outlaw communism, introduced by a Quebec Member of Parliament Wilfrid Lacroix was "talked out" by liberal parties and Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Members. At the same time Premier George Drew of Ontario in his provincial election campaign has shown himself in very near if not complete agreement with Mr. Lacroix.

This is only one instance of how a common cause seems to be forming between these two hereditary opponents in Quebec and Toronto, in much the same way as it formed between the British and the Boers in South Africa.

Provincial Voting Awaited

Whether it will be possible to make a common policy and what would possibly be called a "Canadian Union" front out of this negative agreement is regarded as depending on the result of the Federal byelections to be held shortly in Ontario and Quebec.

If, as is considered possible, the Liberals hold the contested seats in the Federal election and the Progressive Conservatives do not improve their position, it is thought that John Bracken's position as leader of the latter party will be seriously prejudiced. On the other hand if Premier Drew wins his provincial election, as it is believed he will, and if Premier Maurese Duplessis calls and wins his provincial election in Quebec, their respective positions, as defenders of conservative political conceptions and provincial rights as against Ottawa's authority will be enormously increased.

There is, too, a third element in the situation that adds a complication. Premier Duplessis is said to be actively engaged in campaigning against the selection of Louis St. Laurent as the leader of the Liberal party to succeed Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Mr. St. Laurent's chances depend almost entirely on the Quebec vote. 5-30-48

Recently Premiers Drew and Duplessis have been in agreement in their mutual dislike of the Ottawa Government more often than has been normal for many years between the heads of the provincial governments. With the retirement of Mr. King they are reported to see a chance of breaking the long hold the Liberals have had on Quebec and on the country as a whole.

With greater foresight than former Prime Minister Smuts, Mr. King is stepping down before the beginning of this battle, which some think may lead to a new and unpredictable lineup in Canadian politics and policy.

Our Report of Progress for the Past Week

Dr. K. I. Melville, only colored faculty member of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, was presented with a plaque at the annual dinner of the Congress of Anaesthetists in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, as a tribute to his contributions in the field of anaesthesia. . . . Clonie Patricia Smith, 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Smith, became the first colored pre-medical student in the 94-year-old history of ultra-fashionable Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa. Her father is a Pennsylvania railroad employe, who has sent three of his eight children to college. Frank, a brother, is at W. Va. State; Mildred, an older sister is at Fisk; and now Patricia, whose scholastic record won her a four-year scholarship at Beaver.

Miss Juanita Clark of Youngstown, O., has been appointed research assistant in the bureau of business research, Ohio State University. . .. Miss June Young, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Young, Raleigh, N.C., has been awarded a scholarship to St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. . . . Theodore I. Miller, New Orleans drug manufacturer and the Rev. D. W. Henry of Philadelphia, have been members of the commission on pension legislation by the Methodist Board of Pensions.

A bill to prohibit discrimination in the use or occupancy of land which the city may acquire with the proposed $16,000,000 slum clearance bond issue has been introduced into the St. Louis Board of Aldermen by Alderman Walter Lowe. . . . Lounge car porters of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad will soon be getting lump back-pay checks after they had been reclassified from cocktail-lounge porter-waiters by the National Railroad Adjustment Board. The payments run as high as $16.22 per month.

COLORED PEOPLE LIVING IN CANADA

BY ISAAC JONES

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Northwest Enterprise, Seattle, Wash.

Prejudices in Canada

Here in Windsor, there is not much social prejudice to be found, but plenty of economic biasness. While the colored Canadians or Americans will be accomodated at most any of the eating establishments or hotels in the downtown area of the city, finding employment is different. The white collar and clerical jobs are taken by the white Canadians, thus domestic jobs are left to Negroes. Wed. 12-29-48

I recall one case of bias in a Windsor downtown restaurant during the war when a colored Canadian was refused service. The Windsor daily newspaper carried a front page story about the incident, and hundred of white Canadians felt that it was a blot on democracy in Canada, but it appeared that there wasn't any law to force such service, after it his been refused on the grounds of race, creed or color in Canada.

Christmas in Canada

Christmas in Canada is celebrated differently than in the U. S. December 26 is also a holiday here. The day after Christmas is known as "Boxing-day" — when Canadians visit their friends and exchange presents. Christmas day is mainly a family celebration.

Believe it or not, Thanksgiving come in August here. During the year they celebrate a number of holidays that we do not have.

Oddities in the dominion include mail boxes. They are red in color and look like the American fire department boxes. Instead of pulling the flap down to mail a letter, the Canadians have to lift up the cover to place mail in them. Wed. 12-29-48

Their paper dollar bills are much larger than ours.

In the Canadian alphabet the letter "Z" ic called "Zub". That is how the law enforcement agencies often determine Canadians from Americans. When other methods fail they have them to repeat the alphabeth and if "Z" is used, it means the person in question is an American and not a Canadian. Wed. 12-29-48

Colored Leaders in Windsor

Perhaps one of the best known colored Canadians in Windsor and throughout the whole country is Elder C. L. Morton, pastor of the Church of God. Elder Morton has broadcast over the radio station CKLW for over 10 years. He has a large religious following of both races.

During his annual baptism services in the Detroit River on the Canadian side, thousands of persons come to Windsor by train, cars and chartered buses, from as far away as New York and Pennsylvania. His broadcasts are heard twice weekly, Wednesday at 1:30 a. m. and Sundays at 3:00 p. m. over radio station CKLW, here. Many white Canadians worship at Elder Morton's church.

The Windsor arena is used for services on the first Sunday in June to accomodate the big congregation — this is the annual baptismal day.

Among the colored physicians in Windsor, Dr. R. T. Chatters tops the list. His patients are both colored and white. You will find his waiting room full most of the time.

The leading dentist is Dr. B. Perry. He has the same type of clientele, and in his waiting room as many whites sit as colored.

If you have a subject concerning Canada which you wish to see discussed, please address it to me at 2727, Chene St. Detroit

18c

7. Mich

Civil Rights Official Deported From Canada

TORONTO, Dec. 18—(AP)—William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of America, today was ordered deported from Canada.

A three-man board of inquiry of the Canadian Immigration Department said:

"He believes in and advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of Canada . . . he disbelieves in and is opposed to organized government and advocates and teaches the unlawful destruction of property."

Patterson, a Chicago Negro, said, "I have been accused of being a member of a subversive organization in the U. S. The organization is not subversive."

Montreal Signs Jethro Of National Negro Loop

MONTREAL, July 8 (CP).—The Montreal Royals, of the International League, announced today the signing of Sam Jethro, Negro outfielder.

E. J. Bavasi, Royals' general manager, said the twenty-four-year-old Jethro had received a bonus of "5,000 at least" for signing. Jethro has been playing with the Cleveland Buckeyes of the Negro National League.

Canada Has Its Prejudices Too

BY ISAAC JONES

(Exclusievly For The Associated Negro Press)

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, Canada—Here in Windsor, there is not much social prejudice to be found, but plenty of economic blaness. While the colored Canadians or Americans will be accommodated at most any of the eating establishments or hotels in the downtown area of the city, finding employment is different. The white cellar and clerical jobs are taken by the white Canadians; thus, domestic jobs are left to Negroes.

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Canada

Social Freedom But Economic Injustice Cited In Canada

Menial Jobs Go To Negroes

Others To Whites

(This is the first of a series of articles on Negroes Living in Canada)

Written Exclusively for The Associated Negro Press By Isaac Jones

WINDSOR, Ontario, Canada — (SNS) — Here I am in this border Canadian city, located approximately one mile south of Detroit, on the Canadian side of the Detroit river. This the leading industrial center of southern Ontario, and is often referred to as the automobile capitol of Canada.

Windsor is a beautiful city with a population since the days of slavery, when many slaves who escaped from their masters in the southland came to Detroit and made their way into Canada through the underground railroad.

Like all other foreign lands, Canada has its customs which are different from the American way of life. These I shall explain as I go along.

For years, Negroes living in Canada have boasted about their freedom. The average colored Canadian that this reporter talked with in Windsor was of the same opinion—"We are all Canadians — and do not classify ourselves by the color of the skin."

In aatending affairs here given by the colored people, there are always many whites to be seen.

For example, the annual Emancipation celebration, beginning the first day of August, is one of the biggest celebrations in Windsor. Although the various programs are sponsored entirely by colored Canadians, the number of other Canadians attending far outnumber the colored — just as the population of the city does.All government departments seem to turn out to aid in handling the crowd. Included along with the Red Cross workers, ambulance and nurse service and the police department are the famous mounted policemen.

There are no groups found standing off in some isolated corner, all Canadians—the black, white, young, and old—mix freely and enjoy everything together that the Emancipation committee has to offer.

On the economic side of the Canadian family-life, there is a different story. Here the servants and laboring jobs are pushed on the Negroes. Most of the clerical and white-collar positions are given to white Canadians. This prevails in spite of the fact some Negroes are more qualified to hold the jobs.

Among the Windsor policemen, who are called constables, there is only one colored letter carrier here, but no school teachers. All the bus drivers operating city buses are white Canadians. A similar condition exists in most of the city and government departments.

CHANGED PATTERN

In talking with old Canadians, it appears that until World War II, Negroes were satisfied with their economic plight, as long as they could have equal social freedom with their white Canadian brothers and sisters.

However, during the war, a shortage of manpower put a number of colored men in the automobile plants where a nice portion still remains. Several Negroes hold clerical jobs at the Windsor City hall.

Last January, Windsor's first interracial committee was formed to fight for equal rights of colored Canadians and other minority groups. Speaking at the first public meeting, Mayor A. Rheaume endorsed the movement 100 per cent, and expressed the desire of seeing this a city where all Canadians could truthfully enjoy democracy economically as well as socially. Some of the speakers on the program declared discrimination was at its worst peak.

The aim of the interracial committee is to fight for a FEPC for the province of Ontario.

The Canadian people, both white and black, seem to take religion more seriously than Americans. For generations, they have maintained mixed worship services in the churches. Americans often refer to Sunday in Canada as a "dead-day because of the number of ceased activities. Windsor has no Sunday papers, and practically all her stores and eating places religiously observe the Sabbath Day.

The Courier Salutes

Canadians Teach True Brotherhood

They rallied to stricken Canadian family

It has often been said that death and tragedy know no color line.

The small little city of St. Catherine, Canada, and its good, democratic citizens gave eloquent proof of that time-worn adage, recently, when nearly the entire population of 35,000 rallied to the aid of a stricken Negro family.

Setting a practical pattern for the Biblical admonition, "Love Thy Neighbor—" . . . the whole town pitched in to help Reuben (Sunny) Flowers and his family when their home burned to the ground and two of their children were fatally injured.

Not only did the good neighbors of St. Catherine give food, clothing and money, but volunteer workers rolled up their sleeves and reconstructed a new six-room home for the unfortunate family.

At the McKinnon Industries alone, where Flowers worked, his fellow employes pitched in $200 in cash in less than an hour. Telephone calls from outsiders virtually flooded the McKinnon office asking where they should direct contributions of food, clothing and money.

Sponsored by the St. Cather-

ine Kiwanis Club, a goal for $1,500 was started. Contributions went way past that, exceeding their highest hopes.

Volunteer workers like the ones above, and aides like Mrs. John Robertson (in the photo), braved the bitter cold to build another home for the Flowers family. The men did the building, and the women served hot coffee.

For their fine example of real democracy, The Pittsburgh Courier this week proudly salutes the city of St. Catherine and its Christian citizens.

18c 1948

Two Prominent Lawyers Defy Race Ban In Windsor, Canada

The Ohio State News
Columbus, Ohio

Special To The NEWS

WINDSOR, Canada

Two prominent lawyers created stir here among guests last Monday when they refused to leave the Elmwood Hotel after being told it did not cater to Negroes.

The attorneys, traveling in the interest of Negro lawyers, are Thurman L. Dodson of Washington, president of the National Bar Association, and Alexander Russell of Akron, O., regional director of the Bar Association.

The lawyers were two of a party from Detroit who went to the hotel to witness a performance of Valaida Snow who is appearing at the Elmwood.

7-24-48

OVER THE OBJECTION of the doorkeeper, Russell led the party into the dining room where they were served. It was not until a couple moved onto the dance floor that the management became disturbed.

Valaida, it is believed, was sent to the table where most of the party was sitting. She asked what was going on and finally said, "you people are doing fine, but I would suggest that you don't dance."

It was revealed that even though Valaida appears nightly, she does not take her meals in the main dining room. Criticized for her attitude, she was not able to convince the group that the policy was right.

* * *

THE OWNER, Sam Seigal, told Russell that the reason Negroes were not wanted was that 85 percent of the trade was white Americans from Detroit. He said that he was not going to take a chance on ruining his business by having any mixup between prejudiced whites and Negroes.

Russell advised him that that was the reason why the Arabs were giving the Jews so much trouble.

The Ohio State News
Columbus, Ohio

"Your race has put the dollar beyond principle and until you find out that money is not the only thing in the world, you are going to be kicked around, despised and abused," the Akron lawyer declared.

H. E. Willeneggar, manager, spent about one hour trying to justify the policy of the house. No attempt was made to eject the party but every member of the management watched the situation and kept the staff alert.

Discrimination

as bad as that of colored people and he should be tolerant.

7-24, 7-30-48

H. E. Willenger, manager, also tried to justify the discriminatory policy. No attempt was made to eject the colored group, but the situation was tense.

Dodson insisted that the policy is wrong and that the matter would be taken up with the state department to determine what could be done.

7-24-48

CANADIAN HOTEL LAYS EXCLUSION TO U. S. GUESTS

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
St. Louis Mo.

WINDSOR, Canada (NNPA)—Thurman L. Dodson, of Washington, president of the National Bar Association, and Alexander Russell, of Akron, Ohio, regional director of the associaiton, defied the management of the Elmwood Hotel here recently and refused to leave after being told it did not cater to colored guests, it was learned last Saturday.

Reliable sources said the two lawyers plan to take up the incident with the State Department in Washington.

Tue. 7-30-48

Mr. Dodson and Mr. Russell went to the Elmwood to hear Valaida Snow, an American artist. upon their arrival they were met at the door and told they could not enter. Mr. Russell brushed past the doorkeeper and invited the others who were with him, and Mr. Dodson to come in. The doorkeeper tried to stop them from entering, but Mr. Russell would not heed his advice and told him to call the police.

After entering the spacious dining room, the party was served, but when a couple in the party went out on the dance floor and began dancing, the management became panicky.

Miss Snow came over to their table and inquired what was going on and finally suggested that they refrain from dancing.

Upon inquiry it was leraned that although Miss Snow appears there nightly, she does not take her meals in the main dining room. It was said that she eats in her dressing room and that the management does not want colored business.

The Chicago Defender

The owner, San Seigal, told Mr. Russell that the reason colored patronage was not wanted was that 85 per cent of his customers were white Americans and he was not going to take a chance on having his bsuiness ruined by any mix-up between white and colored people.

Mr. Russell told Seigal that he should remember that the plight of Jews, in many instances, was

18d 1948

"NO NEGRO NEWS IN EUROPE" PRIEST-SOCIOLOGIST REPORTS

WASHINGTON. — "In Europe color is a physical characteristic with no social significance."

This is the reply Rev. Dr. Paul Hanly Furfey gave a reporter for the Negro press during an interview here. A well-known author and lecturer on Catholic social thought. including interracial subjects, Father Furfey has just returned from a six-week tour of western Europe.

When questioned as to European news of interracial interest, the priest answered: "Really there is little news of interracial significance over there, and that is a good sign. Principally. because people in western Europe do not, as a rule, judge a man by his color. Color to them is only an accident: The fact that a man happens to be white is just as accidental as the fact that another man happens to be a Negro."

The purpose of Father Furfey's tour was to investigate post-war social conditions in Belgium, France and Italy. He was accompanied by seven graduate sociology students, one of them a Negro, Four other members of the group are staff members at Xavier University in New Orleans.

Eritrea Held Not Ready For Self-Government

BY ARTHUR L. GAVSHON

LONDON, July 31—(AP)—An international commission reporting to the Big Four deputy foreign ministers on conditions in Italy's prewar colonies says the people of Eritrea are not "mature" enough to express serious views on their own future.

The investigators said that among other things they found the total membership claimed by the various Eritrean parties exceeded the total native population of the country.

A second report on Italian Somaliland showed differences between Britain and the United States on one side and France and Russia on the other in interpreting exactly what future government political spokesmen and tribal representatives wanted.. The powers also differed in addressing the value to be placed on the wiishes expressed by the Somali spokesmen.

The five Eritrean political parties which testified, the commission said, agreed only on one thing—that their country should remain undivided. The essential difference between them was the position of Eritrea in relation to Ethiopia: nine considered immediate independence practicable.

The three largest parties urged these differing regimes for Eritrea, the strategically importnat country on Africa's northeast slope which was one of the cornerstones of Italy's prewar empire:

1. Full and half-caste Italians backed a U. N. trusteeship with Italy as the mandatory power.
2. Some native Eritreans wanted union with Ethiopia.
3. Others, led by the Moslem League, called for full independence after a 10-year U. N. trusteeship administered by the British.

The commissioners agreed the people of Italian Somaliland were mainly primitive and illiterate with no understanding of economic, social or political problems outside tribal frontiers. The country cannot meet its basic terms. Its development was called a long term problem.

No Somali spokesman was prepared to claim the country was ready for self-government. Some wanted Italy to be made mandatory power under U. N. control; others, notably the Somali Youth League, preferred Britain, the report disclosed.

Removal Of Colour Bar Enables Negroes To Scale The Heights

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, May 19.—The removal of the colour ban by the British Boxing Board of Control has enabled pugilists of colour to scale the heights of pugilism, judging from the result of the British Empire Middleweight Boxing Championship, which was won by Dick Turpin of Leamington Spa, last night.

As is already known, Turpin, a coloured fighter, knocked out Bos Murphy, of New Zealand, the holder of the empire title, in one round, in what was considered by critics to be a one-sided affair.

The bout was scheduled for fifteen rounds, but the coloured boxer carried the fight to the Anzac and before the latter could be warmed up, he was down for a count of nine, only to rise and run into a barrage of heavy right-handers which ultimately ruined his chances to retain his title.

According to the B.B.C., Bos Murphy won the title a few months ago at his first attempt, when, despite injuring an ankle in the first round, he outpointed Vince Hawkins, the British Middleweight Champion.

Dick Turpin is one of the three coloured brothers, who are all professional boxers, and he participated in an official elimination contest for the right to meet Hawkins, by beating Mark Hart, the challenger, on points.

Hart then met Murphy in an eight-round non-title tussle, which Hart won on points.

Having defeated Hart and Murphy, Turpin is now in good position to collect also the British Middleweight Championship, provided a match can be arranged.

In the meantime, Dick Turpin has made history, by becoming the first coloured pugilist, in recent times, to win the British Empire Boxing Middleweight Championship title.

Turpin is of Anglo-West Indian parentage.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The removing of the colour ban from boxing is bound to give fillip to British boxing, just as it had done to American boxing, where Negroes are among the world's best boxers in all the recognised weights.

High British Officials Honor Veteran Negro Embassy Aide

His Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, the British Ambassador and the embassy staff paid tribute yesterday to Charlie Browne, an American Negro, on his sixtieth anniversary as British Embassy messenger.

In a noontime ceremony on the terrace in the embassy grounds, the 80-year-old messenger heard praise for his long service from the Chancellor, Sir Stafford Cripps, here on a financial mission.

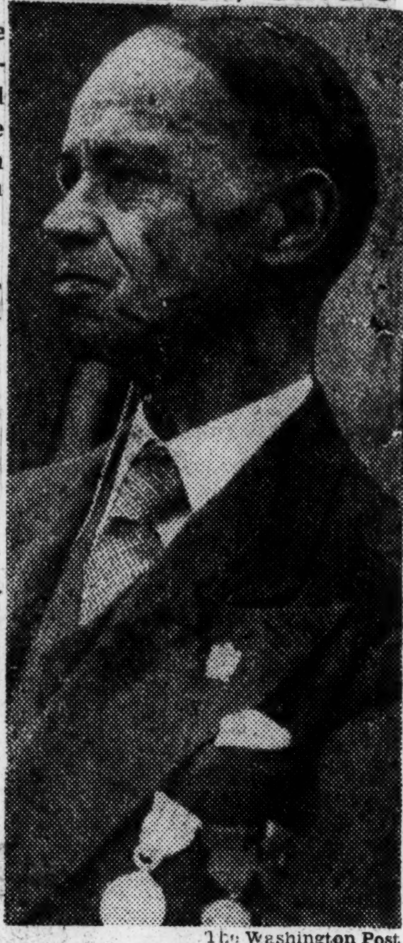
Then the Ambassador, Sir Oliver Frank, presented Browne autographed photographs of the King and Queen, the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom, a framed portrait of Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, and a check for $650 from friends at the embassy.

Sir Oliver informed Browne that, in addition, $280 had been contributed by former embassy staff members now back in the Foreign Office in London and will be used to send him a gift.

Browne started working at the embassy on October 1, 1888, when he was 20 years old and Baron Sackville was the Ambassador. He has served under 15 British envoys. When King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited here in 1939, Browne was presented to them and later was awarded the British Empire Medal.

Not looking his years, Browne is in excellent health, and his work in charge of the chancery mails keeps him active from 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. He never married, and lived with his mother until her death. Now he makes his home with a niece, Mrs. Katie E. Anderson, at 433 5th st. se., but is still active in the charity work in the Deanwood section, where his classes in sewing and canning for boys and girls at the old Zion Baptist Church, 44th st. and Sheriff rd. ne., marked the beginning of social service work in that section many years ago.

Browne now is senior warden of Calvary Episcopal Church, 11th and G sts. ne., where a special service will be held at 5 p. m. Sunday in his honor, with thanksgiving prayers for the President, the King and Browne. Browne also serves as treasurer of Frelinghuysen University and secretary of the Frelinghuysen School for Adult Education at 201 T st. nw.



The Washington Post

CHARLIE BROWNE
Displays his medals

Britain Patrols Race Riot Area

LIVERPOOL, Aug 4 (AP)—With police patrolling in impressive strength, an uneasy quiet prevailed today in this port city's South End, where race riots occurred during the last three days.

About 50 men, many of them West African Negroes, are in jail for trial next week on a variety of charges. Police have a collection of iron bars, swords and knives used in several fights in a square-mile area near the docks, where many hundred Negroes live.

Several women who took part in the brawling are free under bail. Investigations said white women who associate with Negroes in clubs and on the streets are responsible for some of the fights.

Adams Form Acting Group in London

LONDON (ANP) — Robert Adams, a popular West Indian actor, a group called the Negro Theatre Group, was recently formed here, the first of its kind ever organized in London.

The first production presented by this group was "Native Son" by Richard Wright at the Bolton's Theatre. Critics accepted the production with suggestions that the group receive more training. They also suggested that Adams, himself, was an accomplished actor and recommended that he join the Stratford Company.

The main fault found with plays presented by the group, however, was the choice of material available. Most of them are American and critics have suggested that colored actors put on white faces as Canada Lee recently did on Broadway. It was also suggested that colored actors train with white groups and come together occasionally as a group for special performances.

CAYTON

England Also Beset By Color Problem; And She, Too, Can Not Grasp Solution

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

IT HAS always been my argument that color prejudice extends to all Western European civilization. Of course there is less in France than there is in Mississippi or even New York. In Sweden one hardly feels any prejudice, but even there at the Palace Hotel in Stockholm a Negro was refused a meal some years ago. So you will find that this getting over color prejudice extends itself beyond the boundaries of the United States. Color prejudice is to be found to a lesser or greater degree in any country in the world where white people control the political and social destiny of subordinated groups.

Mr. Cayton

• • •

WE ARE GOING through a spasm of growing pains here in our country and the Truman civil rights program is just about to wreck the Democratic party. But it is as necessary to our democracy as surgery would be for a person who had a mangled leg. And don't think we are alone in this boat or that our dilemma is any different from that of other countries who have built up a pseudo democracy on the basis of black, brown, or yellow people whom they exploited, psychologically and economically.

The British Empire is a good case to point out that this is a global problem not peculiar to the United States. Britishers are proud of saying that they have no color prejudices. It's true that, by and large, they don't have as much as do people in the United States. I would suspect that there is less prejudice in London than there is in New York. But Hilda Sims, star of "Anna Lucasta" now appearing in London before enthusiastic West End audiences, said, according to an English newspaper report: "The color bar in America is obvious and hurtful. Over here, it is subtle and underhand, but just as powerful."

• • •

THE ENGLISH are worried about this. They are also worried by the fact that their own colonials are told on one hand that there is a labor shortage in England and then advised by the Colonial Office that they shouldn't leave the colonies. And one writer said in an English newspaper regarding the students in England under Colonial Office auspices, "These students are the colonial leaders of the future. They will sway the native attitude to the Mother Country. They must return home with happy memories of us . . . That is democracy as we understand it. That is the basis upon which the future of the British Commonwealth must be built." The whole point of the matter is that this color quesion is coming to a sharp head on a global scale and England has to face up to it just like the United States.

NEGROES ARE BEING refused accommodations in London. Even an official of the Colonial Office who was a colored man was refused service in a restaurant. There have been other incidents, too numerous to mention, which have brought the English face to face with the fact that there is developing there (probably with much impetus given to it by the attitude of white Americans) a sharp color line which simply does not fit in with the type of democracy they are trying to tell the Nigerians and the rest of their colonial people about.

England knows that the colonial people of the world are restive and restless and that her entire future is based upon their good will. She knows all this but, like America, find it almost impossible to act in a manner to relieve herself of the disease of color hatred. So the problem is a problem of growth for all of the white countries.

• • •

THERE ARE, it seems to me, three possible movements which might develop among the non-white, suppressed people of the world at this historic moment. One would be communism. Another would be a new form of racialism where the non-white people, two-thirds of the population of the world, would dominate the whites. The last, of course, would be the development of a real democracy. This is what I as an individual would like to see. To me freedom of the individual personality is what we are all striving for.

But it should be clearly understood that if England and America cannot bring themselves to allow this to come about, cannot evaluate an individual on the basis of his worth and merit and honor and decency, but must always look at him in terms of his pigmentation, communism or racialism will inevitably follow. It is a moral dilemma which cannot be resolved by atom bombs or machine guns, but only by a moral reawakening and a realization that human beings cannot forever be exploited, subordinated, humiliated and crushed.

British Police Smash Riots

By WENDELL SMITH
(Courier Sports Editor)

LIVERPOOL—Police here were mobilized at full strength last week with orders to smash racial riots which flared for four days and terrorized people living on the fringe of the city's "Little Harlem."

The rioting was between Negro and white seamen and it was necessary for mobile units equipped with radio and assisted by reserve forces to launch a major clean-up drive.

According to The Daily Graphic, "trouble raged between gangs of Negroes and a section of irresponsible white men and women."

FIFTY ARRESTED

More than fifty Negro men were arrested and charged with taking part in disorders. It was alleged that they carried swords, axes, daggers, club sand broken bottles.

The chief constable of Liverpool, C. C. Martin, said all the resources of the police service in the city were used to stamp out the disorders.

The Manchester Guardian reported: "Negroes were alleged to have attacked and stoned a number of white men who were walking peacefully along a road. Police officers were stoned, allegedly, and had bottles thrown at them from the windows of a Negro club where the windows were stacked with empty beer bottles for use as ammunition."

Bail was refused in cases where men were charged with being in possession of offensive weapons on the grounds that feeling was "running high" in the south end of the city between Negroes and whites, and there was a "grave danger of worse things happening" if the accused were allowed bail.

Among those arrested was Elsie Pink, a white woman, who was held for a week on a charge of disorderly conduct, and a Negro, Peter Dick, for disorderly conduct and being armed with a dagger.

Police charged that he was accompanied by four other Negroes and shouting: "We'll kill all white men in the streets of Liverpool."

Meantime, the English press has been giving considerable space to the case of Nat (King) Cole and the trouble he is having in Los Angeles getting into his new home.

London Hotel Bias Hit by Laborite

LONDON—(ANP)—The House of Commons last week heard a complaint by Laborite Tom Driberg

that three American Negro sailors drove around from one hotel to another in this city for three and a half hours before they could get lodgings in a hotel.

The three Americans were Cornell Seward, Norfolk, Va.; Robert Kay, Alexandria, Va., and John Simpson, Georgia. They are stewards aboard the aircraft carrier Valley Forge.

18d 1948 England

HINT MICKEY IS 'NAME'---NOT 'TALENT'

18d England

Salaries Paid Visiting U. S. Stars Bring Howl From London Critics

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Mon. 1-12-48

LONDON, Jan. 11—(AP)—Some of the London critics were angry Sunday that American stars like Mickey Rooney can get around $10,000 every week they play the English music halls. Mon.

The public is paying up to $2.70 worth of shillings for the 2,000 seats at the Palladium, where Rooney is appearing. The Palladium isn't telling its total box office take but continuation of its policy of hiring Americans indicates that plenty of pound sterling profits remain after deduction of dollars for salaries. 1-12-48

Mickey's pay, said critic Harold Conway of the Evening Standard, is "so much larger than any British stage star could earn."

"We have had numerous examples in the past of foreign stars being paid small fortunes to attract audiences into variety theaters while far more talented British acts (with small billing and salaries to match) were relied upon to deliver the goods," Conway wrote. Atlanta, Ga.

The News-Chronicle suggested somebody should winnow the chaff from the wheat before allowing precious dollars to go for American entertainers. It said:

"Nobody, of course, would deny the dollar-earning facilities to people like Paul Robeson, the Lunts or Lena Horne, or to a national tonic like 'Oklahoma,' but . . . 'names' are not always talented."

There's another rub. The News-Chronicle noted that if any attempt was made to bar American performers, British performers in the United States might suffer and they are "earning at least three times as much currency for Britain as we are now paying out to American artists over here." The Constitution

U. S. stars soon to appear include Abbott and Costello, Danny Kaye, and even Joe Louis, classified as an "artist" so he can take home dollars for a daily stint in a coming health exhibition. Non-resident "artists" are allowed to take dollar earnings out of the country. Atlanta, Ga.

Rooney's manager was a bit hurt by the criticism. Mickey is packing the Palladium, he said, for less than he would get in any big American city. He came over because it looked like a nice trip and he could keep his name before the British public, said his manager, Samuel H. Stiefel. Mon.

"They're bringing Mickey back for eight to ten encores every appearance," said Stiefel. 1-12-48

Piccaninny No. 1

The Record Columbia, S.C. Fri. 2-27-48

Something different in society reporting comes from a New Guinea newspaper, published in a town called Lae. The paper uses pidgin-English, according to The New York Times, and is printed by natives for natives, who are loyal subjects of the King of England. 18d England

Following is the colorful account of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip as presented to the New Guineans:

"Good feller news e come up long England. Long Friday, twentieth of November, Number One Piccaninny belong King belong you and me, King George Six long England, e marry. All e savee long this feller King all time e come up long house picture now you and me stand up. (This refers to the slide bearing the King's picture which is exhibited in movie houses during the playing of the National Anthem.)

The Record Columbia, S.C.

"Now Number One Piccaninny belong e marry. 'Im he got two fella piccaninny Misses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. Now Princess Elizabeth e marry one long feller mar name beyond Duke of Edinburg. E hurrah much long this fella Princess." Fri. 2-27-48

Wedding Present to Princess Elizabeth

Sir

Moshochonono

I am directed by the Resident Commissioner to enclose for your information a copy of a letter written by Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, in acknowledgement of the wedding present made to her by African Soldiers of the High Commission Territories Corps serving in the Middle East.

The Comet

The collection made by the High Commission Territories Corps was met with great enthusiasm by the troops and three small and one large silver salvers were selected as the present. Inscribed on one were the words "With loyal greetings to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her marriage to Lt. Phillip Mountbatten, R.N., by the African soldiers of the HCT Corps serving in the Middle East." Underneath was written the names of the companies. They include six Basutoland, three Bechuanaland and one Swaziland company, all stationed in the Suez Canal Zone. Maseru

His Honour feels that you may wish to publish this in your newspaper. Sat. 2-28-48

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Government Secretary.

Negro Is Selected To Head Department Of Economics Of Manchester University

West African Pilot Lagos Nigeria

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.—Quietly and unostentatiously, the Negro intellectuals in Great Britain are plowing their way forward.

They have no press of their own to proclaim their achievements and as a result, the outside world of colour do not hear of their successes. Sat. 2-7-48

It is, therefore, with pleasure that I can announce the news, which has been officially confirmed this week, that a British University has for the first time appointed a Negro as full-time Professor to head the Department of Economics.

The scholar selected is Dr W. Arthur Lewis, Bachelor of Commerce and Ph.D. in Economics of London University.

And the university in question is Manchester. West African Pilot

Dr Lewis, who is a contemporary of Dr Eric E. Williams, Oxford-trained historian and Professor of Political Science at Howard University, Washington, D.C., was born in the island of St. Lucia, where he received his early education at St. Mary's College.

After completing his advanced studies at London School of Economics under Professor Harold Laski, he was awarded the degrees, Bachelor of Commerce and Doctor of Philosophy, specialising in International Transport Problems, in which field he is considered one of Britain's foremost experts.

As a reward for his brilliant academic career, Dr Lewis was appointed to the faculty of his Alma Mater with the rank of Lecturer.

Last year he was awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship to tour the West Indies to study present day economic, political and social problems.

During the war years, Dr Lewis served as a member of the Department of the Economic Adviser to the Board of Trade, then headed by Dr Hugh Dalton, the former Labour Party Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At the age of thirty two years, Dr Lewis is not only the first Negro gro men were freed of charges university Professor in Great Bri- here last week, after policemen tain, but also one of the youngest and witnesses presented conflict- scholars to head a department of ing evidence against them.

one of the foremost institutions Edward Adese, 27, a Negro sea- of higher learning in the British man, charged with shouting, Empire. 2-7-48 "White man no good," was found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined 20 shillings.

Negroes Cleared Of Riot Charges In Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, England — (AN P) — Accused of being armed and using offensive weapons during the recent race riots here, six Ne-

Gillion Will Ask Whitehall To Overhaul Educational Policy

European Exhorts All To Support Him

West Africa Pilot

How the educational future of the Nigerian youth may be blighted by pension-seeking careerists and disinterested charlatans in the Yaba Higher College and the Education Department of Nigeria generally unless the policy of these officials is sternly checkmated, and how a factual report raising this alarm on behalf of the youths of Nigeria is being conveyed to the Colonial Office by Mr Robert Gillion, Principal of the Yaba Higher College, form the substance of the following contribution from "A European Sympathiser," who calls on the entire youths and people of Nigeria to arise and make the British public know that they are behind the "Gillion Report" and its violent but objective condemnation of the way the education grants for Nigeria are being frittered away.

Says this European friend of Africa:

Thur. 12-11-48

Nigerians interested in the development of the Higher College at Yaba and who take part in its administration will have noted with a strange feeling of bitterness, that their Principal, Mr Robert Gillion, sailed on the R.M.S. "Accra" recently.

"What," they will all ask, "are the Europeans about now?"

Well may they view Mr Gillion's departure with apprehension, for all of us who knew Mr Gillion, are aware that he, perhaps above all other Europeans on the administration staff of the Higher College and Education Department, had in his heart and mind the policy for advancement for all classes of Nigerians.

He has worked during his tour to bring about a long term policy to ensure that every young Nigerian has had made available to him, the means of becoming a skilled artisan to support Nigerian trade.

Robert Gillion sailed with the knowledge that, in many cases unknown to them, he carried a file containing the evidence of the shameful lack of organisation brought about by the redundant staff of pension-seekers at Yaba Technical Institute.

Mr Gillion felt deeply that now is the time to stop European sabotage of Nigeria's educational development.

Thur. 12-11-47

His one wish was to guide the expenditure of that grant for which all sincere workers in the department have waited so long.

"NIGERIANS WILL SUCCEED"

He wished that no single penny should be wasted or turned to an unessential use.

"This grant," he used to say, "has been made to the Nigerians as a challenge to develop themselves and justify their claims to equality in world recovery, and the Nigerians can and will succeed."

West Africa

He knew that among European administrators he stood almost alone, but he was content to hold the respect of his Nigerian colleagues.

But respect is no longer enough.

His integrity of purpose has sent Mr Gillion on the way destined for all Europeans who sincerely believe in the Nigerians and the future of Nigerian development.

Pilot

MISSION TO WHITEHALL

It is the duty of every Nigerian to stand behind Mr Gillion as he nears Whitehall.

They must demand an official enquiry.

Thur. 12-11-48

Here they have a strong Euro-

MR B. U. A. ATTAH

American-trained Ibibio agriculturist. His name is mentioned as a challenge of the Ibibio Union to other peoples of Nigeria. (See pean taking their future to the Colonial Office.

There he will lay before Mr Creech Jones statistics that prove without a shadow of doubt, that the Nigerian development grant is in the hands of charlatans who, unless balked at once, will fritter away the future of Nigeria's youth and retard the development of free, solid thinking Nigeria.

All Robert Gillion requires is support.

We who remain behind must ignore distance and let it be known in Whitehall that he is not alone.

Crusade To Start From English Schools

West African Pilot Lagos Nigeria

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—With the rapidly changing political status of the coloured races of the British Empire, as demonstrated by the granting of dominion status to India (Hindustan) and Pakistan (Moslem), complete independence to Burma and the proposed extension of complete self-government to Ceylon as well as federation and dominion government to the West Indies, British educational authorities realise that it will be necessary to re-educate English people to adjust their outlook and racial attitudes to the new status of the coloured races of Asia and the West Indies, if they are to be encouraged to remain members of the British Commonwealth of Nations of the colour prejudice is founded educational system in the empire's on sheer ignorance."

West

Once the political status of a capital, recently invited the co-dependent people has undergone operation of the League of Coloured change, racial attitudes of the Peoples to help in working out a former ruling race must of neces-programme on race-relations.

"The battle must be waged from the schools while the child's mind is plastic and receptive . . . conscious misrepresentation of racial type in histories, geographies and other text-books must be taboo.

"Teachers must be instructed in handling the race problem with the necessary tact and discretion.

"A frank generous approach to racial issues must be instilled in the mind of the child."

12-10-48

Heading this campaign against race prejudice in schools, is Mr Victor Misheon, councillor and lawyer, who has drafted a memorandum setting forth the role which the teachers must play in promoting inter-racial understanding.

12-10-48

"It is the firm conviction of the League of Coloured Peoples," declares Dr Malcolm Joseph-Mitchell, the organising secretary, "that much

sity undergo similar change if goodwill and friendship is desired.

And, today, Britain more so than ever before, needs the friendship and co-operation of the coloured races of her empire in order to face up to her international commitments and maintain her position as a great world power.

To promote these ends, the Educational Committee of the London County Council, the governing body in control of the

British Colored Fight Colony Return To Italy

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 5-25-48

LONDON—(ANP) — The 12,000 colored people living in England are protesting vigorously the possible return of its African colonies to Italy under trusteeship. They are asking American Negroes to demand that the United States oppose any such control of African territory by Italy.

Reports in British newspapers that such a deal has been made with Italy in payment for voting against the Communist-Socialist front in recent elections have stirred the colored Britishers to action. These include West Africans, Somalis, Arabs, West Indians and East Indians.

They are asking for a united Somalia in place of the present British, French and ex-Italian Somoliland to be placed under non-Italian trusteeship and an outlet to the sea for Ethiopia through Eritrea.

Under the colored people's plan the United Somalia would be govern under UN trusteeship. Then they would be allowed their freedom and choose the type of government they wanted.

Ever since the attack on Ethiopia by Italy, East Africans have opposed any Italian occupation of Africa very openly. Since the war their protests have been greater.

During the past year the aims of colored people have been spearheaded by the Somali Youth league of Mogadiscio, Somalia, East Africa. Their basic document is a letter sent to the Big Four peace parley in Paris last July. It said:

"We wish and request that Italy be NOT allowed to return to our territory for any reason whatsoever and not even for trade purposes that which we had suffered during 50 years of slavery under Italy was even too much for the limits of human supportableness and sufferance."

Daily World

Since then the Youth league, along with such groups as the Colonial club the Somali United party, the International Moslem society, the Colonial Defense association, the Greek Women's democracy and the Colonial United committee, has worked steadily and continuously to keep Italy out of Africa.

Atlanta, Ga

They hope that colored people all over the world, especially the Negroes of America, will support their

Tues. 5-25-48

Racial Violence Flares in England

Detroit, Mich.
Free Press

LIVERPOOL, England—(AP)—A race riot flared in the south end of this port city from dusk Monday night until 3 a. m. Tuesday. Many whites and Negroes were hurt.

Friction between whites and Negroes has been increasing for weeks, although the cause is obscure. Two nights of scattered battles preceded the incidents of Monday night.

Wed. 5-4-48

Group Barred From London Hotels

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON—(ANP)—The house of commons last week heard a complaint by Laborite Tom Driberg that three American Negro sailors drove around from one hotel to another in this city for three and a half hours before they could get lodging in a hotel.

Tues.

The three Americans are Cornell Seward, Norfolk, Va.; Robert Kay, Alexandria, Va., and John Simpson, Georgia. They are stewards aboard the aircraft carrier Valley Forge.

Driberg asked the minister of food, John Strachey, to warn hotels that if they continue such discrimination that they will lose their licenses.

5-27-48

British Race Riot Called 'Serious'

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 3—(AP) A race riot flared in the South End of this port city from dusk last night until 3 a. m. today. Many whites and Negroes were hurt.

Wed.

Friction between whites and Negroes has been increasing for weeks although the cause is obscure. Two nights of scattered battles preceded the incidents of last night which police said were "serious racial disturbances."

Two courtrooms today were crowded with 69 men and women charged with roiting. Many were bandaged. By late afternoon, two white women and four other persons had been remanded for further hearings.

8-4-48

Adoption Procedure

Criticism

180

Too Complicated. England Not to Transfer Responsibility to U.S.

Los Angeles, Calif.
Mon. 5-24-48

By Essex Jenkins

Several months ago news stories were widely released concerning the status of Negro-white war babies in England. These children, born of British mothers and American Negro soldiers, were to be bundled up and shipped to America wholesale, for adoption among responsible Negro families here, was the gist of the matter.

The Criterion published these releases, adding our editorial objection to any such wholesale "purge" of the British Isles of its Negro war babies.

Mon. 5-24-48

Knowing, however, the universal interest of Americans in little children and believing that the children in question deserved better treatment than being shipped abroad for the convenience of those unwilling to face a social problem, the Criterion decided to find out if there might not be more to the matter. With the assistance of several offical welfare groups the following facts have been unearthed:

News releases originating in London and relayed through regular channels in New York were in error concerning the number of Negro-British babies left behind by the American Army. The number is far, far short of the five thousand mistakenly reported.

England has never, nor will it seek in the future to transfer responsibility for any of its war babies, either Negro or white, to any other nation. The children are British subjects, and will so remain, subject to certain exceptions.

The principal exception is thi. children born out of wedlock, eith Negro or white, may possibly be leased for adoption to Americ parents or relatives, provided th parent can prove to the satisfaction of all authorities that the child is his. The baby might be considered for adoption by other relatives instead, subject to the same limitations, proof of kinship.

But in all cases there are almos impossible legal barriers to overcome. The British Home Office has taken a dim view concerning the release of any of these tots, and only after several important agencies, including the International Social Service, American Branch, have been hammering away at the question, have the Britishers announced the meagre possibilities of American adoptions.

180

The first requirement is that the interested party must prove beyond reasonable doubt that he is the parent of a particular child, or blood relative of some soldier so concerned. Then, he must prove to the satisfaction of several British and American agencies that he is a fit father, able to care for the child and to provide at least the essentials of life.

5-24-48

Having done this, then he must show that he can maintain the child in a good moral atmosphere, to bring up the child to be a good citizen and neighbor.

Then, if the local Welfare Board will investigate and confirm his claims, the Britishers will consent to start thinking it over. To back the request for adoption must be official correspondence that the State Department of Public Welfare will approve the plan, and through its Child Welfare Division agree to supervise the adoption if the child ever reaches its new home.

After all of this preliminary has been taken care of, there is a final hurdle of immigration restrictions and quotas, both British and American, to consider. If the ponderous British Home Office finally approves of the adoption, the child must wait for a place in the quotas set by immigration officials. To enter under any other circumstance would be illegal, and the child would be liable to deportation at any time in its life thereafter.

The costs of the entire procedings, from start to final transportation, must be assumed by the parent.

So all factors add up to one conclusion: there will not be any great exodus of Negro-English war babies o America within the near future. Those prospective adopters who have been pressing us for more information must turn again to local agencies. There are admittedly easier ways of building up one's family than to tackle the formidable international barrier.

Britons' Medical Troubles Are Ended—As Of Today

Mon. 7/5/48
Montgomery Advertiser

LONDON—(AP)—Beginning today residents of England and Wales can stop worrying about doctors' bills.

Hospital bills, too, will cease to concern the individual. Dentistry, spectacles, devices to improve hearing and artificial limbs will be free for the asking and nursing in homes will be provided by the government.

Although the Britisher will not have to dig up a fee for his doctor the government will deduct a small—about 14 cents—from his salary each week to help defray expenses of the new health plan.

Thousands of druggists will fill The others have c prescriptions and send the bill private practition to the state. use the hospitals,

All this is part of the national service at any ti health service which commits the Bevan says mo government to look after the have most of th health of the people. Every one Most hospital wor —rich man, poor man, child and aware of any ch adult—is in it. Even the foreign- difference will be er who becomes ill while travel- ployers will be re ing in England or Wales is boards rather tha eligible. tals.

Health Minister Aneurin Bevin, Most members contemplating the problems in- three dental grou volved, predicted: "We will have to participate but a lot of trouble." But most of it sociation still is will be at the start, he said. the terms of emp

The state assumes ownership of The dental se 2,827 hospitals and 640 clinics. will receive its Some 200 hospitals, most of them right at the start owned by religious orders, will needing dental a be outside the state health last few months ing for the pu

Of the 17,000 doctors in Eng- start. land and Wales, 14,784 have So dental wor signed to take part in the service. and a rush is ex These will get a large portion of as the governme their fees from the government. health plan.

Race Rioting Flares Anew In Liverpool

Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky.

69 Persons Arrested In British Port

Wed. 8-4-48

Liverpool, England, Aug. 3 (AP) —Police at full strength guarded tonight against a recurrence of race riots which have swept the south end of this port city for three nights.

Sixty-nine whites and Negroes, both men and women, appeared in two courts today on charges growing out of the worst rioting last night.

All were ordered to appear next week to answer charges ranging from disorderly conduct to assaulting police. The women were freed on bail; the men were kept in jail.

Police Prosecutor C. McCallister displayed brass knuckles, iron bars, knives, and a big sword collected in the trouble zone.

"Attacks have been made by white men on Negroes and by Negroes on white men," he told the court.

8-4-48

He said some of the Negroes, most of them seamen from British West Africa, had been heard shouting, "Down with the British! Down with the Whites!"

An officer told a reporter that women were one cause of the trouble. He said the whites disliked seeing white women going with Negro men—a not uncommon sight in British cities.

The prosecutor said last night's disorders began with a fight outside of the Government hostel for Negro seamen.

Courier Journal

Later he said some 50 Negro men, throwing stones and bottles, forced their way into a Negro club after closing time and police followed to arrest them.

He said the officers were showered with beer bottles. Once inside they found one man with a dagger, another with a pistol, and a cook "brandishing a saber and holding the staircase against all comers."

Elsewhere, the prosecutor said, several Negroes waylaid some white men. At one time more than 100 police were in the area.

George Padmore

The Defender

VIGOROUS PROTEST

LONDON — As a result of vigorous protest voiced by Mr. Tom Driberg, Labourite M. P. in the House of Commons against the Colour Bar in the British Isles, manifested by the recent refusal of the manager of Rules Restaurant in Maiden Lane, London to serve Mr. Thomas Boatin, an African university lecturer, the Minister of Food has threatened to cancel food and drink licenses of restaurants guilty of racial discrimination.

The incident which has given rise to this official action occurred when Mr. Boatin, a native of Ashanti, Gold Coast, and a lecturer on African languages at the Institue of African Languages and Oriental Studies at London University, accompanied by two white friends visited the Rules Restaurant for lunch.

Immediately after the party of three entered, the manager of the Restaurant told one of the white men that he could not serve a black man, as it would offend his white patrons and drive away business.

In order to spare Mr. Boatin pain and embarrassment, the two white friends decided to leave the restaurant and the party went elsewhere for lunch. There they disclosed to Mr. Boatin what had happened behind his back at the Rules Restaurant.

"I EXPECTED IT TO HAPPEN"

Commenting upon the incident Mr. Boatin expressed no surprise. "I have always, in a way, expected it to happen sooner or later," he said.

"I have lived in London for more than 18 months. Once previously, when, with three of my countrymen, I was entertained by a well-known publisher, there was some difficulty in getting served and we went elsewhere, but at the time I felt that it was simply a question of lack of room."

The young West African intellectual made it plain that as an Ashanti he was proud of his race and never try to force his presence where his company is not welcomed. If people show signs of resentment to my colour I leave wherever I may be—but," he added, "I cannot help feeling contempt for them since I, too, am British."

The effects which racial insults inflicted upon African students in this country have upon the intellectuals—the future political leaders of their countries is causing great concern among members of Parliament, who realize the importance of Africa to Britain's economic recovery and military plans in the coming world war.

In this connection, Mr. Boatin who belongs to a people of outstanding military tradition, remarked that "the effect this sort of treatment has upon some of my younger countrymen is important. They feel it very deeply, and it creates a bitterness in them which persists. When they go back home that bitterness is given expression, and may do great harm to British Commonwealth relations," he warned.

ENDORSE PROTEST

Endorsing Mr. Boatin's warning, Learie Constantine, M. B. E., outstanding West Indian cricketer and President of the League of Coloured Peoples, in a statement to the Press adds a warning to the British Labour Government to abolish the colour bar before it is too late. "It has long become obvious that this attitude to coloured people is not mainly emotional. Their record in the war and in the factories, on the field of sport and in culture and learning is too well known to need reiteration. However, discrimination continues," observes Mr. Constantine.

This prejudice is a constant preoccupation of the educated Negro, and is the cause of much bitterness, strife and frustration in his ranks.

Dunbar Works In France With Displaced Persons

1-8 Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

CALAIS, France— (ANP)— Barrington Dunbar of New York, the only Negro working with CIMADE is assigned to a youth center here in Calais, a French port town where he is the only colored person in the entire community. CIMADE, "Comite Inter-Mouvements Aupres Des Evacues," is an intermovement of Protestant youth groups which receives its support from Protestant Churches, of the USA whose funds are channelled through Church World Service.

Dunbar, who holds a master's degree in social work from New York university, formerly did social work in New York City, then worked in Florida with the Farm Security administration handling imported West Indian labor as a counsellor and finally went to Europe with UNRRA. Returning to the United States when UNRRA folded, he joined Church World service. Sat. 3-27-48

During war CIMADE, thru its underground activities, aided political prisoners and persecutees to reach safety. Its postwar activities include the maintainence of shelters to house, feed, clothe and help in the adjustment of refugees who are now fleeing from countries uprooted by postwar political conflicts CIMADE also maintains cultural recreational and health centers in war.

Seaport towns such as Calais Dunkerport, Bologne have lost as much as ½ their homes, their business places and community centers This has resulted in a shift in population and the setting up of new communities seriously damaged by phic communities. These communities are made up of Wooden barracks provided by the Swiss, U. A. A. and French governments.

HELPS MORALE

"It is in the midst of places like this that CIMADE operates, "Dunbar said, "in an effort to help in the mora and spiritual rehabilitation of the people.

Daily World

"It is in such a center that I am working in Calais," Dunbar continued. "People in small French towns like Calias have had little or no contact with Negroes. A Negro is considered a person "savage," to laugh at, to run from, to stare at or to be aghast about. 3-27-48

"I am happy to report however that so successful has our work been that our center was chosen by the municipality as one of the centers where supplementary food provided by the Freedom train could be distributed." Atlanta, Ga.

Dunbar's brother, Rudolph Dunbar, the conducter, well known in the United States is in London.

Paris Has Negro Population Of Twenty Thousand

The Informer and Texas Freeman San Antonio, Tex. Sat. 2-7-48

CHICAGO — "Paris is the nearest approach to civilized living for the black man," says author and war correspondent Roi Ottley in a February Negro Digest article describing life in France, "for French liberalism toward races and colors is no myth."

Declaring that the French judge everyone on a pure and simple basis of personal worth rather than skin color, Ottley's Negro Digest feature continues:

"A Frenchman would scoff at anyone who thought things should be different. And when the Nazis sought to impose color discrimination after the fall of Paris, there was so little public support that the edict lasted exactly three days."

"Paris has a black populaion of twenty thousand," Ottley adds. "but it does not constitute a racial bloc." And there are no such places as "Negro" cafes, restaurants, barbershops, cabarets, beauty salons or hotels - though there are Negro owners of such places. Sat.

"There is, of course, no Negro neighborhood in Paris. Where a Negro lives is determined by his social status and income." 2-7-48

"The fact is, I visited the homes of well-to-do Negroes along Champs Elysees, which is equivalent to living on Park Avenue in New York." San Antonio - Texas

President Of French Upper House

Gaston Monnerville a Radical Socialist, who has been elected President of the Upper House of the French Parliament the Council of the Republic. Monnerville has headed the house before and this time got 199 votes to 19 for the Communist Henri Martel.

New President Of French Council Is Congratulated

Auriol received the Board of the Republic Council on this occasion.

George Padmore WORLD VIEWS

A COLONIAL HEADACHE

MUSSOLINI IS DEAD and gone, but the dictator has left his victors a colonial headache which they are unable to solve. This was brought to the attention of the British public when the Italian Ambassador in London, protested on behalf of the Rome government to Foreign Minister Bevin against the killing of 52 Italian settlers in Somaliland by the native nationalists in this East African colony.

Ever since the Peace Conference in Paris in the summer of 1946, the great powers have been trying to settle the Italian colonial problem, but up to date they have been unable to agree upon a share out of the African swag.

When the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference took place in Lonodon a few months ago, the colonies was one of the subjects on the agenda. But the conference broke-up before Marshall, Molotov, Bevin and Bidault were able to deal with the colonial problem. So in order to expedite matters, they decided to appoint a special commission to visit Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland and find out the feelings of the native races in these territories regarding their future status.

DEMAND RETURN OF COLONIES

Apart from the conflicting demands put forward by the Big Powers, as well as Ethiopia and Egypt, all of the local inhabitants are opposed to the return of Italian rule. When the commission visited Somaliland, Italians who have been settled in East Africa by Mussolini, provoked a demonstration in Mogadishu, the capital, with the object of preventing the supporters of the Somali Youth League from presenting their case for a "united Somaliland and self-government".

The clash started when ex-Italian fascists and some pro-Italian natives armed with spears, clubs, and bows and arrows, attempted to wreck the headquarters of the Youth League. The Italians threw hand grenades at the native nationalist native nationalist supporters, who retaliated, killing 42 Italians and wounding several others. Eleven Somalis were killed before two companies of the King's African Rifles, black troops from Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika, were called in to re-establish order.

Properly routed by the Somalis, the Rome government instructed their Ambassador in London to protest against Africans killing Europeans and to demand the return of the colonies to Italy so that the Italians may continue their "civilizing mission in Africa".

AIR BASES IN NORTH AFRICA

Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister has also appealed to the State Department in Washington, for American intervening to put an end to what he describes as "exclusive British rule in the former Italian colonies".

The conflict in Mogfiadishu has found new fuel in American military circles for the establishment of air and naval bases at Mellaha in Libya. Among other air fields mentioned are Castel Benito, Tripoli, Benina, Benghazi, Eli Aden, Tobruk. They are all stategically important to the exercise of air power in the eastern Mediterranean area.

DEMAND RIGHT TO STATE THEIR CASE

Despite the attempt of the Italian settlers to prevent the Somalis interviewing the visiting commisson, the leaders of the Youth League presented a four-point memorandum to the Foreign Ministers' deputies, demanding the right to state their case before the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

1.) "We wish and request that Italy be not allowed to return to our territory for any reason whatsoever and even for trade purposes; that which we have suffered during 50 years of slavery under Italy was even too much for the limits of human endurance.

2.) "We wish and request that the administration of Somalia be entrusted to the tutelage of the United Nations with the guarantee that we shall be given complete independence within say ten years time and with the right to choose any government which the Somalis will prefer to adopt. In case the United Nations decide that Somalia would be administered by a single government we request that a permanent committee of the United Nations be left in Somalia.

3.) We wish and request that Somalia be not subdivided into parts and under the domination of different nations such as British Somaliland, ex-Italian Somaliland, French Somaliland, etc, but a United Somalia, a new Somalia, which ought to follow, in the future, the same fate and have the same history.

4.) "We wish and request that we be allowed to send our delegates to the meeting which will be undoubtedly held by you, Gentlemen, for the final decision of the ex-Italian colonies, so that we may express again our views and present our wishes to the

in question," concludes memorandum.

NORDIC COUNTRY FIRM:

Racism Doesn't Get Very Far in Norway

By GEORGE E. HAYNES

OSLO, Norway—"We will not tolerate any ill-treatment or discourtesy to a person because of his color or race in Norway," declared a Norwegian leader recently as he told how two university students had been disciplined for insulting two African delegates to the World Christian Youth Conference here last July.

The two Africans were stopped on the street by the two young men, who were slightly intoxicated. The delegates called a policeman who took the pair to the police station.

Because they were students, they were not tried in court but instead were turned over to the university for disciplining. They were suspended from the university for two years.

"And that is the way we feel about color prejudice," a university student told me.

Another incident happened recently which shows the trend of Norwegian opinion on the race question. Some white Americans at a resort objected to the presence of some colored persons at a dance hall.

The proprietor yielded to their demand and asked the colored group to leave. There was much discussion and protest in the newspapers against the action of the proprietor and criticism of the white Americans.

My visit to Norway for 10 days is part of a six-week tour to the four Scandanavian countries, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway—during which I am scheduled to discuss people and problems of Africa.

People and newsmen in 20 cities have crowded the churches and halls to hear about the developments and trends in Africa and among Africans today. They have asked many questions about race relations in the United States as well as in Africa.

New 'Scapegoat' Groups for Germans Noted: Negro, Russian Replacing Jew in Racist Hate

The Times Newark, N.J. Mon. 5-31-48

By EDWARD A. MORROW

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 30—Negroes and Russians are taking the place of the Jews as "scapegoat" groups for the Germans, according to an American Military Government survey made available today.

The survey showed that within the last two years there has been a slight decrease in anti-Semitism in Western Germany and, with the exception of Bavaria, a noticeable decline in direct manifestations of anti-Semitism.

The report, prepared by the public opinions research section of the information control division of AMG, said an objective estimate showed that two in ten persons were clearly anti-Semitic. Three in ten were indifferent or unconcerned; just over half the people would be termed "not anti-Semitic." Mon. 5-31-48

However the survey said that a sharp increase in the general "nacist" attitude that form the basis of anti-semitism was seen throughout the zone with the substitution of new scapegoats. Comments made by Germans responding to the poll indicated they were now beginning to talk of Negroes, Russians, Balkan Slavs or gypsies, in that order, as representatives of "inferior races." The Times

American Military Government officials noted that the report "delicately skirted" reasons for the appearance in the German social make-up of these new scapegoats.

"Perhaps efforts to suppress anti-Semitic prejudice have acted merely to divert the pressure of prejudiced feeling to other directions," the report said.

The survey said the incidence of anti-Semitism or its persistence in a population had almost nothing to do with the size of the minority scapegoat group. In 1939 there were about 500,000 Jews in Germany. Today there are 150,000, of whom about 135,000 are in DP camps. New York, N.Y.

In its conclusions the report said that implications of the findings were "clear—knowledge, that is to say education, reduces prejudice." Young people from 15 to 19 showed more anti-Semitism than any other age group. About the only hopeful trend was found in trade union groups with their "educative effect." Mon. 5-31-48

ANTI-RACISM FIGHT SEEN IN GERMANY

Groups Have Formed to Combat Nazi Teaching, Jewish Official Reports Here

New York, N.Y.

For the first time since Hitler came into power in Germany in 1933, an organization has begun to function in that country to combat anti-Semitism and other forms of bigotry, Zachariah Shuster, European representative of the American Jewish Committee reported yesterday on his return from a fourteen-months' trip to Europe.

In a statement at the offices of the committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, Mr. Shuster warned that unless prompt measures were taken to re-educate Germans so they will understand the real meaning of democracy, there was grave danger that Germany would degenerate into a nation of mercenaries and nihilists willing to sell their services cynically to the highest bidder in the struggle between the East and West. Sat. 6-4-48

"A beginning has been made in the tremendous task of re-educating Germans for democracy with the creation of branches of the Lessing Society for the Promotion of Tolerance in Frankfort, Munich, Wurzburg and other localities," he said.

He declared the formation of these groups represented only a small contribution to the solution of the problem.

"What is essential to the success of any movement to counteract the heritage of nazism," he said, "is vigorous efforts for the re-education of Germany by the occupation authorities, supported by the full weight of American opinion."

Mr. Shuster said the Lessing Societies were organized with the assistance of the American Jewish Committee, which maintains offices on the Continent to check racism and to help in the reconstruction of European Jewish communities. The Lessing Societies, according to Mr. Shuster, were named for the author of "Nathan the Wise." Among those who are supporting the work of the Lessing Societies and are pro-democratic Germans, Mr. Shuster said, are Gottlob Binder, Minister of Liberation of the State of Hesse, who is chairman of the association in that state, and Dr. Walter Kolb, Lord Mayor of Frankfort.

Mr. Shuster said many leaders of democratic tendencies in Germany have appealed for help in re-educating themselves and the German population to democratic living. 6-4-48

"Even the pro-democratic Germans are living in such an intellectual and moral desert that without assistance from outside sources they are unable to develop re-education programs,'" he sai

Black Dispatch

Negroes and Russians Are New Victims of German Hate Plan

Sat. 6/5/48

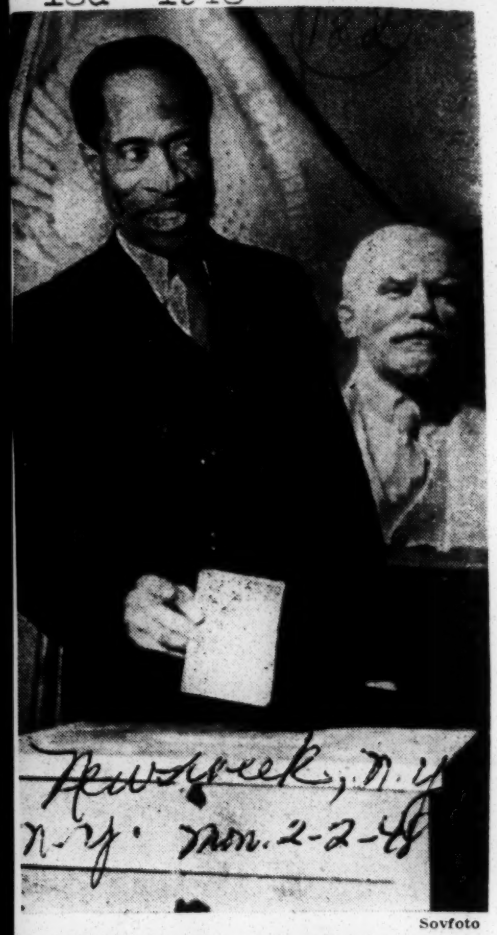
BERLIN — (ANP) — A recent survey by the American Military government revealed this week that Negroes, Russians and Balkan Slavs (gypsies) had replaced the Jews in the hate schemes of the German mind.

Anti-Semitism is dying out in Germany, the survey revealed, but new racial hates are being substituted for the Jews. According to the public opinions research section of the information control division of AMG, Negroes rank first; Russians, second, and the gypsies, third, in the order of "inferior races" in the German mind.

"Perhaps," the report said, "efforts to suppress anti-Semitic prejudice have acted merely to divert the pressure of prejudiced feeling to other directions."

18d 1948

Russia



Sovfoto

Good Act: *Wayland Rudd, American emigrant to Russia, works up a smile while posing before a bust of Lenin. An actor, Rudd is voting in local Soviet elections.*

U. S. Racism Held Culprit in Panama

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—The State Department admitted last Tuesday that one of the underlying causes of anti-American feeling in Panama may be discriminatory practices in the Canal Zone, which have resulted in a gold (white) and silver (all else) standard.

That Anti-American feeling resulted last Tuesday in the rejection by the National Assembly of Panama of an agreement to permit the United States to continue to occupy 14 air bases in Panama, outside the Canal Zone, and the discussion of United States to withdraw its forces.

Questioned about antagonism to America, W. Taxley Bennett, Panamanian desk officer in the State Department, admitted that the double standard which the United States maintains there may be "an underlying cause."

Not only has this double standard been extended to produce racial discrimination against colored natives, Indians and Mestizos, but during the war and since, American troops and civilians in the Canal Zone have brought discrimination to Panama City, it is revealed.

ZONE'S JIM CROW' FOUGHT

Group Will Ask Truman to End Panama's 'Silver-Gold' System

Plans were made at a luncheon yesterday of the Citizens Committee to End Jim Crow in the Panama Canal Zone to send a petition to President Truman urging him to issue an executive order abolishing the "silver-gold" system in the zone. Paul Robeson presided at the luncheon, which was held at the Piccadilly Hotel in honor of sponsors of the committee.

The petition declares that although the "silver-gold" system arose out of a method of payment of wages, "it has degenerated into a complete pattern of anti-Negro discrimination which operates as though it were fashioned by the most violent southern racists."

"In the Canal Zone," the petition says, "nearly 20,000 colored 'silver' workers are paid only a fraction of the wages paid to white 'gold' workers, although the cost of living is as high for both groups."

Mr. Robeson said zone conditions represented the worst suppression of Negroes that he had seen anywhere in the world.

Feeling In Panama Laid To Bias Acts

Anti-American Attitude Halts Air Base Tenure

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The State Department admitted last Tuesday that one of the underlying causes of anti-American feeling in Panama may be discriminatory practices in the Canal Zone.

Anti-American feeling resulted last Tuesday in the National Assembly of Panama rejecting an agreement to permit the United States to continue to occupy fourteen air bases in Panama, outside the Canal Zone. As a result, the United States, decided to withdraw its forces.

W. Taxley Bennett, Panamanian desk officer in the State Department, said he could not explain the unpopularity of the United States in Panama, but admitted, after questioning, that the double gold and silver standard which the United States maintains there may be 'an underlying cause."

When the Canal was being built, workers from the United States were paid in gold, and natives of Panama, chiefly colored. Indian mestizos were paid in silver.

Double Standard

This double standard was extended to produce racial discrimination against colored natives, Indians and mestizos.

In United States postoffices in the Canal Zone, until recently, there were separate windows marked "gold" and "silver"; only Americans could line up at the "gold" window, and only natives at the "silver."

Washrooms had the "gold" and "silver" signs in place of "white" and "colored," and the Panamanians in the neighboring territory were resentful.

During the war and since, American troops and civilians in the Canal Zone used Panama City as their place of entertainment and relaxation, and, according to one recently returned Washington visitor, brought discrimination with them.

Letters from Readers

Discrimination In the Canal Zone

Manila, P. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Having recently visited the Panama Canal Zone, I had occasion to witness at first hand the discriminatory treatment of the Negroes by the U. S. administrative authorities.

Most of the unskilled labor in the "Zone" is performed by the Negro worker. He is required to work long, exhaustive hours for very little pay.

Workers whose job is to handle the wire cables necessary in taking a vessel safely through from one end of the canal locks to the other work range anywhere up to 84 hours a week. The maximum wage cannot exceed $90 a month. Before any amount is paid above the standard, it has to be recommended by the U. S. Government, which is the sole employer.

The cost of living in comparison to wages is excessively high. Pork chops are 96c a lb., milk 27c a quart, sugar 10c a lb., etc. For a two-room apartment, one bedroom, a living room, a primitive sink, bath and toilet which is used by 12 families, a worker must pay $13.50. One worker told me that he, his wife and four small children shared a similar two rooms. He also told me he was forced to borrow money to buy food and other necessities.

The skilled labor employed here is American. These are the engineers, canal pilots, technicians, etc. They are provided with good accommodations, recreational facilities, excellent medical attention, good schools for their children and other advantages, which the unskilled worker is denied. The difference is shocking. Jim-crow laws are also enforced.

In the summer of 1946, the workers became organized into the UPW-CIO (United Public Workers) Local 713, about 15,000 members strong. Conditions are still bad, but prospects for improvement look good.

Recent attempts by the District Court (U. S.) to smash the union was in the arrest of Joseph Sacks, a union organizer, on a phony charge of "criminal libel" against District Attorney McGrath. He was held on $5,000 bail. The workers met and each member pledged to contribute a day's wages for the required bail.

Dustin' off the NEWS

IF WHITE YOU ARE "GOLD" AND "SILVER", COLORED

Since the very recent Bogota incident in Colombia in which some 1500 persons were killed, a reader wants to know how the Negroes fare in the Canal Zone of Panama since it was taken over by the United States. Here is how your Uncle Sam treats his black subjects there in the name of Democracy:

Lucius Harper

1.—The U. S. Postoffice there retains "gold and silver windows," and white customers are served at the gold windows and colored customers at the silver.

2.—All schools are divided, white and colored, and so labelled. White schools are superior, better manned and teachers' pay higher. White children have a senior high school and junior college; colored children must STOP at the ninth grade.

3.—Government - owned hotels refuse to accept colored guests.

4.—There is racial segregation in housing. All "gold employes" (the whites) live in the best districts of the Zone. Two-thirds of the "silver employes" (the colored) are forced to dwell in bad quarters outside the Zone, in crowded districts in the Republic of Panama where rent is exorbitant.

5.—All government commissaries, the only stores in the Zone, are divided into silver and gold, and clerks in the gold commissaries are told that they are "not supposed" to wait on colored customers.

6.—The public baseball parks are divided into silver and gold seating arrangements, with the main grandstand for gold customers and a lesser stand at lower prices for silver customers.

7.—The organized workers of the American Federation of Labor, associated with the Panama Metal Trades Council which has control of the skilled trades in the Zone, exclude colored workers from their "lily-white" unions and maintain a constant agitation to employ American white men.

8.—Drinking fountains are labeled "silver and gold," and used accordingly by colored and white.

How the colored people of the Zone area feel about this racial discrimination is indicated in a poem recently written by Sidney Roberts in the publication, La Opinion:

* * *

"SILVER" and "Gold" divide the human race.
Here where a fountain's polluted by a stare,
A "Silver" man must keep his silver place;
He waits in silver lines, eats silver fare.
Each licks a postage stamp within the pale,
Each has his ghetto, according to his hue,
Only at midnight when all colors fail,
What law has done, Freud's children will undo.
And in "Gold" churches what do preachers tell
Their congregation in the pews of gold:
Of gentler burnings in the golden hell?
Of dimmer heavens for the silver fold?
But heaven is here: gold homes, gold jobs, gold schools—
And in the heaven of gold latrines, gold stools.

18e(1) 1948

White Problem Not Red, Held Cause of Panama's 'No' to U. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Wendell Smith, author of the following article, is the sports editor of The Pittsburgh Courier and also a member of the sports staff of the Chicago Herald-American. His observations on the situation in Panama are authentic. Last year he went to Panama to cover the training camp activities of Jackie Robinson and the Brooklyn Dodgers. What he has written in the following article are true experiences.

By WENDELL SMITH

When the National Assembly of Panama voted 51 to 0 against the treaty providing for America to hold defense bases in that territory, a Senator stood up in the U. S. Congress and furiously denounced the legislators of the Latin-American country.

"I detect the Red hand of Moscow," he declared.

Since the war terminated it has become popular and "expedient" to smear and chastise any individual, group or country that fails to agree with the wishes, desires or ambitions of the American government.

But anyone who has been to Panama knows that it was not the "Red hand of Moscow" that influenced the National Assembly to cast a dissenting vote in this important matter. Instead it was the "White hand of the United States!"

Most Americans regard Panama as a small isolated country in Central America.

In a sense that is true. But basically, Panama is the life line of this hemisphere, and because of its strategic position, one of the most influential small nations in the entire world.

The wave of anti-Americanism in Panama is not the result of diplomatic misunderstanding. Panamanians believe in capitalism, free enterprise, and everything else Americans regard as essential to "our way of life."

The real reason for discord, however, is racial discrimination and segregation. That is the issue. America's racial philosophy —"white is right"—or "white is might" — has created this most distasteful and irritating international problem.

The United States owns and controls the Panama Canal Zone. The word zone is exactly what it implies. It is a strip of land approximately ten miles wide and thirty miles long. The rest of the territory is a separate country in itself. It is a country whose inhabitants are essentially dark-skinned people. Their official language is Spanish and their views and attitudes are fundamentally Latin.

Robinson, who is of Negro

Horace Cayton discusses the Panama situation in his column this week. Turn to editorial pages.

dignities, insults, humiliation and vicious restrictions that American Negroes experience in Mississippi when they are in the Canal Zone. The United States rules the Canal Zone just as the Rankinites operate Mississippi. Segregation and discrimination come first—democracy next!

Panamanians who live or work in the Zone, which is adjacent to the City of Panama, resent and deplore this segregation and discrimination.

On the other hand, the Americans assume an air of superiority . . . treat the citizens of Panama like a master lords it over his chattel . . . and never let them forget that while he is a visitor in the country, he can, if he so desires, choke him to death with very little effort.

Consequently, Panamanians detest anything and everything remotely connected with the United States.

They hate discrimination!
They hate segregation!
They hate racial bias!

And they hate any one, or anybody who fosters it!

The only logical conclusion then is—they hate the United States!

Ambassadors, diplomats and men of State will, of course, deny that. They will, for diplomatic reasons, tell you that "the people of Panama love the people of the United States."

But to learn the truth all you have to do is visit Panama. Walk down any street and ask any one you meet what they think of the "Good Neighbor Policy" and they'll go into convulsions laughing.

The Good Neighbor policy—publicized with intensity here—is a joke throughout South America and especially in Panama.

Ten months ago I was in Panama. I went there with Jackie Robinson and the Brooklyn Dodgers.

While my major assignment was to cover the baseball fortunes of Robinson, I spent the majority of the time talking to the people about the United States Government.

I visited the Canal Zone. I saw the despicable "Gold" and "Silver" system. When I crossed the line from Panama City and went into the American territory, I automatically became "Silver." I glistened with inferiority. I went into the "Silver" wash rooms. I was only eligible to ride the "Silver" buses, attend the "Silver" schools, drink out of "Silver" fountains and act as an humble "Silver" person!

I went to the biggest hotel there with Jackie Robinson to see Branch Rickey, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers. We had an breakfast engagement. But we never had the privilege of enjoying such a repast.

PANAMA

Why Panamanians Refused To Ratify Agreement With the United States

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

TWO items came to my attention last week which illustrate the hysteria which we are now undergoing about the war and the necessity for keeping vital and strategic posts in case we are attacked by Russia. But in spite of our tremendous fear of an attack, the danger of which I do not think exists, our fear of black blood has made our task difficult.

We have estranged dark people throughout the world with our idea of white supremacy, thus turning over to Russia the ideological weapon of "human freedom" which in time will be more important even than the atomic bomb.

Mr. Cayton

* * *

LET'S TAKE A little look at Panama. Not having a copy of the Encyclopedia Brittanica at hand I won't attempt to give you a history of what scurrilous methods we employed to obtain the Canal Zone. But that wasn't enough. When we had built the Canal and our Army Air Forces had taken over, we established a "gold" and a "silver" standard of pay.

Imported laborers, which meant American or white European, were paid on a "gold" standard at a rate which would run sometimes as high as five times that of the natives, who were paid on a "silver" standard. So a native truck driver might be getting one-fifth the salary of a white American truck driver although they were doing the same work.

THAT WAS JUST dandy but then our crusaders for democracy in khaki shorts pushed the thing a bit further and had "gold" and "silver" wash rooms and then a "gold" and "silver" post office. It was an ingenious little device and sounded so much more pleasant than "For Colored Only" and "For White Only" like they have it down in Mississippi. But in terms of jim crowism it added up to the same thing or a little bit more.

Things went along fine and dandy for democracy, the United Nations and hemispheric solidarity. Suddenly the United States found itself embarrassed by the fact that previously been one of the advocated Statehood Panama refused to extend leases on fourteen bases defending the Canal. Further, the Panamanians asked the American Army to get out of their country (not the Canal Zone itself which is under lease to us) and 2,000 grand whole affair on the Communists and air forces men evacuation last week.

Panama

THE SECOND INSTANCE is that of the Hawaiian Islands. Way back in 1778 a British seaman discovered the Hawaiian Islands. Around 1820 traders and whalers followed, and soon that little archipelago developed into a fertile agricultural country, one of the main exports from which was pineapples.

The population was extremely mixed and to the original Hawaiians there came Chinese, Japanese and Puerto Ricans. There was no color line and the physical type of beauty which has emerged from these admixtures is something to behold.

The Hawaiian Islands were loyal to the United States throughout the war even though they had a large Japanese population. There was not a single instance of a Japanese-American traitor. Recently Hawaii has been clamoring for citizenship.

* * *

EVEN GENERAL MacArthur advocated Statehood, but the democratic attitude toward race which exists in Hawaii, and which we so proudly proclaim as one of our traditions and heritage, is the chief point which may keep this most strategic territory from becoming a state. The southern senators resent a person of

Discrimination Of Panamanians Is Flagrant

President Urged To Ban 42-Year Old Jim Crow System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—President Truman has been called upon by members of the National Committee to End the Jim Crow "Silver-Gold" system in the Panama Canal Zone, to issue an executive order outlawing segregated treatment of the 20,000 Negroes, West Indians, and Panamanians familiarly known as "silver" workers, who are employes of the United States.

This new movement was launched Friday when more than 3,000 letters were sent to interested persons soliciting their cooperation in an effort to end this shameful system of "silver-gold" jim crow discrimination in the Panama Canal zone which has been officially maintained and sponsored by the government of the United States for the past 42 years.

DISCRIMINATION PRACTICED

In a petition to President Truman, sponsors of the committee pointed out that "although the silver-gold system arose out of a method of payment of wages it has degenerated into a complete pattern of anti-Negro discrimination which operates as if it were fashioned by the most violent southern racist."

The colored or "silver" workers are paid only a fraction of the wages paid to white or "gold workers although the cost of living is the same for both groups. The silver workers are housed in primitive barracks, suffer inadequate educational, recreational facilities, while the government maintains excellent facilities for the gold workers.

The committee began the circulation of 10,000 copies of an open letter to President Truman sent Aug. 30 by former Secy. of the Interior Harold I Ickes, urging abolition of the silver-gold system and an "investigation of the Sach's case.

Ickes' Letter

After Mr. Ickes' letter had appeared in his "Man to Man" newspaper column, he was charged by District Atty. McGrath with "conspiring to obstruct justice."

In his open letter, Mr. Ickes told the President, "You need no act of Congress. You have the power to put an end to a situation in which the United States government, in a department directly under your control, sponsors an economic social pattern of race discrimination which, were he still alive, would undoubtly win the approval of Hitler. Both the responsibility and the opportunity are yours. The occasion calls, not for more words, but actions."

This letter was a follow-up of a similar article written by Mr. Ickes on July 7, where he pointed out that the President has a "wide-open chance" to put an end to the flagrant race discrimination in the Canal zone. This, he said, would constitute belated evidence of his sincerity.

"And, in his ardor for doing away with race discrimination, Mr. Truman might sign another simple order instructing the Navy not to treat the natives in Guam and American Samoa as if they had no civil rights. It is not a question of restoring civil rights to these subject peoples; it is one of giving them civil rights."

18e(1) 1948

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During the week a few interesting hints were dropped in a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Its author is a Panamanian who is teaching Spanish at Washington University in that city. He makes some illuminating points. "We the people of Panama do like the people of the United States. We are willing to give the bases needed for the defense of the Canal, under such conditions that our dignity and pride as an independent nation are well preserved..."

But the writer, Alfredo Canton, finds that such conditions do not now exist and cites the following: "You took to Panama, to the Canal Zone, your racial discrimination. You extended the term 'colored people' not only to the Negroes but to all Panamanians and other Latin Americans." Of the thousands of citizens of the United States working for the Government in the Canal Zone, very few speak Spanish or have Panamanian friends. No Panamanian has ever held a really important position in the Canal Zone and the schools there do not offer Spanish until the seventh grade and then only as an elective. "Communism had nothing to do with this affair. Blame ... the many teachers ... who have taken to Panama the democratic philosophy you have in your schools ..." And the United States is even now trying to put on the pressure through economic sanctions.

This is a heavy series of charges calling for long-term measures. Assuming that we accept the criticism as substantially just, and try honestly to meet it, what of the immediate future? Economic pressure, such as it is, can be relaxed; the United States can austerely keep overtly and interiorly aloof from the Republic of Panama's spring elections; and we can draw up new proposals for the Canal-protecting bases conceived in terms consonant with the most lofty demands of Panama's national dignity. But there appears to be much lost ground to be recovered in the vital areas of tact and mutual respect.

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The UPW has about 17,000 members in the zone. Richardson proposed a 40-cents an hour wage minimum for "silver" workers. He asked that workers now getting 16 cents receive a 24 cents an hour increase.

HOUSING

He also urged that a $1,400,000 grant for housing for "silver" workers be placed back in the Army appropriations bill for 1949. This had been cut out by the House.

Housing conditions, he declared, were "more responsible for lowered morale in the Canal Zone than any other single factor."

He said that a group of visiting congressmen in 1946 reported the housing of "gold" workers as "wretched." Richardson described "gold" housing as a thousand times better than the housing for "silver" workers.

The union was supported in its demand for better housing by Brig. General Joseph C. Mehaffey, governor of the Panama Canal. Mehaffey said one housing project for "silver" workers was a "disgrace to the United States."

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America's Canal Zone Policy Is a 'Disgrace'

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
Courier Associate Editor

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One thing they could have told the American people is that in the conduct of the Panamanian armed force, the National Police, they are setting an example which the United States might well copy.

There is a color line in the armed forces of the U. S. A. but none in that of Panama. That fact is impressed upon the visitor as soon as he arrives. With three racial elements in the Panamanian population, each is well represented in the National Police on all levels. These include whites, Negroes and Indians, and of course the numerous mixtures.

"The Panamanian constitution forbids discrimination on account of race, birth, social class, sex, religion or political ideas," a high official informed me, "and a new immigration law now being drafted will be one of the most liberal and democratic in the Americas."

COMPLETE INTEGRATION

There is no reason to doubt this when you see the composition of this police force which maintains law and order throughout the Republic. There is complete integration among both men and officers. Negroes among the noncommissioned ranks. Recruited by voluntary enlistment and numbering close to 3,000, these men are stationed in all parts of the country similar to State police in the United States. Negro personnel is assigned to all sorts of duties from guarding the executive mansion to maintaining order in the most remote regions where the population is predominantly white. These Negro men and officers are not regarded as Negroes but as citizens in the armed service of the State, and they arrest anybody anywhere.

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Negroes of British West Indian descent.

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Aside from the large number of prominent newspapermen, physicians, dentists and lawyers, there are such outstanding personages as Sidney A. Young, editor-owner of The Panama Tribune, the powerful weekly newspaper which circulates among English-speaking people in Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the British West Indies. Going strong since Nov. 11, 1928, this newspaper has long been the mouthpiece of the Negro Canal Zone workers.

Then there is that brilliant young man, George Westerman, secretary to the president of the National Brewing Company, but better known as the intellectual spokesman of the Negro community, champion of the "silver" employes on the Canal Zone, and genial ambassador of goodwill between the various groups in Panama. Bi-lingual, energetic and knowing everybody of prominence, he has been a great liberal force in the republic.

The largest business of its kind in Panama is "Autos Omphroy" which C. W. Omphroy, a Jamaican who grew up in the Republic, has built from a little one-room bicycle shop to a great showroom, garage, auto repair and storage place with no plant of its kind in the United States more modern.

The accountant and office manager of this huge establishment is a modest Panamanian-born young woman, Mrs. Ida Shields, a graduate of the Escuela Professional.

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The owner of the largest auto parts, accessories and repair shop in Panama's second city, Colon, is a Panamanian of West Indian extraction. This business handles Willys-Overland, Reo trucks and Philco refrigerators. His building was opened Aug. 31, 1947, and cost in excess of $200,000. He laughs off the rumor that he is worth close to a million dollars, but an inspection of his plant leads me to believe the rumor is probably true. There is a branch in Colon. He has a large staff of thirty employes. 40,000 square feet of floor space and

DAILY 97 YEARS OLD

All of this is scarcely surprising when it is considered that colored people have always been in the majority in Panama, and that some have served as President. During the Taft administration in the United States, Senor Carlos Mendoza, old English-Spanish daily Star and Herald which has a large and influential circulation; is president of the Duque Company, a large, holding company, real estate and ... of the National Brewing Company, the biggest business ... Panama.

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In addition to this service to his ... country, he is owner of the 97-year-... this Negro attorney ... tunity, while acti... General, to hand ... dent Arnulfo Aria...

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Communist 1-23-48 Fri.

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Daily Worker - N.Y.C.

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Of course as a matter of class and tradition, the higher ranks are held by Spanish-speaking people of native Panamanian derivation, but this includes people of every tint under the sun. The United States will have to go a long way to catch up with this little republic which was born forty-five years ago.

NEGRO PRESIDENTS

All of this is scarcely surprising when it is considered that colored people have always been in the majority in Panama, and that some have served as President. During the Taft administration in the United States, Senor Carlos Mendoza, a Negro, was president of Panama. His son is now superintendent of the Santo Thomas Hospital.

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Outstanding criminal lawyer in the Republic is Senor Felipe J. Escobar, who has rarely lost a case in eighteen years of practice. Senor Escobar, a handsome dark brown man, once served a month as Acting Attorney General. He has also taught criminology, criminal law and procedure at both the National Institute and the famed University of Panama. It is interesting that this Negro attorney had the opportunity, while acting as President, to hand down an opinion which President Arnulfo Arias denationalizing

traction, Cecil Sterling. Colon is generally credited with having more business establishments owned by Negroes than has Panama City. These include a bakery, a furniture, a drug store and several smaller establishments. By general agreement Panama City is intellectually and politically the capital.

Outstanding among Panama women is Mrs. Nella Gunning, a Panamanian who is a graduate of the Business and Commercial School and seeking a degree in commerce at the University of Panama. After teaching school in the Canal Zone for seven years, she became private secretary to former President Harmodio Arias, now head of a leading law firm, and later became secretary to Senora Otilia de Tajeira, professor of education, University of Panama. Currently she is accountant-secretary of Aroelectrica, S. A., a large electrical appliance concern.

MANY GRIEVANCES

From conversations with such noted Panamanians as President Enrique Jiminez, former President Harmodio Arias, publisher of the Panama American; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, great liberal and former Minister to the U. S. for many years, and Minister of Foreign Relations Ernesto Jean Guardia, it appears that Panama has several grievances against the United States.

While Panama's big neighbor boils over Soviet Russia's disregard of international agreements, it is guilty of the same offenses against the Isthmian republic.

While these prominent Panamanians insist that it was within its rights in refusing to renew the military bases agreement this must not be mixed up with the question of defense. They point out that Panama cooperated 100 per cent with the U. S. A. during the late war, and throughout that period not a single case of sabotage was uncovered in Panama.

SAY U. S. RENEGED

They also point out, however, that the United States has not lived up to its agreement to build either a tunnel or bridge enabling the two halves of the republic to be joined without crossing the Canal Zone. Nor has it taken any steps to connect the rest of the republic with its second largest city, Colon, which is entirely surrounded by the Canal Zone.

Another complaint they register is that the United States has failed to classify Panama as a "South American" rather than a "Central American" country. This failure imposes a grave disadvantage upon Panama by adding a 15 per cent tax on all passenger tickets to Panama which does not apply to tickets for South American countries, thus discriminating against Panama as a tourist-seeking country.

Although many representations have been made by Panama against this discrimination, the United States has so far ignored them, for reasons which Washington has failed so far to explain.

U. S. ARROGANCE

There exists a general feeling in Panama (which is not expressed by officialdom for diplomatic reasons, one gathers) of resentment against the arrogance of the Canal Zone Americans, although other Americans are well liked.

This is understandable in view of the attitude displayed by these Americans and, more importantly, by the treatment accorded colored people, Panamanian and otherwise employed in the Canal Zone.

CANAL PLANTATION

The racio-economic policies of the Canal Zone Government are galling in the extreme and a disgrace to a nation calling itself freedom-loving and democratic. The Canal Zone is simply a plantation where the white Americans are the foremen and administrators and the Negroes, whether British West Indian or Panamanian, are the serfs. Of the 47,352 inhabitants of this plantation, 25,250 are colored.

Since early construction days the tically "gold" while the colored workers have been dubbed "silver," whites have been tagged euphemis- with the respective pay scales following that standard of value.

The white, or gold, employes, having the white collar and technical jobs, get the same pay as they would in the U. S. A. proper, plus 25 per cent bonus for the "hardship" of working outside their country and withstanding the rigors of electric fans, air conditioning, well-screened quarters, wide lawns, waving palm trees and swimming pools all the year 'round.

500% HIGHER

The silver employes do the hard and semi-skilled work minus the "hardships" imposed on the gold employes and, as a penalty for not having picked the "right" grandparents, get an average wage of $950 while the whites average $4,600 annually. Recognizing belatedly that the cost of living has risen, Uncle Sam has upped silver salaries by approximately $1,500,000 in next year's budget.

Presently the total "silver" payroll for 16,000 workers is $15,480,000, while the payroll for the 5,500 "gold" employes is $22,000,000. Since 1940 silver wages have risen with the speed of molasses in January in Manitoba. Two years ago generous Uncle Sam boosted their pay by 6 cents an hour. Recently the silver wages have been advanced by 4 cents an hour bringing the minimum to 26 cents and the maximum to $1.16, with just a handful getting the latter.

LABOR UNION GRIEVANCES

Talking to members of the executive board of Local 713, United Public Workers, CIO, which claims 15,000 members working for the Army, Navy and Panama Railroad, I learned about some of their grievances. This local has been widely denounced as Red-controlled, and this I do not doubt at all, but some of their grievances are sufficiently well-founded to justify a left turn. Certainly the workers got little consideration until they organized.

One man who started working in 1907 at nine cents an hour, today only gets sixty-four cents an hour. In another case a silver worker gets forty cents an hour for doing exactly the same work for which a gold employe gets $1.75 an hour.

One Negro pressman gets sixty-one cents an hour while his gold associate, doing the same work, gets $4,960 a year. The gimmick is that the Negro is listed as a helper or semi-skilled. It is charged that Uncle Sam never even considered the silver employes as Federal workers until the time came to levy a 15 per cent wage cut.

Another grievance mentioned by the union board members is the Commissary Book system, another hangover from plantation days. The workers are forced to purchase commissary books or else not be able to buy at the commissary. The alternative is to buy in Panama where the prices are higher. The union proposes to abolish this system which is not imposed on the whites and which charges mainland prices.

UNCLE SAM'S CABINS

When it comes to jim-crow housing there is not a realtors' cabal anywhere in the United States to compare to the racket run in housing by the Canal Zone Administration.

A white family can get quarters furnished with necessary furniture, an ice box and an electric heater free, while an electric range costs $1.25 monthly. It must furnish everything else it needs. The rent averages between $20 and $30 monthly for apartments available to newcomers. White bachelors pay $9 to $12.75 for one room which includes electric lights, furniture and janitorial service.

HOUSING HORRIBLE

But Uncle Sam gets away with murder when it comes to silver, or Negro housing. Even the Canal Zone Governor has stated that, "The housing for silver employes is in bad physical condition," and he was not kidding.

When a silver family rents quarters they are unfurnished, poorly ventilated, limited in floor space and rat-infested. There are usually but two rooms, and from two to six persons live in each room. These people must pay for their own electricity and pay twenty-five cents monthly for their refrigerator. In addition they supply their own furnishings.

Female bachelor workers live two to a room and pay $6.50 each month. The room is furnished with two single beds, one chair, one dresser and one table supplied free. The male bachelor quarters are identical, also the rent.

NOTABLE INEQUALITY

Since scarcely half of the Canal "silver" workers live in the Zone, those living in Panama have to pay from $20 to $25 monthly for unfurnished rooms. Noteworthy is the fact that ninety-nine apartments for "gold" employes cost $1,613,700 or about $16,000 per unit; while 184 apartments for "silver" employes cost $754,000 or about $4,000 per unit.

"Gold" quarters have bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath, and sometimes two or three bedrooms. The best "silver" apartments have two rooms and two porches, toilet and bath, but most "silver" houses use community toilets. Needless to say, most of the "silver" houses are fire traps.

JIM-CROW RECREATION

Naturally the club houses, playgrounds, bowling alleys and restaurants are "gold" and "silver": i. e., segregated racially. The "silver" workers lack gymnasiums, and the playgrounds for their children are not supervised. It is characteristic that a "gold" club house manager gets $375 monthly while a "silver" manager gets $185.

Of course education is jim crow, too, with the usual disparities found in such systems in the States. Elementary school teachers average from $250 to $375 monthly in the "gold" system. Certified elementary "silver" teachers can ultimately get $120 monthly from an entrance salary of $90. "Silver" junior high school teachers can get as high as $130, and senior high school teachers in the jim crow system may attain the dizzy financial height of $156. Both "gold" and "silver" children are provided with senior high school instruction, but the white youths in addition get junior college training. Natch!

As a crowning macabre touch, we have the cemetery situation. As might be expected, there is a jim-crow section in which "silver" cadavers may be interred between noon and 1:30 P. M. "Gold" employes who have passed to their reward may be buried in the early morning and the late afternoon. They are not buried by "silver" gravediggers who are reserved for colored only.

The "gold" graves are lovingly cared for at U. S. expense with a fine carpet of grass. The "silver" graves get less attention than their occupants did in life.

SAME PATTERN

The same pattern operates throughout the Canal Zone, in hospitals, in clinics, in dispensaries (white doctors and pharmacists) and in the administration of "justice."

Compared to the little Republic of Panama which is spending one-third of its budget on education, paying better teachers' salaries than the Zone's "silver" standard, giving better instruction and building wonderfully attractive and sanitary social security apartments to replace old rookeries, the United States in the Canal Zone provides a sorry picture. It could well spend a couple hundred million of the money now being squandered in Europe to give an example of democracy at work on the Isthmus.

Panama Tired of U. S. Race Prejudice

1-3-47

Panama, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PANAMA CITY—(ANP)—American race prejudice in this strategic country, which has a large Negro population, was a major factor in the unanimous decision of the National Assembly to reject an agreement granting the United States an extension of leases on fourteen canal defense bases on Panamanian territory.

The color line has been rigidly drawn by U. S. officials. The "gold" and "silver" standard for white and Negro employes, strict segregation in schools, etc., and the superior attitudes of white Americans had long rankled natives here.

A year ago the CIO launched an intensive organizing drive, which also hit discrimination, and united forces opposed to the color line. Now strong, the political potential of this union influenced members of the National Assembly.

For some time also, many Panamanians have sought to oust the U. S. from its bases here, contending that the 1942 lease had expired. The U. S. asserted that it was going to remain until a year after the peace treaty with Japan had been signed. This attitude was considered highhanded because Panama is small and the U. S. is strong.

—END JIM CROW IN WASHINGTON—